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A
BIOGRAPHICAL CYCLOPEDIA

AND

PORTRAIT GALLERY

OF

DISTINGUISHED MEN, WITH AN HISTORICAL SKETCH,

OF THE

STATE OF OHIO.

V. 2

EDITED BY

J. FLETCHER BRENNAN.

FROM 1837 TO 1861, AND FROM 1867 TO 1871: EDITOR OF THE "AMERICAN FREEMASON," AND TRANSLATOR AND
COMPILER OF THE "GENERAL HISTORY OF FREEMASONRY IN EUROPE," ETC., ETC.

*ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS ON STEEL, EXECUTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS
WORK, BY THE BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ARTISTS.*



CINCINNATI:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN C. YORSTON & COMPANY.

1879.

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speeches there is a rich vein of wit and humor. With the talent to convince, he has the honesty to be candid. A writer in the *Dayton Journal* says: "Colonel Nolan is in many respects the most remarkable man at the Dayton bar. When he rises to speak, every one in the court room is delighted, except the opposing council, who frequently wince under his lash. At times he is truly eloquent, and from any speech of his of an hour's duration, passages may be culled, which, for beauty of language and brilliancy of ideas, will compare favorably with the studied efforts of the best speeches of the day."

SINTON, DAVID, of Cincinnati, iron-master, was born in County Armagh, Ireland. His father was John Sinton, a linen manufacturer, of Anglo-Saxon origin, the original family name having been Swinton: a name borne by not a few men of distinction in the history of Great Britain. On his mother's side he was of Scotch extraction, her maiden name being McDonnell. Coming to the United States when he was three years old, the family settled at Pittsburgh, Pa. In his boyhood David gave promise that his success in life would be rapid. He attended the district school at irregular intervals, and by close application to private study, also, he gained a fair education. Leaving home at the age of thirteen, he became salesman at \$4 per month, at Sinking Springs, in the State of Ohio. Two years later he went to Cincinnati, but soon returned to the former place, where his business talents shortly afterward secured him an engagement. Having succeeded in adding materially to his savings, he again went to Cincinnati and established himself in the commission business; but this venture not proving so profitable as he expected, he sold out, and, going to Washington, Fayette county, he took charge of and managed, very successfully, an extensive dry goods establishment. His next removal was to the Hanging Rock iron region, where he assumed control of the landing and river business for James Rogers & Co., and afterwards of the manufacture of pig-iron, hollow-ware, etc., of John Sparks & Co., at Union Furnace, Lawrence county, Ohio. Within two years he was appointed manager of their entire works, of which he soon became part owner. He afterwards built the Ohio Furnace, and rebuilt the Union Furnace, which, together, did a large business in the manufacture of iron. Returning in 1849 to Cincinnati, which he made thenceforward his permanent place of residence, Mr. Sinton established an office for selling the products of the furnaces in which he was interested. Since engaging in the manufacture of iron he had been especially successful, and the great ability and good judgment exercised in his subsequent numerous manufacturing and real-estate operations resulted very prosperously. He, meanwhile, took an active part in many of the leading enterprises of Cincinnati, and added to its wealth and beauty by the erection of many substantial and elegant buildings. He distinguished himself as notably, however, by several munificent public gifts. After presenting \$100,000 to the Union Bethel, and \$33,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association, in order that a debt might be removed from their property, he proposed, early in 1876, as an additional and still more munificent gift to the city of his adoption, the erection, on Fifth street, between Main and Walnut streets, of a granite esplanade and rostrum—estimated, when completed, to cost not less than \$200,000—as a place for public speaking and entertainment: a work destined to be a lasting monument to Mr. Sinton's pub-

lic spirit and liberality, and a great addition to the public buildings of the city. Obstacles raised by politicians and others, however, prevented its construction. Entirely a self-made man, Mr. Sinton has been always remarkable for his strong common sense and self-reliance. One of the striking features of his character was his originality: he never wished, it is said, to do, in the same way, anything that anybody else had done before him. His opinions were his own: his questions in regard to any business undertaking always referred to the facts; he made his own deductions. Chiefly self-educated, his reading embraced a wide range of subjects in all directions of literature, history, and science—his memory, which was extraordinary, retaining whatever seemed valuable; and few men could converse more agreeably and intelligibly on a greater variety of topics than he. A republican, but no politician—aiming to cast his vote simply for the election of good men—Mr. Sinton was, during the war of Secession, a strong Union man, and did his full share in support of the government, both by the use of his means and influence. A leader in public, he is privately modest, retiring, and unostentatious. His practical religion is simple justice, charity, and good will toward all men; and his public liberality was but the outside of his private kindness and benevolence. Mr. Sinton married Miss Jane Ellison, of Manchester, Ohio, and had two children, Edward and Annie. The former died in 1869, and the latter married, December 1, 1873, Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, son of Hon. Alphonso Taft.

GOULD, LEVI GALLENTINE, editor, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, December 17th, 1831. His parents were Henry Gould and Elizabeth Rice, both natives of the same State. The former died in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, August 7th, 1875, in his seventy-fifth year. He was scrupulously honest in all his dealings, and bore, through a long life, an irreproachable character. He was for many years a prominent member of the Presbyterian denomination. His widow is upwards of eighty, with a remarkably clear, vigorous mind and buoyant spirits. When a lad of thirteen, our subject learned the printer's trade, which, with some intermissions, he has since followed. The printing-office was his college, and, outside of this, his opportunities for learning were so meagre as to be scarcely worthy the name. The family numbered thirteen children, and the parents being poor, the former were, at an early age, thrown entirely upon their own resources. In April, 1850, Mr. Gould, then eighteen, came to Eaton, and was employed for some two years in the office of the *Eaton Democrat*, then under the control of his brother, W. C. Gould. He afterwards purchased the Lebanon, Ohio, *Citizen*, and in the summer of 1855 traded offices with his brother, and became proprietor of the *Eaton Democrat*. On January 15th, 1855, he married Miss Emily Van Ausdal, daughter of Cornelius Van Ausdal, one of the earliest pioneers to Preble county. Two daughters are the result of this union, Edith L. and Mary V. Gould, now pursuing their education at Mount Carroll Seminary, Carroll county, Illinois. In 1858 he retired from the *Democrat*, and for some twelve years engaged in merchandising and speculation, in which last enterprise he not only lost all his property, but was left seriously in debt. In December, 1870, Mr. Gould again became connected with the *Eaton Democrat*, which has been conducted with ability and success, as is attested by the fact that its circulation is more than



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four-fold what it then was. Mr. Gould is now a member of the board of trustees of the Dayton asylum for the insane. Personally he is a man of rather reticent disposition, and thoughtful. His style abounds with strong language, bitter sarcasm, and cutting repartee. His wife is a leader in the social circles of Eaton. The brother of our subject, W. C. Gould, wields a vigorous pen as editor of the *Jackson Herald*, of Jackson county, Ohio.

THOMPSON, ELIHU, lawyer, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, October 13th, 1837. His parents, James Fry Thompson, and Mary A. Riley, were natives of Pennsylvania, and located in Montgomery county, Ohio, some time in the second decade of the present century. Up to 1866, his father was engaged in agriculture, but in that year he embarked in merchandizing in which he continued for some seven years, when he retired to private life. During his long residence in the county he has filled various minor local offices, among which may be mentioned that of justice of the peace, in which he served for several years. In the fall of 1873, he was elected to the legislature and served two years. He cast his first vote for President Jackson, and has been a life-long democrat. He is very firm in his opinions, possesses a genial, mirthful nature, and is greatly respected for his sterling integrity and disinterested benevolence. Our subject is the oldest son in a family of five children, and his boyhood up to the age of seventeen was passed at farm labor. His education, in addition to that of the common school, was obtained at the South Western Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. For seven years, after leaving the latter institution, he was engaged in teaching, and while thus employed he began the study of law under the instruction of George W. Houk, of Dayton, attended lectures at the Ohio Union Law School in Cleveland, from which he graduated in June, 1862, and was at once admitted to the bar. In August following he enlisted in the 93rd Ohio, company E, was taken sick at Lexington, Kentucky, and while there confined in the hospital was made a prisoner of war by Kirby Smith. After being paroled he returned to Columbus, Ohio, when, upon examination, being found unfit for service, he was honorably discharged, and returned home, and after teaching for a short time, opened a law office in Dayton. In 1869, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Montgomery county, reelected in 1871, and served four years. He is at present a member of the Dayton Board of Education. He has been thoroughly devoted to his profession, and occupies a prominent rank at the Dayton bar. He has given special attention to the study of criminal law, and has in preparation a work on that subject for the State of Ohio. A lover of literature in general, but possessing a special taste for subjects of a metaphysical character, he has devoted much of his leisure time to the latter, also to the higher class of poetical literature. In religious views he is an independent thinker, and while holding in high regard the opinions of those who differ from him, he might be styled a rationalist. He has been twice married. His first wife was Eliza Jane, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Gregg of Springboro', Warren county, Ohio, whom he married in May, 1864. She died in September, 1865. On September 23rd, 1868, he married Anna Bella, daughter of Jacob Whitmore, an early settler of Montgomery county, Ohio. Mr. Whitmore emigrated from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1828, and located on a farm near Dayton, upon which he passed the remainder of his life. He was one

of the stalwart pioneers of the Miami Valley, and patiently pursued the laborious but noble vocation of agriculture. He was endowed with great physical and mental vigor, which found their development in a life of unusual energy and industry. A man of remarkable purity of life and of the most scrupulous and sterling honesty to all who knew him, his word was as good as his bond. He was quiet and unobtrusive in manners, firm in his conviction of duty, conservative in his views, agreeable and kind-hearted, and possessed a sound and discriminating judgment. He was a member of the Lutheran denomination, and a very highly respected citizen. He married Nancy Kneisly, who bore him twelve children, eight of whom at present survive—the youngest surviving daughter being the wife of Elihu Thompson, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Whitmore died January 26th, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

GODFREY, CHARLES MOORE, physician and legislator, Ottawa, Putnam county, Ohio, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, June 17th, 1816. His grandfather William Godfrey, emigrated from Wales, in the early part of the last century, and settled at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, and on his farm General Washington made his headquarters through that memorable revolutionary winter. Here his son, Thomas Godfrey, the father of our subject, was born in 1770. He married Mary Settle, a native of Virginia, and had a family of eleven children, five living. Dr. Godfrey is the second son. Having passed his minority on a farm, enjoying only the advantages of a common school, he came to Ohio in 1837 and studied medicine under Dr. C. T. Pomroy, of Ottawa, a pioneer physician of Putnam county, Ohio, attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and began practice in 1840, in Ottawa. In 1843, he removed to Kalida, in the same county, where he remained fourteen years. In 1855 he became an honorary alumnus of the Cleveland Medical College, Ohio. In 1857, he returned to Ottawa, where, with the exception of three years spent in Allen county, he has since resided. He has been president of the Putnam County Medical Society, and also of the North Western Ohio Medical Society. He was one of the first trustees of the Cleveland Lunatic Asylum, and of the Dayton Asylum for the Insane, and is at present connected with the board of trustees of the latter institution. He is also a free-mason of long standing, and for many years was and still is master of Ottawa Lodge, No. 325. Among the local positions which he has filled may be mentioned that of county treasurer, and member of the Ottawa School Board, of which he has been for a number of years the president. In 1848, he was a member of the Presidential electoral college on the Cass and Butler ticket. In politics, he was formerly a democrat, but upon the nomination of Buchanan espoused the republican cause, and has since voted with this party. In religious belief a Presbyterian, he is an elder of his church. In 1861, he was elected to the Ohio senate, and served one term. In 1863, he was commissioned examining surgeon for pensions. For nearly forty years Dr. Godfrey has been in the active practice of that profession in Putnam county, has made an honorable record in his profession, and has long ranked as one of the leading practitioners of the Maumee valley. He is a man of clear judgment, sterling good sense, fine social qualities, and of unimpeachable integrity of character. He has been twice married. His first wife, an estimable lady, whom he married in 1842, was Mary, daughter

of Matthew Chambers, of Putnam county, Ohio. She died in 1845, leaving one son, E. S. Godfrey, who graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1867, is a captain of the 7th cavalry, United States army, and has since been in active service. He participated in the noted Indian fight in which the lamented Custer lost his life, and was also severely wounded in the fight at Bear Paw Mountain, Montana Territory, in 1877. In June, 1846, Dr. Godfrey married Mrs. Jane Braucher of Defiance, Ohio, who died February 6th, 1877. She was a woman of superior mental endowments, faithfully filled her sphere as wife and mother, possessed an amiable disposition, and was greatly beloved by all who knew her. She left two daughters and one son. Eveline graduated at Mansfield Female Academy in 1869, and Zoe from the Ottawa High School in 1874. Calvin is now pursuing his education in Ottawa High School.

DAWSON, WILLIAM W., M. D. and surgeon, of Cincinnati, was born in Berkely county, Virginia, December 19th, 1828. He was the son of John Dawson, a manufacturer and farmer, and a man "strong in sense, integrity and determination." The family was among the early settlers of Maryland and Virginia. His father, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, removed from there to Darksville, West Virginia, and thence to Greene county, about 1830. Dr. Dawson received a good classical education, and while a student acquired considerable proficiency in scientific studies and reputation as a young lecturer of meritorious promise—chiefly on geology and natural history. He pursued a thorough course of study under his brother, the eminent physician, Dr. John Dawson, of Columbus; and, after passing through the usual course at the Ohio Medical College, graduated from that institution in 1850. He devoted some time to special studies in the Cincinnati Hospital, and then engaged in the practice of medicine. Within three years of his graduation he was appointed professor of anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, which position he held for three years. From 1860 to 1864 he filled the chair of professor of anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio. From 1864 to 1870 he lectured upon clinical surgery in the Cincinnati hospitals. He was then elected to the chair of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and still held that position in 1876. In 1871, also, he was appointed surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital, and among other official positions he was elected president of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine in 1869, and president of the State Medical Society in 1871. In the various positions filled by him he achieved a popularity only less in degree than his professional reputation, which ranked him among the first surgeons of the country. His popularity was especially great among his students, and was referable as much to the deep and generous interest he evinced in their professional progress and personal welfare, as to the respect and admiration he commanded by reason of his talents and skill. He owes his success to large brain capacity, nervous power and persistent hard work. The literature of the medical profession was enriched by many able papers from his pen, which gave proof of talent for authorship, needing only time and application to obtain recognition equal to that he had secured in the clinical theater. Among his contributions to the medical journals and societies were elaborate papers on "Abdominal Tumors," "Hernia," "Graves's Disease," "Excision of Joints," and "Removal of Entire Clavicle." These articles, based chiefly

upon operations performed by him, furnished the profession with considerable original and important information. He was author of the pamphlet on "Chloroform Deaths," published in 1871, which attracted so much attention throughout Europe and America, and to a favorable review of which the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* devoted unusual space and marked prominence. His treatise entitled "Nephrotomy—extraction of calculus from the kidney"—was a remarkable paper, published in 1873, and widely quoted in European journals. This also found its subject in the operation which he was among the first to perform—that of systematically cutting into the kidney for stone. As a statistician and an investigator of methods in all branches promotive of the progress of medical and surgical science, he was a reliable and industrious authority. In the field of surgery, as an operator, Dr. Dawson has probably performed as great a number of operations as any surgeon in the western country, and there are but few operations known to surgical science which he has not successfully performed. As an operator, he is noted for nerve, rapidity, and self-reliance. An enthusiast in the science of surgery, he is very strict and punctilious regarding the etiquette and *esprit du corps* of the medical profession generally. Although a wealthy man when at the height of his reputation, he has continued to labor as faithfully and unceasingly as though he had name and fortune yet to achieve. His riches not only did not deprive the poor and the community of his services, but they enabled him to practice charity to the extent which became a shining virtue in his life. To the widow and orphan and the poor he was kind and charitable, without ostentation, employing liberally for their relief. Thoroughly democratic in personal intercourse, he possesses a fund of genial humor which sparkles throughout his conversation, and at once places even strangers at ease in his company. He married Margaret Yates Hand, daughter of Dr. Jasper Hand, of Hillsboro, and granddaughter of General Edward Hand, a distinguished revolutionary officer, who was in the boat with George Washington at the "crossing of the Delaware."

ANDREWS, ISRAEL WARD, D. D., LL. D., president of Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, January 3rd, 1815. His father, a graduate of Middlebury College in 1806, was settled successively at Windham, Danbury and Cornwall, Connecticut, and died at the latter place in 1838. Israel Ward was the fourth of seven children, six sons and one daughter. The sons are all living, all professional men, and five of them clergymen, Reverend William W., a graduate of Yale in 1831; Rev. E. W., formerly pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City; Rev. Samuel J., graduate of Williams College in 1839, and author of "The Life of Our Lord;" T. L. Andrews, M. D., of Creston, Iowa, and Ebenezer B., a graduate of Marietta College, professor of geology and chemistry in Marietta College from 1851 to 1870, and subsequently connected with the geological survey of Ohio. Except one year on a farm and two years in a store, President Andrews spent his early life at home. In May, 1833, he entered Amherst College, becoming a member of the class in which were Governor A. H. Bullock, Rev. W. B. Homer, Drs. Hitchcock, Benjamin M. Palmer and Stuart Robinson. A year elapsed, and he was compelled to leave and take charge of an academy in his native town. He then went to Williams College and entered the first class under the administration of Rev. Mark Hop-



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kins. Hon. S. J. Field, one of the justices of the supreme court of the United States, was a classmate. Before he graduated he had been engaged to take charge of an academy in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. While there he received an invitation from the college at Marietta to which he had been recommended by President Hopkins. In the autumn of 1838 he left Lee for a tutorship in Marietta, and in 1839 he was elected professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, and entered upon the duties of his chair at the beginning of the college year 1839-40. To those duties were added those of treasurer of the college from 1850 to 1855. In January of the latter year, President Henry Smith having resigned, Professor Andrews was elected. But one class had completed the course when he became connected with the college, Dr. Smith having been its first president, and serving since 1846, and thus Dr. Andrews as tutor one year, professor sixteen years, and president twenty-three years (to 1878) his college work now numbers forty years. Besides his college work, instruction and administration, Dr. Andrews has taken an active interest in the general cause of popular education. He was active in the introduction of the graded system of schools into Marietta in 1848, and for six years was a member of the city board of education. For several years after its establishment, he was one of the editors of the *Ohio Journal of Education*, president of the Ohio State Teachers' Association in 1857, and has participated in the work of the National Teachers' Association, besides taking part in the instruction movements at many teachers' institutes. Since 1867 he has been a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. His publications have been chiefly educational addresses and historical sketches. In 1874 he published "A Manual of the Constitution," a work of four hundred pages, designed as a text-book for colleges and high schools. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Williams College in 1856, and that of LL. D. by Iowa College in 1874, and Wabash in 1876. In 1839 he married Miss Sarah H. Clark of Danbury, who died in December, 1840. In August, 1842, he married Miss Marianne S. Clark, also of Danbury. The child of the first marriage lived less than a year. Of the three children of the second marriage a daughter died suddenly when twenty years old at Minneapolis in 1868, and a son, William C. C. Andrews, M. D., a graduate of Marietta College in 1870, and assistant surgeon in the United States army, was drowned on the 19th April, 1877, when twenty-four years old, in the Columbia river, near Fort Stevens, Oregon. As an educator, President Andrews is deservedly regarded among the foremost in this country. His long term of office in one institution indicates the confidence of his associates. His mind is decidedly logical and exact, and on subjects of Christian philosophy he is clear and profound, in this particular resembling his eminent teacher, President Mark Hopkins. As would seem natural, the college that has grown up under his care is a reflection of his own mind and character; not boastful and superficial, but steady, thorough and quiet, and conducting to the completion of their course a larger number of those who enter its classes, than is known of any other western college.

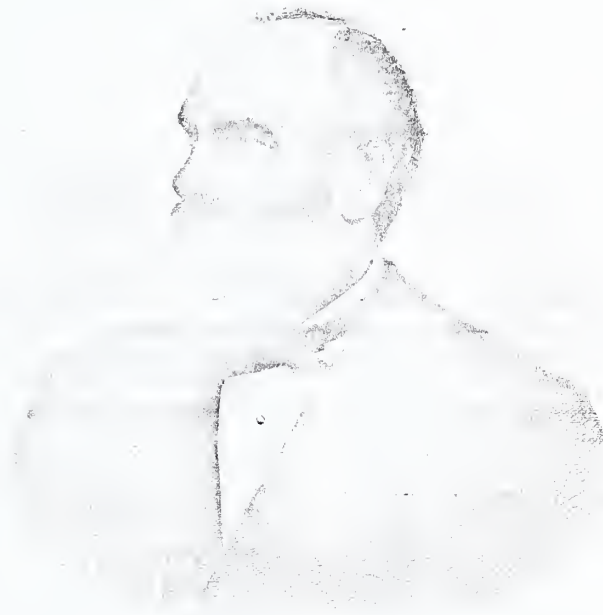
BROOKE, JOHN THOMPSON, D. D., Episcopal minister, was born at Frederick, Maryland, February 4th, 1800, and died at Springfield, Ohio, August 19th, 1861. His parents were Roman Catholics, and he was brought up in that faith; but, having associated very freely with Protestants

during his youth, he was led, under the preaching of Bishop Johns, of Virginia, to adopt the Protestant tenets, and his conversion, which is said to have been rather sudden and striking, took place in January, 1821, when he united himself with the Episcopal church. He was educated in a good classical school in Frederick, and, having studied law in the office of Hon. Roger B. Taney, late chief justice of the United States supreme court, he was admitted to the bar and practiced law for two or three years, when he determined to abandon that profession and prepare himself for the ministry instead. For this purpose he entered the theological seminary at Alexandria, Virginia, and was ordained an Episcopal minister, by Bishop Moore, in 1826. After a ministry of three years at Martinsburg, Virginia, he accepted a call to Georgetown, District of Columbia, where he preached for six years—leaving that place, in 1835, to take charge of Christ church, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he preached with much success for twelve years, building up the wealthiest Episcopal parish in the West—at the same time always taking a prominent part in the councils of the church, and especially in the general conventions, where he was recognized as a strong Western champion of conservative churchmanship. Having become a trustee of Kenyon College, he retired, because of broken health, to Gambier, in 1847, accepting the professorship of belles-lettres in the college, and that of pastoral divinity in the theological seminary. After recruiting his health and resting for about eighteen months, he returned to his church in Cincinnati, remaining in charge for two years longer, when, believing that a stronger and more physically active minister was required, he left it finally and again retired to Gambier, where, resuming the professorships he had previously held, and preaching at intervals in the college chapel, he hoped to pass the rest of his life. In 1853, however, he was induced to take charge of the Church of the Ascension, at Baltimore, Maryland, where, in twelve months, his health failed so completely that he resigned, never expecting to occupy the pulpit again. But, feeling stronger in the following spring, he consented to go to Springfield, Ohio, where he had a small property, with the understanding that he should preach, only when he was able, in Christ Church, of that place. There, with the assistance of other ministers, he continued his ministry for about six years, when he was compelled to retire finally from the pulpit. Dr. Brooke was distinguished for the logical power shown in his sermons, and their rhetorical finish, rather than for the eloquence or force of their delivery. His method of preparing his sermons was always peculiar and laborious. He carefully arranged each sentence in his mind and fixed it in his memory without committing it to writing—thus composing the two sermons required for each Sabbath day, on different topics, at the same time, and then preaching them from very meager notes. He never preached a written sermon, it is said, originally, although many of his sermons were reduced to writing by amanuenses after their delivery. He left fewer written sermons, perhaps, than any minister of the Episcopal church who had ever occupied the pulpit during so long a period of time. Dr. Brooke was a man of large social as well as religious influence in the State, and, although never a partisan in politics, he did not refuse to exercise the rights and duties of a citizen. He was originally an old-line whig, but in later years, being of Southern birth, his sympathies were rather with the democratic party. As a minister, he was widely revered, and, as a man, he was beloved by all who knew him. His long term of service in the

State of Ohio, and the prominent part he took in the affairs of the church, gave him more than a local reputation. He married, during his ministry at Martinsburg, Virginia, Miss Louisa R. Hunter, daughter of Colonel David Hunter, of that place, and his wife survived him. He had seven children—Richard, Hunter, Leighton, Eleanor P., Rev. Pendleton (a pastor at Bartol, Tennessee), William Mead, and Rev. Frank Key Brooke, (rector at College Hill.) Hunter Brooke, the second son, was born in the District of Columbia, May 20th, 1831. Having graduated at Kenyon College, he studied law and was admitted to the bar, in Maryland, in 1853. He subsequently practiced law in Cincinnati, where he became prominent in local politics, and was a representative in the Ohio legislature of 1857–58. Having enlisted as a private in the Second Minnesota volunteers, at the beginning of the war of Secession, he served until its close, attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1867 he resumed the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, and was afterward employed in the United States internal revenue service. He married Miss F. H. Barker, of Cincinnati, in 1857, who bore him one daughter.

BAKER, WILLIAM, lawyer, son of Hon. Timothy Baker, was born in Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, February 5th, 1822, and living April, 1879, in Toledo, Ohio. He graduated at Dennison University, Ohio, entered the law office of General Charles P. Goddard, of Zanesville, and took the full course at the law school of Harvard University, graduating in 1844. In that year he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and commenced practice in Toledo the same year. In 1847 he formed a partnership with Hon. M. H. Tilden, which continued until 1850. In 1857 he formed a partnership with Hon. W. A. Collins, which lasted until 1869, after which he remained alone, having a general practice in the courts of the State, his special and favorite field of labor, however, being in commercial and real estate law and chancery. He was concerned in many of the leading business enterprises of Toledo and the surrounding country; was a director of the Milburn Wagon Works Company, one of the organizers, and for fifteen years director, of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, and was one of the foremost in originating and carrying to final success the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad, which ultimately became part of the Lake Shore Railroad. He was also the regular attorney for several banks, railroads and other business corporations. He took an active interest in political affairs, being a whig and republican, holding it the duty of a citizen to interest himself in the affairs of the country, but he uniformly declined political preferment. During the war he was active and liberal in all measures for the support of the Union. Of thorough education and fine culture, he was, as a lawyer, a quiet, indefatigable worker; faithful and scrupulously conscientious with his clients; sound and well read; a careful, trusted adviser. In political matters, although no office-seeker or ambitious politician, he was influential and threw the weight of his strong and important influence on the side of honesty and capability. As a citizen, he was public-spirited and liberal. Every Christian church in Toledo, of whatever denomination, counted him among its benefactors, and all charitable enterprises had his name upon their rolls as a liberal giver for the public good. Although chiefly identified with the Baptist church, he was liberal toward all. He married in August, 1849, Miss Frances C. Latimer, daughter of Peter Latimer, Esq., of Norwalk, Ohio.

POWERS, HIRAM, known as the American sculptor, he having been the first American who as a sculptor made a name in Europe, was born as the eighth child of Stephen and Sarah Powers, on the 29th June, 1805, at the home of his parents, on the upper one of two farms belonging to his father, near the town of Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont. As a lad his intelligence and ability to fashion toys, or, as his father and mother said, "his knack for tinkering,"—tinkering in his case meaning the invention and manufacture of many playthings for the amusement of himself and his village comrades—gained for him the reputation of being "a very smart boy." His executive ability also made him a great favorite with boys of his own age and even with those several years his senior, and so much so, that when any project requiring ingenuity was in contemplation he was applied to for advice and assistance, and usually installed leader of the operation. Among the things he constructed were toy cannon, cast in a superior manner, and for which he became famous among his playmates. One of those cannon was used in the service of attempting the removal from the village of a whole family of obnoxious persons, by being loaded to the muzzle, placed between the logs of the house and discharged by a fuse while the family were asleep. The act indicated the courage of the lad who perpetrated it, while his ready acknowledgment that he alone was guilty so pleased the investigators that he got off with but a simple reprimand. One has to be cognizant of the repulsiveness to industrious New Englanders of a whole family of lazy, dissolute persons present, to realize that so odd a mode of ridding the village of them should be adopted by even the lads and children; and though this result was not in this instance accomplished, it was noticed that quite an improvement for the better took place in several members of the family, who eventually became industrious and good citizens. In consequence of becoming security for unreliable friends, the father of Hiram Powers, while the latter was yet a lad of twelve years old, lost not only his homestead but nearly all the property he possessed. In consequence he collected what he was able to save and with his family resolved to move "out West." At this time all his family except Hiram and the youngest child were grown and able to do for themselves. The eldest son, Jason, had removed to what was then known as the Holland Purchase, in the western part of the State of New York, where he had bought a farm, and here the family of his father spent the winter, and did not arrive in Cincinnati until the 5th day of May, 1818. A son, Stephen, in chopping in the woodlot of Jason's farm, had cut his foot so badly that his mother refused to go on until he was able to travel, preferring to stay and nurse him; and when, in the following October, she and her son Stephen reached Cincinnati, she was welcomed by her family with the saddest greeting than can befall an affectionate wife—her husband had died on the 29th of the preceding August. In the language of her youngest son whose memoranda furnish us the data for this sketch, "The scene I can never forget. She fell to the floor in a death-like swoon. Mother was older than father some four years, he being but fifty-five at the time of his death, and being always a remarkably athletic and healthy man, the first sickness he ever experienced had occasioned his death. Mother survived him but four years, and died on the 17th of March, 1822." In 1818 Stephen Powers rented the farm of Colonel Bates, northwest of the city, and there Hiram lived with the family until 1820, when a protracted attack of fever and ague induced



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him to leave there for the city where he might, to use his own language, "shake off the shakes." His brother Benjamin's connection with the most prominent newspaper of that time in Cincinnati obtained for him an easy situation with Colonel Andrew Mack, who had just become proprietor of the Cincinnati Hotel that stood on the site of the present Spencer House. This was then the most prominent hotel in the city, and although its accommodations would be regarded quite primitive now, it was then "the hotel," and pretentious enough to keep, in addition to the public bar, a reading room in which Hiram at the age of fifteen years found employment. The stories found floating through the press since his death, making Hiram Powers' early life a struggle for existence, have no foundation in fact. His great struggle occurred at a much later period, and for money honestly earned from and due him by D'Orfeuille, the showman of Cincinnati, money he had allowed to accumulate in his hands, and the failure to receive which obliged him to accept from men who owed him nothing the means with which he went to Italy. He remained in Colonel Mack's reading room two years, a general favorite with its visitors, and then he got a situation in the cider vinegar and produce store of a Mr. Keating on Main street, south of Columbia street. After remaining there a year he was employed as a collector by a clock manufacturer. He traveled in this capacity through Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, until the winter season rendering the roads impassable, he was put to work in the factory, there to be engaged until spring would permit him resume his collecting business. After a few weeks engaged in the factory, greatly to the surprise of his employer he began to make clocks not only after the styles in use, but with several improvements that exhibited marked ingenuity, and worked as if he had been for many years, after thorough instruction, engaged in the business of clock-making. It was while thus engaged that changes in his life occurred which forever prevented him returning to the business of collector for a clock-maker. There were in those days two museums on Sycamore street, Cincinnati, then the centre of its business interest. One was owned and operated by a Frenchman, D'Orfeuille, already mentioned, the other by a man named Letton. D'Orfeuille had ordered a reed organ that would work by being turned with a crank, but his workman failed to make it work, and Hiram being called in, made the proper connections and caused it to work well, much to the unhappiness of the rival museum proprietor, Letton, who, not to be outgeneraled by a crank pressure organ, ordered of the clock-maker an organ that would not only play but do so by internal machinery and a powerful main spring requiring to be wound up, and to also move automaton figures. The clock-maker was doubtful, but his collector insisted he could make the thing, and on this assurance it was undertaken. The figures were to be six boys and as many girls of graduated sizes, placed opposite each other on the top of the organ, and at certain parts of the tunes the boys were to blow trumpets and the girls ring bells. It was very important that these automata should be handsomely made and look natural, so Letton resolved to send to Philadelphia for wax hands and heads for them, but when Hiram was so informed he offered to make these also. He went to Professor Locke and obtaining the correct proportions for the composition of the wax, he modeled from those of living children the heads and hands required for the wax figures. The thing was a complete success and people flocked from far and near to see it. Among them was the rival museum operator, D'Or-

feuille, who, observing with chagrin the completeness of the machine, remarked to Nathan Guilford who had accompanied him: "These heads must have been brought from Europe; there is no one in America could make them." Guilford replied, "They were made by a boy in this town, sir, who works in Watson's clock factory." "Let's go and see him," responded the showman. "I don't believe yet those heads were made here." "Nonsense!" exclaimed Guilford, "Watson's is only two doors from my office, and I have often watched him at work." This discussion led to Hiram's acquaintance with D'Orfeuille, though the former did not leave Watson's for the museum for three years afterward, or in the year 1829. In 1826 Hiram became acquainted with an old Russian named Eckstein, who taught him to model or mould in plaster, and take casts from his moulds of the models he had moulded. It was this knowledge that so greatly aided him in his wax operations, in which D'Orfeuille occasionally gave him an order, but it was not until the showman had a lot of wax images nearly destroyed by careless transportation in 1829, and Hiram agreeing to make something new out of the fragments, did he regularly attach himself to the museum of D'Orfeuille as mechanician-in-chief, or, in his own language, inventor, wax-figure-maker and general mechanical contriver for the establishment. Two years afterward, he for the first time, beheld a marble bust, Canova's Washington, which was for a few days on exhibition in Cincinnati. He gazed at it for a long time in perfect silence, and then exclaimed, as if impelled by some inward intuition, "That is what I shall do." How well he carried out his conviction the cultivated world bears witness. Nevertheless he remained with D'Orfeuille until 1835,—in that time making his museum the most attractive place of amusement in the West, and with many attractions unknown even to the places of its kind in the East, when, despairing of ever being paid the money due him, he determined to go to Washington City. He did so, spent two winters there, and modelled among other busts of prominent men, that of the President, General Jackson. Finding it impossible to procure tools that he required to work his marbles, he invented a machine for making them, particularly that known as a sculptor's file. He also introduced a new process of modeling in plaster which obviated the necessity of making a clay model of the subject. Though his talents had gained him many warm friends and patrons, he would never have been able to realize the cherished wish of his heart—study in Italy—had not Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati and William Preston of South Carolina, furnished him the necessary means. The kindness of these gentlemen was never forgotten, and that it should not be by those who succeeded him, he named two of his sons, the one Longworth and the other Preston Powers. Gladly availing himself of the aid Messrs. Longworth and Preston extended to him, he left America for Italy, and, although ardently wishing to do so, never saw his native land again. In 1832 he married Miss Lizzie Gibson, a daughter of James Gibson of Cincinnati, and from this union were born several sons and daughters. His foreign patronage was greatly in excess of that of his own countrymen, thereby showing a most thorough appreciation of his genius by those best able by long culture to judge. In Europe is to be found the greatest number and variety of his works. So great were the results of his industry for a quarter of a century that, large as was his studio and the number of his workmen from the time his reputation was established by the general recognition of the excellence of his genius in the

production of the Greek Slave, he found it impossible to execute the orders he was solicited to accept at his own prices. Two copies of the Greek Slave sold quite recently in England, one at \$9,000 and the other for \$10,000; and Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor, said of his ideal statue of Eve, "It is a work that any sculptor might be proud to call his master-piece." Hiram Powers died at Florence, Italy, June 27th, 1873, of lung disease, after one year's illness.

BISSELL, EDWARD, merchant, eldest son of Epaphras Bissell and Jerusha Wolcott Bissell, was born at East Windsor, Connecticut, January 20th, 1797, and died November 9th, 1860, at Toledo, Ohio. He left home at the early age of sixteen to enter a store in New York city, and at twenty was established for himself as a merchant in Geneseo, New York. Here he commenced that active business life which made him, eventually, one of the most prominent business men of the West. In 1828 he removed to Lockport, New York, where he built one of the most extensive mills, at that time, in Western New York, engaged in the business of milling, and soon became possessed of a large property and a beautiful home. In the spring of 1833 he made a Western tour, and among other places visited, came to what is now Toledo, then known as Port Lawrence and Vistula, containing at that time less than one hundred inhabitants, and so impressed was he with the commercial importance and value of this point, that he made a large purchase of real estate, and soon began to make liberal expenditures in various improvements. The first improvement of Toledo had been made in 1832, by Major B. F. Stickney, who for many years had been an Indian agent, and had purchased a large tract of land, part of which, in contract with Samuel Allen and Otis Hathaway, of Lockport, he platted, calling it Vistula. In 1833, Edward Bissell entered into a similar contract with Stickney, which was fulfilled to the letter. A gentleman conversant with the history of those times says: "Whatever Toledo may become in the future, she will always owe her first start in life to Mr. Bissell, a gentleman of fine education and refinement, of great foresight and sagacity, an energetic worker, who knew no such word as fail." In reference to the above contract, Major Stickney, in his report, says: "Bissell set about the work of improvement in earnest. He built wharves and houses, advanced money for making roads, and in many respects did more than his contract required. Vistula advanced rapidly, and soon acquired considerable reputation." In 1836, associated with a few others, he began to make the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad to Adrian, thirty-three miles, at a cost of \$300,000. The road was so far completed in July, 1837, as to commence the running of cars with horses, and at a time when not a barrel of pork or flour came over the road for the first year; but the road was in daily use to carry provisions to Adrian to feed the population of southern Michigan. It was this road that in after years proved to be the lever that finally settled public opinion in favor of Toledo as the only commercial point of any great value at the south end of Lake Erie. The final result of making this road, at a time when all knew that as an investment it would not pay, was to concentrate at this point several important railroads, costing millions of dollars, and the seven hundred miles of canal, the business of which connected with Lake Erie was done at this point. These were the logical results of the opening of the road to Adrian, for which the State was more indebted to Mr. Bissell than to any

ten other men. The financial crash of 1837 almost ruined him, making the later years of his life laborious in the effort to remedy the losses of that destructive year—an effort in which he was, in some degree, successful. Although disappointed in the slow progress of Toledo to the eminence which he early foresaw for her, his faith was never dimmed in her final attainment of this position among the cities of the West. He had identified his interests with hers, and had staked all his own pecuniary hopes thereon, and he never wavered in his faith that these hopes would be realized, if not by himself by the generation succeeding him. Though Mr. Bissell, among his extensive business acquaintances, commanded respect and regard, he was, owing to a natural reserve and dignity of character, known intimately only in the domestic circle. Honorable, just and kind among men, he was affectionate and unselfish at home, where his interests all centered; a man of untiring energy, great hopefulness, and indomitable perseverance, as shown in the fact that he studied law and was admitted to the bar after he was forty years of age, having at that time a young family dependent upon him. Far-seeing and thoughtful, his views of life were eminently practical and sensible, and he early advocated many of the doctrines which are now daily growing into popularity, especially those pertaining to the rights of women. At a time when their defenders stood singly and alone, he advocated their equality in law—their equal need of and right to a collegiate, and even to a business education, as a dependence for the future. In these views he was in advance of his times. He married, in 1823, Maria Reed, of East Windsor, New York; issue living in 1879—Edward, Jr., a leading real estate lawyer of Toledo; Arthur F., M. D., a prominent practitioner; Elizabeth R., married to William A. Collias, of Toledo; Mary, wife of A. W. Gleason, and Julia, wife of Asa Backus. Died in 1863, H. T., an officer in the army.

EWING, THOMAS, soldier and member of Congress, son of Hon. Thomas Ewing, was born at Lancaster, Ohio, August 7th, 1829. He had made marked progress in a liberal education, under competent teachers at his native place, when, in his twentieth year, accompanying his father to Washington, he attracted the favorable attention of President Taylor, who voluntarily offered to engage him as one of his private secretaries. After the death of the President, he repaired to Brown University, New Jersey, where he completed his education and was graduated. For the succeeding time he was at Washington and Cincinnati, engaged in the study of the law and subordinate professional pursuits, until 1855, when he graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and began practice in the latter city. In the following year he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and during the following eventful years in the early history of that State, bore a conspicuous part at the bar, and in its agitated political councils. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution, and was elected the first chief justice of the State. He represented Kansas in the peace conference held at Washington on the invitation of Virginia in the winter of 1860-61. In the fall of 1862 he resigned the chief justiceship and organized the 11th regiment Kansas volunteers, and took the field as colonel of that regiment. His service in the field, and as commandant, first of the district of the border, and afterwards of the district of St. Louis, was marked by a military judgment, courage and gallantry that commanded the approval and admiration of his comrades and his military



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superiors. There is, perhaps, no episode of the war more striking and brilliant than his defense of Pilot Knob, in September, 1864, where, with a force of about one thousand men, he held at bay the whole of General Price's army, numbering more than fifteen thousand, and inflicting on the enemy a loss in killed and wounded exceeding the whole force under his own command. General Ewing withdrew from the untenable little fort, and in the face of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, conducted his command, and, after four days' marching and fighting without the loss of a gun, made a junction with the Union forces at Rolla. This gallant action was far-reaching in its consequences, inasmuch as the loss inflicted on the enemy, and the check to his march on St. Louis, gave time for better preparation there; and in effect diverted the blow from that city, and sent Price off on a fruitless campaign in the interior of the State. During the term of his service, General Ewing commanded his regiment in the battles of Fort Wayne and Cone Hill, and was in command of a brigade at the battle of Prairie Grove. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general March 11th, 1863, and to that of brevet major-general in March, 1865. Resigning his commission in the spring of 1865, he took up his residence at Washington, where he engaged in professional pursuits. Soon after his return to Washington, he was engaged as chief counsel for two of the accused parties in the military commission for trial of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln. In 1871 he removed to Lancaster, Ohio. In 1872 he was elected and served as a member of the constitutional convention for Ohio. In 1876 he was elected a member of Congress from the 12th (Columbus) district. He married, on the 17th January, 1854, Miss Ellen E. Cox, a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and has a family of three sons and two daughters. General Ewing began public life an ardent republican, and was conspicuous and efficient in shaping the early political status of the new State of Kansas, but at the close of the war he differed from the policy of that party on the two leading questions of reconstruction and finance; and parting company with his old associates, he has been fully identified with the democratic party for the past ten years, and has been earnest in the advocacy of its principles and policy, and especially has he been prominent and persistent with the most advanced section of the party in opposition to the scheme of resumption, and in favor of the maintenance of the governmental paper money to the exclusion of all other paper currency.

GRIMES, ALEXANDER, banker and legislator, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, in the year 1791, and died in Dayton, January 12th, 1860. Near the beginning of the present century, his father, John Grimes, as a pioneer, went to and settled in Dayton. Having availed himself of such educational advantages as the subscription schools of his day afforded. Our subject began life as a merchant, keeping a variety stock of goods as was a necessity at that early day, but dealing mostly in dry goods. He subsequently became cashier of the old Dayton bank, which position he filled for a number of years. Subsequently in no regular business, he was engaged as trustee in the settlement of the large Cooper estate of Dayton. He never sought publicity, nor was he a very enthusiastic politician, though he filled several important offices in his adopted county, and also at one time represented the same in the legislature of Ohio. He was one of those true, reliable and independent men in whose

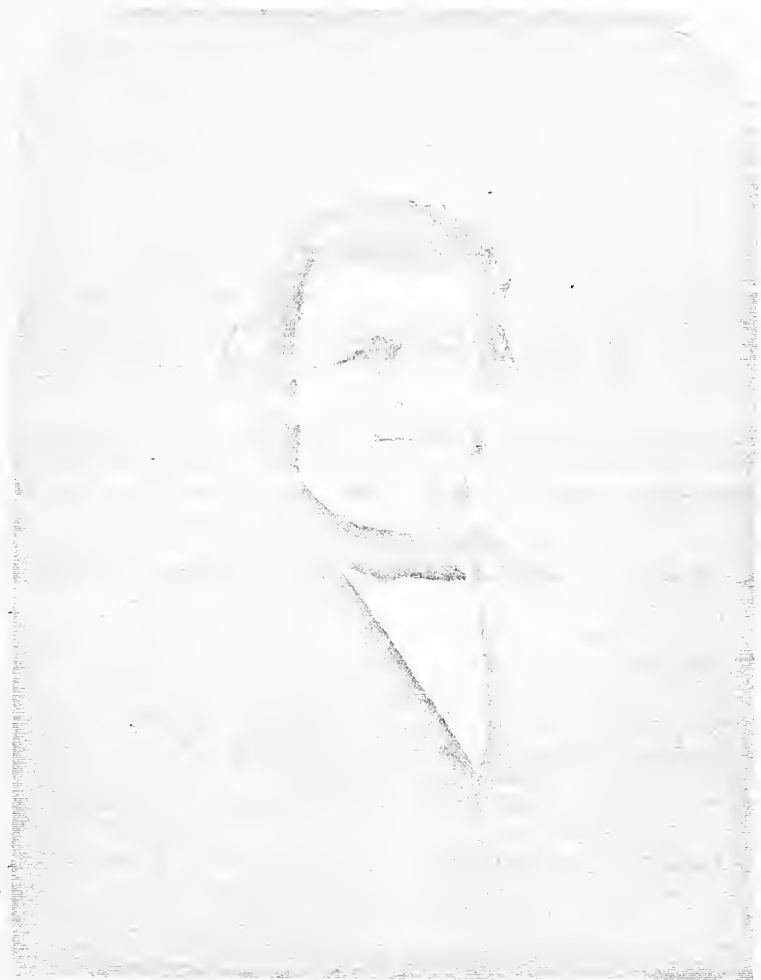
sincerity, honor and integrity, all who knew him had perfect confidence. He always formed his opinions with great care, and adhered to what he believed to be right with unflinching determination. He was emphatically a man whom the unprincipled demagogue could not bribe. For more than half a century he was a resident of Dayton, and left to his family and community an honored and untarnished name. Mr. Grimes was twice married. By his first wife he had one child. His second wife was Maria, daughter of Mr. Charles Greene, who, about the year 1788, settled at Marietta, Ohio. She was born December 6th, 1781, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and died in Dayton, Ohio, February 26th, 1875, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. She was a cousin of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Her death was the result of a fall upon the door-steps, and had it not been for this accident, her life might have numbered a hundred years, as she was physically very healthy for her age. She possessed great natural vigor, and retained her activity to the day of her death. She was noted for her hopefulness of disposition and her remarkable cheerfulness amid all circumstances. She retained the power of her mental faculties in an unusual degree to the last. Industrious, generous and kind-hearted, she was greatly esteemed by the community. She was the mother of two children,—Mrs. Marcus Fels of Santa Barbara, California, and Charles Greene Grimes, the senior partner of the linseed oil firm of Grimes & Keifer, of Dayton.

BROWN, EDWIN FRANKLIN, soldier and governor of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Ridgeway, Orleans county, New York, April 23rd, 1823. His parents were Jeremiah Brown and Abigail Davis. About the year 1810, his father emigrated from North Adams, Massachusetts, to New York, and after passing some four years in Ontario county, became a pioneer to Orleans county in 1814. Here with his family he endured the hardships and braved the dangers of a new and unsettled country. It was the time when the pioneer walked forty miles to mill, and carried his grist upon his back. Mr. Brown was a soldier in the war of 1812. He possessed a strong constitution and an equally strong will, and his character for honesty was such that his word was as good as his bond. Both parents died at the age of seventy-seven, the mother in 1862, and the father in 1863. Our subject was reared upon a farm, and after receiving a common school and academic education, followed the pursuits of agriculture for a considerable time, making a specialty of raising and shipping live stock to market. For some four years he was connected in various ways with the Erie canal, part of the time as superintendent. He was subsequently engaged for several years in the produce and commission business. In April, 1861, he entered the service of the Union as lieutenant-colonel of the 28th New York volunteer infantry, under Colonel Donnelly. He lost his left arm in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, on August 9th, 1862; was taken prisoner, escaped, and again falling into the hands of the enemy, he was incarcerated for three months in Libby prison. Being paroled and exchanged he returned to his regiment, and which, its colonel having fallen at Cedar Mountain, he commanded until the close of his term, and with it was mustered out at Lockport, New York, June 2d, 1863. He then entered upon duty as clerk of his native county, to which position he had been elected without opposition in the preceding November. Early in 1865, he

repaired to Vicksburg and engaged in merchandizing. In 1867, Colonel Brown was appointed by General Ord, military mayor of Vicksburg, which office he filled with great honor to himself, credit to the government, and satisfaction to the citizens of that city. In November, 1868, he was commissioned deputy-governor of the National Central Soldiers' Home at Dayton, and confirmed in July, 1869, and was commissioned governor in September, 1873, which position he has since occupied, and his administration of affairs has been characterized by wisdom, frugality and a high order of executive ability. He commands alike the respect of the soldiers, the confidence of the board of managers, and the universal esteem of the public. The Home farm comprises six hundred acres and forms a magnificent park beautified with lawns, avenues, lakes, shrubbery and flower-gardens, where upwards of four thousand disabled volunteer soldiers are supplied with all the comforts of a home. On the fiftieth anniversary of his birth, Governor Brown was made the recipient of a beautiful gold chain from the soldiers of the Home, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his kind and efficient labors in their behalf; also, in the evening of the same day, he was presented with a very fine ebony gold-headed cane from his associate officers, as a token of their friendship and esteem. On September 15th, 1844, Colonel Brown married Elizabeth, daughter of Oren Britt, a merchant of Medina, New York, with four sons, three living and residents of Dayton, as the issue. The second son, Will J. Brown, was lost while engaged in a buffalo hunt, on the plains of Colorado, in March, 1864. A prolonged and faithful search at the time, on the part of his father, assisted by Lieutenant Charles Morton of the 3d United States cavalry, with a force of sixty men, failed to discover any traces of the lost one, and up to the present time, his stricken parents have been unable to obtain any definite information concerning him. There are circumstances connected with the affair which render it one of the most mysterious occurrences of the kind in history, and the protracted suspense of the members of his family may be more readily appreciated than described.

ASHLEY, JAMES M., legislator, lawyer, and editor, Toledo, Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania, November 14th, 1824. His father was a clergyman traveling on circuit in the frontier settlements of western Virginia, eastern Kentucky, and southern Ohio, and there being but few schools in those settlements, his education was wholly due to his mother, a woman of culture and ability. At fifteen years of age he set out to seek his own livelihood. After a short trial, first as cabin-boy then as steward on Western steamers, he entered a printing office in Portsmouth, Ohio, and in time passed from the composing room and became the editor and proprietor of the *Portsmouth Democrat*, and subsequently was connected with the *Portsmouth Daily Dispatch*, displaying much ability as an editor. The financial success of the paper was not great, its politics being democratic, whilst those of an overwhelming majority of the people of that section of the State were whig. Turning his attention from journalism to the law, he entered the law office of C. O. Tracy, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. Instead of practicing his profession, he engaged in boat-building, but was only moderately successful. In 1851, he removed to Toledo, and opened a drug store, meeting with success until 1857, when he was burned out without insurance. He had early turned his attention to politics, his views being generally in accordance with the

principles of the democratic party, except on the question of slavery. Careful study and personal observation in the South had led him to take advanced grounds in favor of the abolition of slavery, which for a time alienated him from the democratic party. He was a member of the Pittsburgh convention which gave the republican party a compact organization, and soon became one of the leading spirits in that movement. In 1856, he was a delegate to the Republican National convention that nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency, and in 1858 was himself nominated as the republican candidate for Congress in his district, and was elected. In Congress he opposed the demands of the slavery interest with ability and energy, taking a leading part in the exciting debates of 1859-60, and warning the Southern members that, should they make good their threats of secession, it would become the duty of the Nation to crush out rebellion and maintain the Union. At the expiration of his term he was renominated by unanimous vote and reelected by an increased majority. The rebellion broke out almost immediately after, and he took a prominent part in Congress in urging forward every possible measure needed for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Among the more important measures introduced or advocated in the house by him, was that of minority representation, a bill being reported by him looking to the introduction of that principle in the territorial governments, and his speech on the subject was the first in that direction made in Congress. In connection with Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, he drew up and had charge of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and also had charge of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States. He made several speeches on the subject which attracted general attention. During the extra session of July, 1861, he prepared the first measure for the reconstruction of the Southern States presented to Congress, and, as chairman of the committee on territories, reported it to the house March 12th, 1862. The bill was tabled, on motion of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, by a vote of sixty-five yeas to fifty-six nays, and the subject was not again revived at that session, but the ideas contained in the bill and the line of policy it outlined, were embodied in the reconstruction measures finally adopted and carried into effect. In 1865, he crossed the continent and delivered an address in San Francisco, which received general and emphatic approbation on account of its ability and statesmanlike views. His last prepared speech in Congress was delivered February 13th, 1869, in support of a proposition to limit the powers of the President and supreme court, and this was considered his finest effort. He insisted on placing an impassable barrier between the judiciary and political office. After serving five terms in Congress, he was renominated for a sixth term by the republicans, but was defeated. President Grant subsequently appointed him governor of Montana Territory, which position he filled with signal ability and success. Returning to Toledo, he was engaged as attorney for important railroads. In the Presidential campaign of 1872, he took a leading part in the movement that nominated Horace Greeley, which he held to represent the principles of mercy, forgiveness and reconciliation, on which alone, he claimed, reunion and peace could be secured. After that campaign he remained in Toledo, practicing law. In his many years of public life, he has achieved the reputation of being one of the finest speakers and ablest public men in Ohio. He married in 1851, Miss Emma J. Smith, of Kentucky.



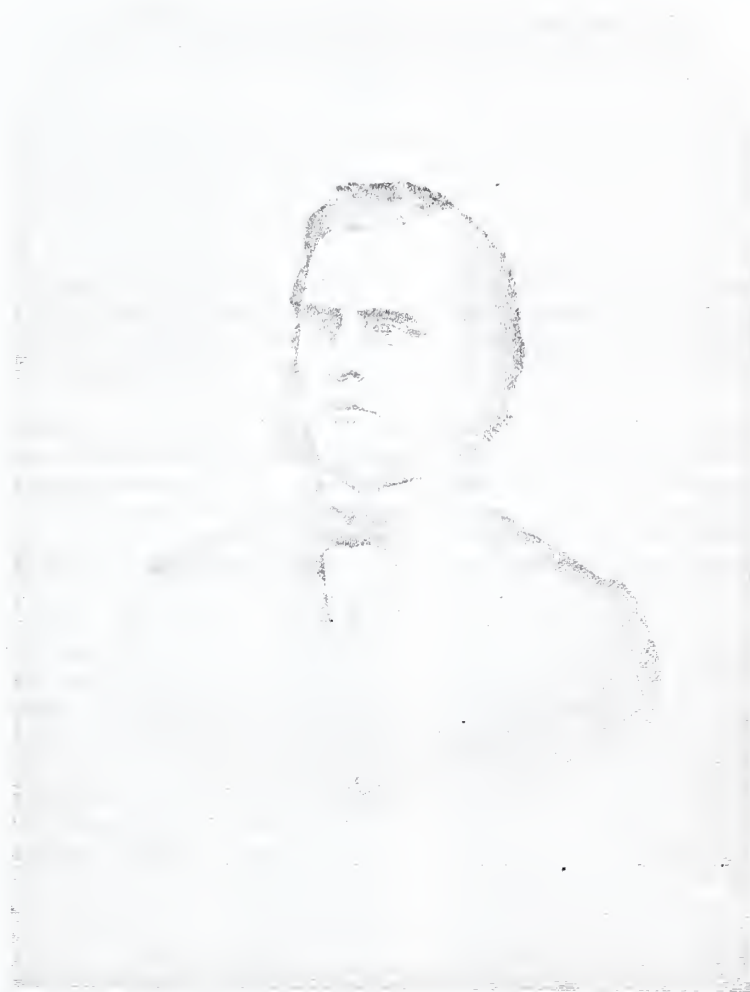
J. M. Ashley

EDISON, THOMAS ALVA, of Menlo Park, New Jersey, inventor of the various patent improvements in connection with electricity and telegraphy, such as the duplex and quadruplex instrument system, the telephone and phonograph, with many others, was born at Milan, Erie county, Ohio, on the 11th February, 1847. His ancestry on his father's side two hundred years ago were millers in Holland. In 1730, members of the family emigrated to New York, and the name of one of them, Thomas Edison, appears on Continental money issued in that city during the Revolutionary war. The race is long-livers. The great-grandfather of our subject lived one hundred and two, and his grandfather one hundred and three years. His father, Samuel Edison, is now living, aged seventy-four, and in perfect health. He stands six feet two inches in height, and in 1868 out-jumped two hundred and fifty men belonging to a regiment stationed at Fort Gratiot, Michigan. He learned the trade of a tailor, but subsequently entered commercial life, and engaged successfully in the grain, commission, lumber, nursery, and land business. He has always been in comfortable circumstances. His wife, Mary Elliot, was of Scotch parentage, born in Massachusetts, and well educated, for several years having taught in a high school in Canada, and was an industrious, capable, intelligent and ambitious woman. She died in 1862, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. His parents having removed from Milan to Port Huron, Michigan, when Thomas was but seven years old, circumstances prevented him going to school, and except two months he never did go to school in his life. His mother taught him at home the basis of an English education, and she being a very fine reader, he early acquired his love of reading from her, and which love was encouraged by his father who paid him for each book mastered. Thus encouraged, at ten years old he had read such works as "Gibbon's Rome," "Searle's History of the World," "D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation," and several works on chemistry. He read with the utmost fidelity, never skipping a word nor a formula, although mathematics are especially repulsive to him, but patiently ascertaining the meaning of everything he read. It is this habit of concentration which has led him to the accomplishment of so many astonishing results. When twelve years old his father obtained the position of train-boy for him on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and, when the road was completed between Port Huron and Detroit, he acquired an exclusive news-dealer's right, with power to employ assistants. Attached to the mixed train upon which he sold newspapers was a freight car, having a room partitioned off for smokers. Being without springs or ventilation, no person would ride in this car, and Edison, then only fifteen years old, obtained a copy of Tresenius's "Quality of Analysis," bought some chemicals on the instalment plan, induced the hands at the railroad shop to make him some retort stands in exchange for some of his newspaper stock, and of the smoking-room made a laboratory. Having purchased sufficient old type to here print a weekly newspaper he engaged in its production, under the name of the *Grand Trunk Herald*, and at three cents a copy its weekly sales reached to several hundreds. It was of small size, printed on one side only, and devoted to railroad gossip, changes, accidents, and general information, but so great a curiosity was it that the great English engineer, George Stephenson, who built the tubular bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, when passing on one occasion over the road, found Edison at work and purchased an extra

edition of the paper of that week for himself, and this fact and the journal was noticed by the *London Times*. But his operations upon the *Grand Trunk Herald*, and all other on the freight car were brought to a sudden termination by the evaporation of the water in his phosphorus bottle, its fall on the floor and ignition of the car. The conductor having, with difficulty extinguished the fire, threw the printing materials out of the car, and gave the philosophic lad a sound thrashing. Taking his printer's material home, he there in the cellar of his father's house, amused himself with it for some years afterward. His first knowledge of that business which has so largely occupied his life was obtained hanging about the office "between trains," at Detroit. He purchased a book on the subject of telegraphy, and with the assistance of one of his newsboy assistants, constructed a telegraph line between their respective homes at Port Huron. Common stove-pipe wire insulated on bottles stuck on nails driven into trees, and crossed under an exposed road by the use of a piece of abandoned cable wire captured from the Detroit river, formed the line. Their first magnets were made with wire wound with rags for insulation, and a piece of spring brass for a key; while the first attempt to generate a current was produced by, at a stated moment, rubbing down briskly two cats, one at either end of the line. The cats did not like it, and left with almost telegraphic velocity. Then some old telegraphic instruments and battery materials were purchased and a successful short line established. About two months afterward, Edison having saved the life of a two-year old child of the telegraph operator at Mount Clements station, the latter in gratitude for this act, volunteered to assist him in the study of telegraphy, and in five months he was sufficiently advanced to secure employment in the telegraph office at Port Huron. He worked night and day to improve, but resigned in six months because of the pay promised him for extra work being withheld. His next situation was in night service at Fort Wayne, and here he invented his first successful automatic repeater—an arrangement for transferring the writing from one line to another without the intervention of an operator. The invention was certainly an achievement for so inexperienced an operator, and the first indication of that genius for telegraphic improvement which has since made him famous. His subsequent close attention to business in the various offices he worked in made him an expert in telegraphy, but his utter neglect of his personal appearance, insatiable thirst for reading everything on the subject of his business, and attempts to solve what to his companions appeared impossible, earned for him the sobriquet of "luney," or crazy man, that clung to him for years, while he ever retained the personal good will of his associates. At Memphis, in 1864, he made and put into operation his automatic repeater, so that Louisville and New Orleans could work directly. This was the germ of the duplex instrument, concerning which the mind of this inventor was continually occupied, while he advocated and experimented continually to perfect it at the cost of his popularity with the management. Being in consequence dismissed, he walked to Nashville, having loaned all the money he had saved to his associates whom he often assisted, but to lose all he loaned them. From Nashville he went to Louisville, and there found employment for two years. About this time he elaborately experimented as to the best style of penmanship for a telegrapher's use, and finally fixed upon a hand much resembling the style called French script. This, a clear, bold penman-

ship, he became able to produce at the rate of about forty-five words a minute, and which is the extreme limit of a Morse telegraph operator's ability to transmit. Having been discharged for destroying the carpet of the expensively furnished room beneath that in which he operated, by tipping over a carboy of sulphuric acid, he went to Cincinnati, and there obtained work as a "report operator." It was there he arranged his first duplex instrument. Having so little to work with, it was a crude affair, but the drawings, which still exist, prove that double transmission was possible at a much earlier date than when put to practical use. His stay in Cincinnati was short, in consequence of neglecting his business to read in the Mechanic's library on electricity and other scientific subjects. From there he went home. A friend, named M. T. Adams, in the Boston office, mentioned him to the manager, who offered him by telegraph a situation to work a heavy New York wire, which he accepted and in Mr. Milliken, the manager of the Boston office, he found the first superior officer who properly appreciated his character. A thorough master of his profession himself, an inventor of merit, and an accomplished gentleman, he made allowance for the gawky and hungry look of his subordinate, and, in the excitement under which he seemed to labor, recognized the fire of genius. Edison's stay in Boston was pleasant. His ideas there began to assume practical shape. He invented a dial instrument for private-wire use, and put several of such wires into practical operation. He made a chemical vote-recording apparatus, but the Massachusetts legislature would not adopt it. He experimented with vibratory telegraph apparatus, and made trial tests between Boston and Portland. He matured his private-wire printer, and put eight of them into operation. But, for lack of means to continue their manufacture, he sold out, and the Gold and Stock Telegraph company came into possession of and made it the basis of subsequent improvements. Having made a failure that should have been a success with the duplex instrument between Rochester and New York, he went to the latter city "dead broke," and hung around the gold room until offered an opportunity to repair the machinery of the indicator, after doing which to the satisfaction of the company, they gave him a situation that he lost by the Gold and Stock company purchasing the gold printer. This latter company, however, soon discovered his skill, and engaged his services for that and the Western Union at a large salary. So soon as his ability became thoroughly appreciated by the Gold and Stock company, in consequence of his inventions replacing all the old apparatus, he established electrical manufacturing shops at Newark, New Jersey, in which, with laboratories for experiment, he employed three hundred men, and devoted his time day and night to the superintendence of the work upon his inventions. As an instance of his indomitable perseverance and power over his physical organization, it may be mentioned that, having been given an order for \$30,000 worth of his improved private-wire printers, the first instruments made having failed, he took five of his best workmen to the top floor of his factory, and, saying they would never come down until the printers worked satisfactorily, he, with such of them as could endure to do so, labored continuously for sixty hours, and made the point he desired, but at an expense of \$5,000. Afterwards he slept thirty-six hours. He made immense sums of money at these works, but it was spent on new inventions, at one time he having forty-five distinct inventions and improvements under way. At last, annoyed by curiosity-seekers, he sold the New-

ark works in 1876, and moved his family to Menlo Park, New Jersey, twenty-four miles from New York, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and there on the crest of a hill, remote from other buildings, he built a laboratory twenty-eight by one hundred feet, two stories high, which he has stocked with every necessary for his business that money can buy. On the upper floor of these works he experiments, assisted by four trusted and intelligent men, whom he has selected from many for their versatility and physical endurance. Described by the patent office commissioner as the young man who has kept hot with his footsteps the path to that office, Edison has been granted in this country one hundred and twelve patent rights; while his most valuable inventions have been also patented in foreign countries. Of his American patents, thirty-five pertain to automatic and chemical telegraphs, eight to duplex and quadruplex telegraphic instruments, thirty-eight to printing telegraph instruments, fourteen to Morse telegraph apparatus proper, and the remainder relate to fire alarms, district and domestic telegraphy, electric signals, the electric pen, the speaking phonograph, and various other electric and non-electric apparatus. The printing telegraph instruments, the automatic or chemical system, by which one thousand words a minute can be transmitted for medium distances on a single wire; the quadruplex system, by which four messages at a time are sent on the same wire by the Morse method; the electric pen, which pricks a stencil by which copies of the page so written can be rapidly produced; the carbon telephone, which exceeds all others for its loudness and distinctness; the speaking phonograph and the ærophone, are the most valuable of his inventions up to the present time (1879). He has discovered the lubricating property of electricity, upon which the electro-motor is based, and also upon which could be built an entirely new system of telegraphy. In fine, his mind is so prolific that a comparatively small sum pays him for each invention. His business ability has become greatly improved since his most important inventions have gone largely into use, but he is honestly disposed to always give a full equivalent for the price he asks. In person he is rather above medium height, has black hair, a pale complexion, gray, piercing eyes, which at times seem to burn in their sockets, sharp nose and spare countenance. With a chest expansion of five inches, his powers of endurance are wonderful; and beginning where most persons would leave off, like a Morphy at chess, he can carry on five or six distinct lines of experiment in totally different divisions, never ceasing any of them until a result is reached or an impossibility proved. He keeps a careful record of each day's experiments, properly witnessed, and has numerous volumes of these records. He has no physical defect except the sense of hearing, which is seriously impaired. From this cause he was long unable to distinguish the sound produced by the telephone, and almost despaired of a successful result, until he introduced the carbon improvement, by which he overcame long distances without difficulty, and was satisfied. The speaking phonograph followed, and was succeeded by the ærophone, intended to talk from three to ten miles. Had he not been deaf, it is just possible he would not have experimented in the production of such instruments. In 1873 he married Miss Mary Stillwell, of Newark, and the influence of his wife has been of much advantage to his habits of life and personal appearance. Two children, whom he has nicknamed Dot and Dash, the names of the Morse alphabet characters, are the fruit at the present time of this union. He



Yours truly
E. F. Platt

is prudent and affectionate in disposition, and has a large and comfortable residence near his laboratory. His income from his inventions is variously estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and as he fully expects to live to old age, he will doubtless die a millionaire. There is no other instance on record of a single mind performing such prodigies of scientific invention within the first thirty years of a human life.

PLATT, EDWARD F., Baptist minister, was born at Schroon Lake, Essex county, New York, December 16th, 1821, and died November 21st, 1873, at Toledo, Ohio. He was the son of Daniel Platt, a man prominent in the affairs of the town. Early in life he determined that the ministry should be his calling; and after suffering privations, and overcoming many obstacles, he triumphed in his purpose. He was baptized at the age of fourteen, and delivered his first sermon at Lansingburg, New York, where he finished his theological education. He commenced preaching in Cairo, New York, in 1845, not as a pastor of a church, but to aid a small band of Christians, who benefited greatly by his ministrations and encouragement. In that year he assumed a pastoral charge at Catskill, New York, and soon gave evidence of his fitness for his holy work in the increased membership and influence of his church. Six years of unremitting and unselfish labor in this place broke down his health, and compelled him to relinquish preaching for many months. Under an appointment of the A. B. Home Missionary Society he went West in 1853, leaving behind him at Catskill a powerful working Christian congregation as the result of his exhausting efforts. Arriving in Toledo, he immediately made preparations for a church organization, but found only seven persons ready to cooperate with him. After two years of sore discouragements and trials, his extraordinary perseverance and hopeful, cheerful work resulted in the opening of the long-desired sanctuary, the First Baptist Church, the honor of founding which rightly belonged to him. The membership steadily increased to two hundred and fifty in number, the Sunday-school to two hundred pupils, while the christianizing influence of his church was soon felt over a large section of country surrounding Toledo, along the railroad lines and upon the lakes. Considering that others besides his immediate flock needed spiritual help and encouragement, he remembered the poor and destitute beyond the limits of his parish, and, by personal efforts and through friends, he accomplished such important work that his name was widely known throughout the northwestern country. He felt, from the first, a deep interest in the moral and religious welfare of Toledo; and though he was free from narrow sectarian feeling, he determined that, with God's help the church which he had founded should grow and prosper, at least in relative proportion with the material growth and prosperity of the city. He was also specially active and influential in the establishment of another church on the East Side, his executive ability and comprehensive sympathy proving of great aid in the ultimate success of the undertaking. For many years a valuable member of the board of education, he was deeply interested in the cause of popular education, more especially in giving practical instruction to the teachers, by whom he was much beloved. He was also one of the board of managers, and subsequently secretary, of the Lucas County Bible Society, and was ever prominent and active in its interests. The Maumee and many other Baptist associations relied upon him for aid and cooperation in their efforts to obtain the privileges of christian and church fellow-

ship, and never called upon him in vain. His capacity for work seemed unlimited; and he was so widely known and universally revered that, at his death, many religious Baptist associations in the State, besides many out of it, together with all the organizations with which he had been connected, paid tribute to his memory in the passage of resolutions and the holding of memorial services, attesting the deep love and reverence his great labors and personal qualities had commanded. During the war of Secession he took a decided stand in favor of the government, and probably no minister, in any denomination, labored harder for the success of the Union cause. His letters to the soldiers in the field were such as only a patriot, who adores his Maker and his country, could write, while his efforts at home were alike unceasing. He was a good minister of Jesus Christ, faithfully preaching the gospel and exemplifying it in his daily life. His rare natural and spiritual endowments were more effective by liberal education and generous culture, pleasing address and gentlemanly manner—all so charmingly combined and directed, so beautifully and fitly worn, so full of courtesy, of kindness and of Christian good will, that he not only secured for himself the highest personal esteem, but commanded the profoundest respect for his work's sake and his Master's. He was so thorough a Christian, with a heart so full of love and charity for all, that he had none but the warmest friends, in every other denomination as well as in his own. In what esteem he was held, and how severely his loss was felt by the Baptist association, is expressed in a letter to his Toledo congregation by a prominent layman. He says: "You feel his loss in Toledo, and your bereavement must be very great; but you do not know how it will be felt throughout the whole association. He was the leading spirit in everything connected with the interest of the church. We all looked up to him with affection and reverence; and in our weakness, loneliness and irresolution, it almost seemed that in his death we had lost all but our hope in Christ." A citizen of Cleveland, a lay Baptist preacher of influence and high character, who, during Mr. Platt's entire residence in Toledo, valued him as a most cherished friend, thus speaks of him: "Mr. Platt's strength was in his character. He left upon all who knew him the abiding conviction that he was every inch a man. Never obtrusive; never rash; he yet was never timid, nor vacillating. Wise to forecast measures, he was calm, self-reliant, and persevering in their execution. Fertile in expedients to enlist aid from others in his noble efforts, such aid—ever joyfully rendered—was always animated by his steady courage and hopefulness. He so impressed others with his innate nobleness, that those who cooperated with him felt ennobled in furthering enterprises which he commended and maintained. There was in him a rare union in beautiful harmony of power and susceptibility. The call of duty would summon to sustained activity his every energy; yet, in the midst of his most tense exertion, you never lost the impression, in his presence, of the rich loveableness of his nature. The manly and intellectual in him were ever so finely blended with the emotional, that while you could not withhold admiration, you would not withhold love. No beauty in the world without, and no truthfulness or excellence in the world within, failed to awaken in him the response of a refined and exalted enthusiasm. Strangers may think this exaggeration; but the friends who knew him, and who cherish his memory, will feel it to be but the just expression of their love." He was married twice: first to Martha A. Moore, daughter of Rev. W. W.

Moore, of Lansingburg, New York; and, secondly, December 25th, 1860, to Agnes E. Barney, daughter of E. E. Barney, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio. His only child was a daughter aged three years at the date of his death. Closely associated with and ever rendering material aid to him, were his younger brothers, Harvey P. and Edwin S. Platt, lawyers, both prominent men of Toledo. These worked harmoniously and industriously together in their various undertakings, and were generally named in the community as the "Platt Brothers,"—a combination of energy, talent and reputation productive of much permanent good. Major E. S. Platt served with distinction in the war of the rebellion, and subsequently removed to Denver, Colorado, to engage in mining operations.

SISTER ANTHONY, a sister of charity, born near Tipperary, Ireland, became a resident of Cincinnati about 1837, having been sent to that city from Ennismithburgh in charge of a band of sisters, to take charge of the orphans. With great self-devotion, self-sacrifice and business talent she labored in this field of charity until she succeeded in establishing the Orphan's Asylum at Cumminsville, near Cincinnati. She next assumed charge of St. John's Hospital, where thousands received the benefit of the highest medical skill, and the tender nursing of herself and other devoted women, who gave their services for the love of suffering humanity. In the war of Secession the governor of Ohio (David Tod) called for volunteer nurses, and in particular wanted the Sisters of Charity to go to the front, and take charge of the military hospitals. Sister Anthony led a band to Nashville, Tennessee, where she entered upon her labors which continued throughout the war, and gained for her the title of the "Florence Nightingale" of America. After the war, Sister Anthony resumed charge of St. John's Hospital. Here the accommodations soon becoming insufficient, she endeavored to found a larger institute, and assisted by Colonel Robert M. Moore, subsequently mayor, she succeeded in raising \$30,000 toward the object, but found that her original design would require more money than she could obtain. At length, after persistent efforts to carry out her scheme, two charitable Protestant gentlemen, Messrs. Joseph C. Butler and Lewis Worthington, came to her assistance, bought what had been a marine hospital and donated it to her. Here she founded what is widely known as the Good Samaritan Hospital. John F. Maguire, M. D., thus sketches her services and character in a work entitled "Irish in America": "I elsewhere mentioned the munificent gift made by two Protestant gentlemen to a sister of charity in Cincinnati, and as that munificent gift—of a splendid hospital—is but one, though a striking proof of the influence which the work of the sisters has had in the enlightened Protestant mind of America, something may be said of the subject of that donation. . . . Though thoroughly unaffected in manner, and without the faintest trace of show, every word she utters betrays an animating spirit of piety, an ever-present consciousness of her mission—which is to do good. One feels better in her presence, lifted up, as it were, into a purer and brighter atmosphere. . . . For a considerable time Sister Anthony held a subordinate position, to which she thoroughly adapted herself; but it was impossible she could continue to conceal her great natural ability and talents for organization and management. Her first important work was the organization of the Hospital of St. John, which became so famous and so popular under her management, that the most distinguished physicians

of Cincinnati sent their patients to her care. In the hospital Sister Anthony made herself perfect in the science of nursing the sick. When the war broke out she, with twelve sisters, took charge of the field hospital of the armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and nursed the wounded and sick in the South and Southwest during its continuance. Such was the estimate formed of the services of these and other sisters of the same institution, as well as of the Catholic chaplains, that the generals in command frequently wrote to Archbishop Purcell, asking for more priests and more sisters, they were so full of devotion to their duty. . . . Her influence was immense; even the surliest official could not resist Sister Anthony. There was a contagion in her goodness. Protestant and Catholic alike revered her. At the mere mention of the name of Sister Anthony, the eye of the invalid soldier brightened, and a pale flush stole over the wasted cheek; and when it was mentioned in the presence of strong men, it was received with a hearty blessing and a vigorous cheer. There was no eulogium too exaggerated for her praise, or for their gratitude. She was styled 'the Ministering Angel of the Army of the Tennessee,' and the Protestants hailed her as 'an Angel of Goodness.' At a grand reunion in November, 1866, of the generals and officers of the army in whose hospitals Sister Anthony had served, her name was greeted with enthusiasm—the applause by gallant and grateful men. The United States Marine Hospital, constructed at a cost of \$250,000, was sold for \$70,000, at which price it was purchased by two Protestant gentlemen, and by them donated to Sister Anthony, and is known by the beautiful and felicitous title, 'The Hospital of the Good Samaritan.' Sister Anthony is of the highest type of the human angels of mercy whose loudest praises are sung in the silent prayers of millions throughout the world. Although a Catholic, in her works of charity she knows no country, no religion, no color. In April, 1879, she was deeply and devotedly engaged in her merciful and charitable works, admired and beloved by all, irrespective of religious or denominational faith. We have no apologies to offer for her appearance, as the only woman, in our work. She has earned nobly the distinction, as this sketch of her proves, and we accord it to her with pleasure.

ACHEY, JOHN H., banker, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, September 2d, 1802. His parents were John Achey and Elizabeth Hoover, both natives of the same county. Having received a good education, mostly in the German language, he moved to Dauphin county in his native State, when about twenty-three years of age, and engaged in the lumber, grain and flour trade, the former being his chief business, and which he conducted successfully several years. In April, 1838, he came to Dayton, and opened the first lumber yard in that city, and did business there until 1840. He was one of the directors of the Dayton branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and while thus connected was made a member of the State Board of Control. He was one of the organizers of the Dayton National Bank in 1865, of which for many years past he has been the president. He has also been prominently connected with various railroads that pass through Dayton, and for several years was treasurer of the Dayton and Union line. He is a Freemason of long standing, having been connected with that fraternity nearly half a century. As a Knight Templar he was for twenty-two years in succession, commander of Reed Commandery of



Sister Anthony

Dayton, and for one term grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Ohio. For over forty years he has been a member of the Methodist church, and has filled various official positions in the same. In October, 1829, he married Mary Rife of Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and three children were the issue of this union. The only surviving one is the wife of Dr. Neal of Dayton. For nearly half a century, Mr. Achey has held a leading position in the business and social circles of Dayton. His chief characteristics are superior financial ability, remarkable caution and unquestionable integrity, which elements, with his courteous bearing and obliging spirit, have long commanded for him universal confidence and esteem.

PLIMPTON, BILLINGS OTIS, Methodist Episcopal preacher, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, March 7th, 1799, of Puritan ancestry. His grandfather, Elisha, served as a lieutenant in the revolutionary army, as did also his grandfather on the maternal side. The family migrated from Devonshire, England, to America about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled what is now East and West Plimpton, Massachusetts. It was a characteristic New England family, plain, hardy, sober, industrious, thrifty. It removed to Union township, Tolland county, Connecticut, in 1807, where the mother of Billings died, and where, soon after, coming under religious conviction, he joined the Methodists, though opposed by the family, who were Presbyterian by education and profession. The young convert to what was then a comparatively new faith could not assent to the doctrines of a limited atonement, the perseverance of the saints, particular election without reference to faith or works, and other dogmas. In 1816 he went to Peacham, Vermont, where, after attending the sessions of an academy, he was engaged to teach the township school. The Universalists, who were in the majority in the township, had voted the Bible out of the schools; but in the last week of his school term the young teacher felt it his duty to call the attention of his scholars to their spiritual interests. He related to them his own experiences, read a few passages from the Bible, and closed the exercises with prayer. He also appointed further meetings, and before the week closed a religious revival had broken out, more than half the scholars professing to have been converted, as did also many heads of families. The result was the formation of a society of Methodists, which exists to this day. In 1818 he came to northern Ohio on land agency business, upon the completion of which he again engaged in teaching school. While thus employed he was stricken with a severe sickness, which impressed upon his mind what seemed to him "a call" to preach the gospel. It was the custom in those days for sons to serve out the period of their minority at home, and he returned to Connecticut for the purpose of obtaining a release from parental authority for the year yet remaining of his minority, in order that he might at once enter the Methodist ministry. His request was refused, his father being opposed to his becoming a minister. He therefore agreed to purchase his liberty for three hundred dollars, which he earned by conducting a subscription school in New Jersey. He then returned to Ohio and reopened the school he had abandoned on account of sickness. While teaching he was licensed as an exhorter, and at the close of this school he was licensed to preach by the local district conference, and appointed junior preacher to the Cuyahoga circuit, with Rev. Ira Eddy in charge. The year's labor was

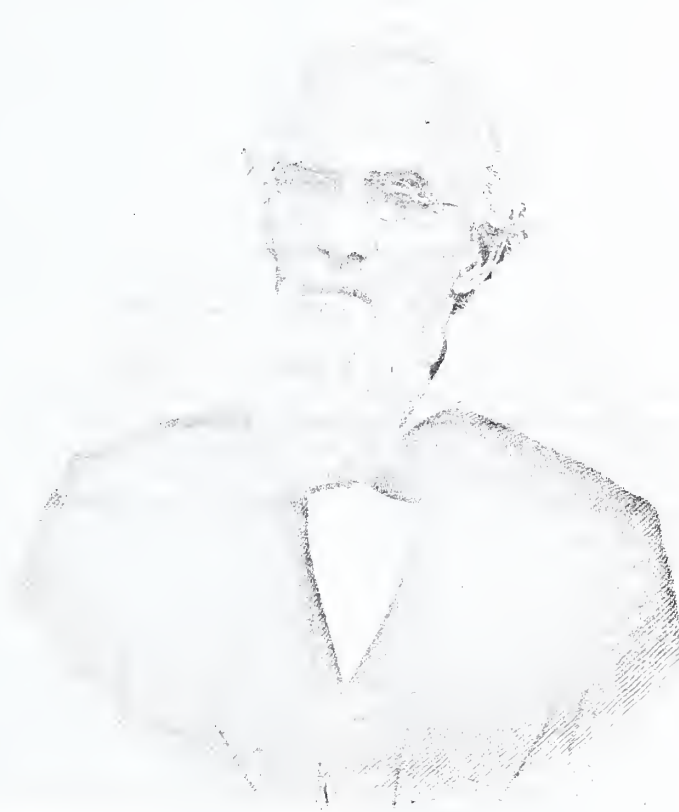
marked by several revivals and an addition of three hundred to the membership of the church. In 1824, Mr. Plimpton was detailed to missionary work in Michigan territory by the Ohio conference. The region over which he traveled was comparatively a wilderness. At one of his experience meetings General Lewis Cass and a number of Indian chiefs were present. One of the latter arose and said, with the impressive gravity of the Indian character: "Once I was great man, but now least of any of you. Once I hunt the white man with tomahawk and scalping-knife, but now I hunt the Lord Jesus Christ with my Bible and hymn-book." It was related that General Cass was very deeply moved by this simple testimony to the transforming power of the gospel. Returning to Ohio, Mr. Plimpton was in 1825 appointed to the Deerfield circuit. He received forty-five consecutive appointments in the Erie annual conference, of which he was one of the original members. He was for a number of years a presiding elder in districts extending over the most of northeastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. He represented the Erie conference in the general conference at Philadelphia in 1832, in Baltimore in 1840, and in Pittsburgh in 1848. After taking a supernumerary relation to the conference, he accepted the agency of the American colonization society, and traveled in that cause some nine or ten years. He subsequently accepted the agency of the State Bible society of Pennsylvania. In the year 1867 he asked and obtained a superannuated relation to his conference. The life of a Methodist itinerant at the time when Mr. Plimpton entered upon his work in Ohio was not one upon which a man would enter from any worldly motive. To be obliged, as was then the case, to travel circuits that often required six weeks to compass, through a country whose roads were little better than cow-paths, having to face the bitterest storms of winter and summer, and put up with the inconveniences of new settlements, preaching here in a barn and there in a log school-house, sometimes in the open air and in the wilderness, but everywhere proclaiming glad tidings to the people and carrying the Bible and the hymn-book into the cabin of the pioneer as well as into the home of the wealthy; these were no light labors, and in a worldly sense were poorly compensated. The average pay of Mr. Plimpton for his forty-five years of active service in the ministry was \$225 a year; and in this respect he fared perhaps as well as his brethren. But a Methodist itinerant did not stop to count the cost. His was an aggressive work—the conquest and dedication of a new country to the doctrines of Wesley. The itinerant system was admirably adapted to the condition of a new country. Ignatius Loyola himself would have approved it, for its effectiveness in detaching the evangelists from all worldly interests and keeping them devoted to their cause. Methodism had to fight its way, to overcome the prejudices of those who had brought Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist and Episcopal convictions, customs and prejudices with them into the settlements. Hence the preaching was largely doctrinal; though in the midst of a revival none knew better than the Methodist itinerant how to stir the profoundest depths of the heart by song and sermon, and kindle the emotions into the fiercest flames of religious enthusiasm. It was this pioneer work of Methodism to which the most active years of Mr. Plimpton's life were dedicated, and there is hardly a corner of the region extending from the river to the lake, and from Cleveland to Dunkirk, in which he did not assist in organizing societies, building churches and multiplying the agencies whereby

Methodism has taken immovable hold of the soil and grown to be one of the most powerful denominations. Mr. Plimpton spoke altogether extemporarily, noting only the headings of his discourses. His delivery was rapid, his action nervous and energetic, his method logical and analytic rather than diffuse and declamatory. He sought first to convince the reason and then kindle the heart. His ministry was very successful, and among those who were brought into the church through his labors were to be counted some of her foremost men.

CHILDS, THOMAS PERRY, Baptist clergyman, Troy, Ohio, was born in Woodstock, Windham county, Connecticut, June 8th, 1817. He is the fourth child in a family of six children of Adolphus Childs and Chloe Jackson. His parents moved to Pennsylvania when the children were all young, and his father was for many years a prominent surveyor in the western part of that State. Our subject was licensed to preach at the age of seventeen, prepared himself for the ministry at Madison University, Hamilton, New York, and was ordained in the fall of 1839. He began his ministry in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York, where he labored nearly five years, organized a church and secured the erection of a church edifice. On September 21st, 1840, he married Alta-zera E., daughter of Rev. Z. Eaton, of Troy, Ohio. The issue of this union was eight children, four of whom are living. In the fall of 1842, he located in Troy, and for some two years labored as a missionary evangelist. In 1844, he removed to Xenia, Ohio, and began a mission which, in four years, resulted in there being two churches in that town, and also in the erection of an edifice for the first church. For the six succeeding years he was located in the vicinity of Covington, Miami county, Ohio, where he was instrumental in gathering a church and building a meeting-house. In the spring of 1856, he became pastor in Troy, and in the following summer he effected the erection of a house of worship. Remaining there until the breaking out of the late civil war, in the fall of 1861 he entered the army as chaplain of the 44th Ohio infantry, and served nearly three years. The four following years he labored as missionary, financial secretary and agent for the American Baptist Free Mission Society, superintending the education of the freedmen and the furnishing of necessities for such as were left destitute by the ravages of the war. He then settled in Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, where he remained more than four years, gathered a large congregation and erected a house of worship. While there he was severely afflicted with catarrhal consumption—the culmination of a disease that had already become chronic. In seeking relief in the use of different remedies he became acquainted with a very effectual method of treatment for this loathsome disease. Compelled to relinquish, for a time, his ministrations as pastor, he returned to Troy in 1867. In 1869, being partially restored to health, he took charge of a new interest in Piqua, Ohio, organized the Calvary Baptist church and erected a house of worship, himself donating for that purpose nearly \$4,000. After nearly five years service his health again failed, and he began to prepare a catarrh remedy for such of his acquaintances as were afflicted with it. Such was his success that he conceived the idea of manufacturing this preparation in larger quantities to meet the rapidly increasing demand. In 1877, he took in as partner, his eldest son, Abbott E. Childs, and in February, 1879, Dr. Joseph H. Green, of Troy, became a member of the firm. Mr. Childs' younger son, Frank P.

Childs is employed as shipping-clerk. Mr. Childs continues to fill occasional pulpit vacancies of churches in his vicinity. During an extended ministry of nearly half a century—much of it pioneer service—he has travelled some fifteen thousand miles on horseback, baptized over one thousand persons, and has been instrumental in the erection of nine church edifices. His labors have been signally characterized by an earnest, self-sacrificing spirit and whole-souled devotion to the cause. Although realizing handsomely from the sale of his catarrh specific, he evinces no disposition to hoard up for personal ends, but dispenses with a large and liberal hand to worthy objects of benevolence. In addition to constant efforts to build up the churches around him at home, he has lately undertaken to open and support the Chao-Chow-Fu mission in China, and has already donated for that purpose the sum of \$2,000. His benevolence, however, is by no means confined to this central interest, but the entire circle of foreign and domestic missions receives his sympathy and aid.

WADSWORTH, ELIJAH, pioneer, born in Hartford, Connecticut, November 14th, 1747, and died in Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, December 30th, 1817, was a descendant of Captain Joseph Wadsworth, who hid the charter of Connecticut in the oak tree on the 9th May, 1680. Brought up to the trade of a blacksmith, he worked at it in Hartford until 1770, when he removed to Litchfield, in the same State, and continued his work there until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He then assisted in raising Sheldon's regiment of light dragoons and served in it through the war, ending his service as a captain. When Major Andre was captured, he was at West Point, and was one of the guard set over the prisoner the night after the capture. After serving in several actions he returned to Litchfield, when the army was disbanded, and remained there until his removal to Ohio. In 1795 he became associated with others in the formation of the land company which, in September of that year, purchased the Connecticut Western Reserve in Ohio from the State of Connecticut, he being one of the six who gave their bonds as principals and sureties for the first purchase-money. In company with Ephraim Kirby and Samuel Andrew Law, he took one-half the contract, the remaining half being divided equally between Uriel Holmes, Jr., and Elijah Boardman. He was one of the original proprietors of the townships of Canfield and Boardman, in Mahoning county, Johnston, in Trumbull county, Salem (now Conneaut), in Ashtabula county, Palmyra, in Portage county, and Wadsworth, in Medina county, which last township was named after him. The summers of 1799, 1801 and 1802 were spent on the Reserve, surveying and laying out townships, and the winters of the first two years in Connecticut. In the fall of 1802 he returned to Litchfield for his family and brought them to Canfield, where he took up his residence. He was instrumental in having the first mail route on the Reserve established, and was appointed the first postmaster in Canfield, in October, 1801. He resigned the office in 1803, and was again postmaster there in 1813. At the first general election after Ohio was organized as a State, in 1803, he was elected sheriff of Trumbull county. In the year following he was elected major-general of the fourth military division of Ohio, comprising all the northern part of the State, and for the two or three years following labored under great difficulties to organize a militia. At the session of the legislature in 1807-8 he was appointed one of the three commissioners to locate the seats of justice for Tuscarawas



J. P. Chiles.

and Stark counties. In June, 1812, the United States declared war against Great Britain, and on the 16th August following General Hull surrendered Detroit, the Michigan territory, and the army under his command to General Brock, commanding the British army in Canada, and thus laid open the whole northwestern frontier of Ohio to British and Indian invasion. Information of the surrender was brought to him at Canfield on the 21st August. He immediately sent expresses to his several brigadier-generals to detail troops from their respective commands for the protection of the frontier, and ordered the company of cavalry belonging to the neighborhood into immediate service. On the 23d, with this company of cavalry and Elisha Whittlesey as his aid, he started for Cleveland, reaching that place on the afternoon of the next day, finding the place deserted by the frightened inhabitants and meeting there the surrendered troops of General Hull, who had been liberated on parole. The day following, two officers were sent to Washington with the news of Hull's surrender and to procure supplies and munitions for the army. Orders were received to organize a brigade of fifteen hundred men from his division, put them under command of a brigadier-general, and report them to the commander of the northwestern army. After remaining in camp at Cleveland some weeks with the purpose of keeping up communication by the lake front with the advanced post at Huron, he resolved to abandon that line of communication as dangerous, and withdrew to the neighborhood of Akron, whence, with hastily collected reinforcements and supplies, he set out for Huron. Here he was visited by General Harrison, and, after a conference, turned over the greater part of his command to that general, leaving the remainder under the command of Brigadier-General Simon Perkins. In November, 1812, he retired from the service and returned to his home in Canfield. A misunderstanding in the War Department concerning the payment of the expense of provisioning his command when first called out, caused him some annoyance and embarrassment. The mistake was discovered and rectified some years afterward, and the integrity, business ability, and careful economy shown by him in the affair publicly acknowledged. The anxiety and exertion of organizing against invasion impaired his health, already broken by age and the hardships of pioneer life. He married, February 16th, 1780, Miss Rhoda Hopkins, of Litchfield.

PAINE, ROBERT FINDLEY, lawyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born May 10th, 1810, in the State of New York. He came of revolutionary stock on both father's and mother's side, both grandfathers having served at Valley Forge. In 1815 his father, Solomon J. Paine, removed from Cornwall, Connecticut, to Nelson, Portage county, Ohio. At that time the settlements were few and scattered. Young as he was, he had to travel a mile and a half daily to the log school-house; and after he was nine years old, was obliged to work on the farm during all but the winter months, when he continued to go to school. When he was eighteen years old his father died, leaving six children and their mother unprovided for. The whole care of the family devolved on him, all being younger except one brother who was away from home, bound out to a trade. For two years he worked hard at farm labor by the day, or chopping wood by the cord, tilling land on shares, occasionally getting a job in a joiner's shop, with now and then a chance to drive the stage between Nelson and Hudson, when it was too cold for any one else. His earnings

went to the support of the family, two sisters and a young brother being sent to school and trained to become teachers. After two years of this labor, he determined to learn cabinet-making and sign-painting, and spent one year in apprenticeship. He next opened a shop at Nelson Centre, working hard at his trade until 1837. Being then twenty-seven years old, and the family able to take care of themselves, he determined to gratify his desire to learn the law. He had never read a page in a law-book, and made no provision for entering a law-office. Purchasing some law-books, he took them home and commenced a course of hard study, without any assistance, and without a single previous recitation, he presented himself for examination at the September term of the supreme court, sitting in Ravenna in 1839, and was admitted to practice. He immediately removed to Garrettsville and opened a law-office there. In the fall of that year he was elected justice of the peace, and served a term of three years. In 1842 he was reelected to the position, and retained it until, in 1844, he was elected to the Ohio legislature. After serving one year, he was renominated, but declined, his declination being followed by his election as prosecuting attorney, and his removal to Ravenna, where he opened a law-office. In 1848 he removed to Cleveland, and at once took a favorable position at the Cuyahoga bar. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the common pleas court of Cuyahoga county, and held the position until the new constitution went into effect in 1852, and vacated the office. He then returned to his legal practice, in which he met with good success. In 1860 he was chosen delegate from his congressional district to the republican national convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and took an active part in that memorable gathering. He was appointed United States district attorney for the northern district of Ohio, in April, 1861, and held the position for the full term of four years. The people elected him judge of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, in 1869, and he held the position five years, or until May, 1874. During his term of office an unusual number of important criminal and civil cases were disposed of by him, and some new and important questions of law decided, which excited discussion and comment in legal and general circles, not only in Ohio, but in other States, and gave him the reputation of an able, just and unflinching judge. Five death sentences were passed, and among the more notable of the other cases was that of Warren Warner, convicted of keeping a gambling-house, the unexpected heavy sentence and impressive remarks of the judge eliciting approving comment from the community at home, and journals throughout the country. In the case of Jay Galentine, convicted of manslaughter, the defense of emotional insanity had been imperfectly set up, and in passing sentence the judge dealt in an original and able manner with this class of defense. Perhaps the case that most widely attracted attention was that of Edward Hannin, administrator of the Roman Catholic church for the diocese of Cleveland, against John McMahon and others. In this case the nature of the title to the Roman Catholic church property in the United States, and the right of a Roman Catholic congregation to build such a church as it sees fit without the consent of the pope, bishop, administrator, or priest, were examined at considerable length, and the right of the congregation to act independently vindicated. During the whole of his public life he took an active part in political affairs, and his services were in much demand in public, as he was a ready, forcible, and entertaining speaker.

He was a self-made man, of not an ordinary kind, having, under the most disadvantageous circumstances that could well be conceived, worked himself up from poverty to distinction, at the bar and on the bench, without even the ordinary help in preparation. He married three wives; the first in August, 1846, was Miss Miranda Hazen, of Garrettsville, who died at Cleveland in August, 1848, leaving an infant daughter; the second in 1858, Mrs. H. Cornelia Harris, who died in 1870, leaving three sons; lastly, in 1872 he married Miss Delia Humphrey, of Summit county, Ohio.

FREEMAN, FRANCIS, common pleas judge, was born in Amenia, Dutchess county, New York, June 7th, 1779, and died in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 8th, 1855. At an early age he was sent to the schools of his native county, where he acquired a good education. On leaving school his attention was at first turned to business, and for some years he was engaged in the lumber trade. In 1803 he visited Ohio, which was at that time attracting very general attention as a desirable place for intending emigrants from the older States. After visiting and carefully examining the new territory, he became so strongly impressed with the natural advantages of the neighborhood of Warren, in Trumbull county, that he decided on removing to that place and making it his home. Two years later he closed up his business in New York State, and soon after arrived in Warren. A brother was induced to join him in the removal, and two extensive farms were purchased in the township, his own being mostly situated in what afterward became the city of Warren. He entered with zeal on his occupation as a farmer, clearing and improving the land and working assiduously to develop its resources. His energetic and intelligent labor was bountifully rewarded, and he soon became known and respected among his neighbors as an able and successful agriculturist, whilst his genial disposition, clear truthfulness, and uprightness of character won for him the confidence of the people of the county, so that when, in 1832, he was appointed associate judge of the court of common pleas, the appointment gave general satisfaction. This position he creditably filled for seven years. A still higher mark of esteem and confidence was shown in his election by the people of Trumbull county as their county treasurer, and his reelection to the same position again and again until he had served twenty years. The duties of that post were performed with industry, probity, urbanity, and a manifest desire to promote the best interests of the community. The financial affairs of the county were never better nor more honestly managed than during his administration. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Western Reserve bank of Warren, and from 1812 to the date of his death, a period of forty-three years, he was one of its leading directors. The Western Reserve bank owed its exceptionally high reputation to the sterling integrity and far-seeing sagacity of its founders and original directors, who mostly retained their positions until death. His political affiliations were with the old whig party, for which he maintained a strong affection, and during its existence he worked actively and energetically for its success. His friendships were numerous, strong and lasting, and he was deeply interested in all movements pertaining to the moral and religious welfare of the neighborhood. He was a man of benevolence and public spirit, and his influence in the community was lastingly good. The announcement of his death, September 8th, 1855, after a brief but painful ill-

ness, was received with general sorrow; for the people, during the half century of his residence among them, had learned to value highly his character as a man as well as his patriotism and liberality as a citizen. In January, 1817, he married the only daughter of Samuel Leavitt, of Warren. His three children survived him: Mrs. Charles Hickox, of Cleveland, Samuel Freeman, and Mrs. Albert Morley, of Warren. His son Samuel, banker, was born at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, March 29th, 1823, and was living there in April, 1879. He received a good education at Warren, and when of age to leave school he spent some time on his father's farm. After a few years spent in this manner he engaged in mercantile business, and for about three years was in a hardware store at Warren, where he laid the foundation for the business habits that afterward contributed so materially to his success in life. In 1859 he opened the banking-house of Freeman, Hunt & Co., in Warren, for the purpose of transacting a general banking business. The firm continued unchanged and in active business down to the date of this work, and had proved very successful, enjoying the confidence of the business and general community, and withstanding all financial storms without injury or impairment of credit. He was a friend to all benevolent, charitable and patriotic enterprises, and contributed liberally to those and other objects calculated to be for the public good. He took a strong interest in everything calculated to really benefit the town in which he lived. In politics he was a republican since the formation of that party, but took no active part in political affairs other than to perform his obligations as a citizen by aiding in the choice and election of good men to office. Of genial disposition and honorable, upright character, he is generally esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances. January 20th, 1846, he married Miss Charlotte L. Tod, niece of Governor David Tod, with issue of a son and daughter, both living.

MOORE, OSCAR FITZALLEN, lawyer, Portsmouth, Ohio, born near LaGrange, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 27th January, 1817. He was the son of James H. Moore, a respectable farmer in easy circumstances, and by birth an Irishman. His mother was of German descent. Having received the necessary primary education, he prepared for college by attending the Wellsburg Academy, and graduated with honor in 1836 from Washington College, Pennsylvania. In October, of the same year, he entered the law office of Wright & Walker, of Cincinnati, the senior partner of the firm being an eminent jurist, lawyer and author, while Timothy Walker was an eminent jurist also, and a man of much distinction in his profession, both gentlemen being members of the faculty of the Cincinnati Law School. During the course of 1836-37, Mr. Moore attended the lectures of this school, after which he entered the law office of D. L. Ceilier, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he remained until his admission to the bar in 1838. The following year he located at Portsmouth, Ohio, and under favorable auspices commenced the practice of his profession. Being thoroughly prepared, and having strong powers of endurance and great industry, his practice became a rapidly growing one, although at that time the Portsmouth bar was composed of very able gentlemen. In 1843 he married Miss Martha B., youngest daughter of Judge Thomas Scott, of Chillicothe, a man of great native ability, and, in his days a prominent lawyer and jurist. The issue of this union was Clay B., wife of George O. Newman, the law partner of Mr. Moore, and Kate S., wife of Hon.



Francis Freeman

James W. Newman, editor and proprietor of the *Portsmouth Times*. An old line whig, Mr. Moore was elected to the last session of the State legislature under the old Constitution in 1850, served with credit to himself, and was elected to the senate the following year, when he attained the front rank both in the dispatch of business and in debate. This was one of the most important sessions of the legislature which has ever been held, being the first after the adoption of the new Constitution, and new machinery for the purposes of government had to be set in motion. Mr. Moore's services were especially valuable at this time, having served the previous year in the house of representatives; and he did valuable work in committee upon the judiciary and common schools. So highly pleased were his constituents with his conduct in the State legislature that, in 1854, they elected him to the Thirty-fourth Congress. In 1856 he supported Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, ran for Congress upon that ticket, and was defeated, owing to a division of the voters; there being three candidates in the field. Being thus free from public office, he applied himself to the practice of his profession with great success at Portsmouth, and in the adjoining portions of the State, and occupied his time in this manner until the war of the Rebellion was inaugurated. As a war democrat he counselled the maintenance of the Union at all hazards, and at once tendered his services to Governor Denison, who appointed him lieutenant-colonel of the 33d Ohio volunteer infantry, mostly composed of men who had volunteered from his district. The regiment did very effective service, having been engaged in most of the hard fought battles of the army of the Cumberland, namely, Perryville, Kentucky; Stone River, Tennessee; Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge. They accompanied Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and participated in all of the battles fought by him on that march. On the promotion of Colonel Sill, the commander of the 33d, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore became colonel of that regiment, and served until ill-health, superinduced by a wound received at the battle of Perryville, caused him to resign in July, 1864, after three years of active service, almost continuously in the face of the enemy. On various occasions during the war, Colonel Moore distinguished himself by his coolness and bravery. On retiring from his command, and after an interval of repose required for the restoration of his health, he resumed at Portsmouth the practice of his profession, in which occupation he has since been engaged. He has as a practicing lawyer gradually risen in the public esteem, until at the present time he takes rank with the foremost practitioners in the State. With quick perceptive powers, he has a naturally legal mind. His remarkable success as an advocate is due to his legal knowledge, that enables him to grasp the strong points of his case, and his ability to make a brief, clear and convincing statement of them. He is also fertile in resources, and his intelligence and manner of meeting emergencies, make him to his client valuable, and to his opponent a formidable antagonist.

MANNING, HENRY, M. D., physician, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, January 15th, 1787, and died at his residence in Youngstown, Ohio, January 11th, 1869. His father was a farmer, and his ancestors were among the earlier settlers of Massachusetts. His grandmother Manning, whose maiden name was Seabury, was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford. He attended, for a period, the Bacon Academy at Colchester, Connecticut. When about twenty years

of age he commenced studying medicine with Dr. Hutchinson, of Lebanon, and continued thus engaged two years. He studied another year with Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, New York. At the age of eighteen he taught school, and during the years in which he was studying medicine, occasionally returned to the profession of teaching, in which he was successful. He removed to Ohio in 1811, making the journey on horseback, and arrived in Youngstown. After Hull's surrender, in August, 1812, the 1st regiment, 3d brigade, 4th division of Ohio militia, commanded by Colonel Rayen, went to the frontier. Our subject accompanied the regiment as surgeon on Colonel Rayen's staff. The regiment marched by way of Painesville to Cleveland, and camped about three-fourths of a mile south of the public square, on the east side of the river. Dr. Manning stayed there two weeks, and then, at General Perkins's request, went to Huron, where much sickness prevailed among the troops. He there found two surgeons, Dr. Peter Allen, of Kinsman, and Dr. Goodwin, of Burton, both sick. The camp was on the east side of Huron river, near the present village of Milan. He remained there until some time in November. During his stay there, an incident occurred which he has thus related: "I was going one evening when it was quite dark, from the house of Judge Ruggles, where Dr. Allen lay sick, to camp, and got on the wrong road. I was riding one horse and leading another. I heard a crack. The led horse jumped and broke the girth of his saddle, and it fell off. The horses ran a short distance and I stopped them. I heard something step off, and thought it might be some animal. I went back, and by treading round found the saddle, turned the horses in the right direction, and soon got to camp. I did not tell my adventure then, for fear of being laughed at; but next morning I heard that several stacks of grain had been burned by the Indians in that neighborhood, and then concluded that an Indian had snapped his gun at me." He went from Huron to Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, in November, and stayed there until March, when he returned to Youngstown, reaching home on March 15th, 1813. By his unwearied attention and great kindness to the soldiers who required his services, and the skill he displayed in the treatment of their diseases, he gained the affection and confidence of the men of his regiment, a large share of whom were from Youngstown and its vicinity. His reputation had preceded him, and on his return his practice, which he immediately commenced, occupied his whole time. He continued in active practice until within a few years of his decease, when the infirmities of age, and other business avocations, induced him to withdraw from it in a great measure, although he was ever ready, when his health permitted, to aid by his counsel and personal attention, the sick who sought his assistance. In the fall of 1815, in company with Colonel Caleb B. Wick, he opened a drug-store, in which he held a one-half interest for some time. This was probably the first drug-store in that part of the Reserve, although most of the country stores, at that time, included in their miscellaneous assortment a few drugs. In 1819 he was elected a representative from Trumbull county, of which Youngstown was then a part, to the State legislature. He was elected State senator in 1824, and again a representative in 1843. He was elected associate judge of the common pleas in 1835, and served seven years. In 1854 he was elected president of the Mahoning county bank, and in 1862, on its organization, president of the First National bank of Youngstown, its successor, which office he held until 1866.

when he declined a reelection, but still continued a director. He was three times married: His first wife Lucretia Kirtland, a daughter of Jared Kirtland, an early settler of Poland, Ohio, and whom he married in September, 1814, died July 13th, 1819. His second wife was Mary Bingham, of Ellsworth, Ohio, whom he married in June, 1821. She died in June, 1846. His third wife was Mrs. Caroline M. Ruggles, of Canfield, Ohio, whom he married in September, 1848. She died in May, 1862. Of his character as a business man of capacity and strict integrity, the many positions of responsibility and trust with which he was honored by his fellow-citizens is the best evidence. As a physician, he ranked with the first on the Reserve in point of professional ability and skill. Among his patients, he was regarded with affection as a true friend. As a citizen, he was public-spirited and ever ready to aid with his purse and influence, in projects of public improvement, and in the promotion of the general welfare.

PERKINS, WILLIAM LEE, lawyer, born in Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, January 22d, 1799, and who, in April, 1879, was living in Painesville, Lake county, Ohio, was the son of William Perkins, a lawyer of distinction in Connecticut, who held at times the office of State's attorney and State senator. The family was of English origin, his great grandfather, John Perkins, having emigrated from London and settled in Sutton, Massachusetts. His grandfather, Isaac Perkins, a respectable farmer, removed from Massachusetts to Connecticut. By his mother's side he was descended from Thomas Lee, who sailed from England with his family in 1641 and died on shipboard. The family settled in Saybrook, Connecticut. The eldest son, Thomas, married Sarah Kirtland; their eldest child, John, married Elizabeth Smith, of Lyme; and the oldest child of this marriage, who was also named John, married three times, his third wife, Abigail Tully, of Saybrook, becoming the mother of Andrew Lee. He married Eunice Hall of Wallingford, their second daughter, Mary, marrying William Perkins of Ashford, February 12th, 1795, William Lee Perkins being the third in their family of eleven children. His early education was obtained in the district schools. He was unable, on account of ill health, to enter Yale College, where his father and brothers were educated. In 1821 he commenced the study of law, finishing in the office of Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, subsequently United States commissioner of patents. He was admitted to the bar at Hartford, Connecticut, May, 1824, and at once removed to Windsor, where he practiced four years. In 1828 he removed to Ohio, settling at Painesville. His credentials from the leading lawyers and public men of Connecticut, immediately secured a good practice, and he divided with Reuben Hitchcock the leadership of the Painesville bar, being generally engaged in opposition to him in all the prominent suits. He was elected by the whigs in 1840 to represent the county in the legislature. In 1843 he was elected to the senate, holding the position four years. During his successive terms in the legislature he was chairman of the judiciary committee and common school committee. Among the important measures which he originated and carried through to a place on the statute book was the act relating to insurance for the benefit of the orphans and widows, which enabled the insurance of a husband's life for the benefit of his wife and children. The measure was opposed strongly and two sessions were consumed before the attempts to enact it into a law were successful. Another bill in the same direc-

tion, being for the protection of the wife's interest, was that protecting the property of the wife against execution levied to satisfy the debts of the husband. This also was opposed but was carried through to the statute-book. In the legislature and out of it he was the voluntary champion of woman's rights and the zealous worker for the remedying of woman's wrongs, although not by any means an advocate of "woman's rights" in the later and more "advanced" acceptation of the term. The women of Ohio were placed under great obligations to him by his energetic and steadfast efforts in their behalf, and those obligations were very generally acknowledged by them. In 1844, he was nominated by the whigs as one of the Presidential electors, and in 1848 was a member of the whig convention that nominated Zachary Taylor for the Presidency. He was for many years prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, and also of Lake county after it was formed out of a portion of Geauga. He was for three years mayor of Painesville; was an active and earnest member of the local school board, and his services were in frequent demand as adviser, advocate, and arbitrator in matters of local importance and controversies arising from them. In 1868, an attack of paralysis impaired his capacity for hard work and he contracted his legal practice, but without entirely abandoning it until 1874, when his last argument was made before the supreme court of Ohio, after a full half century of successful and honorable legal practice. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, always active in its affairs, and contributing liberally to its support. He took special interest in the Sunday-school, with which he was for many years intimately and laboriously connected. He was regarded as a peace-maker and general adviser for the settlement of local disputes and troubles of all kinds; a good lawyer, quiet and unassuming, whose long and honorable career in public, professional, and private life secured him general respect and esteem. He was twice married; first in 1827 to Miss Julia Gillette, of Connecticut, by whom he had one son, William, in the employ of Pratt & Co., of Buffalo; and again in 1837 to Margaretta S. Waite, a widow, by whom he had six children of whom four died. The survivors were, Mary L., married to Charles H. Morley, of Fort Scott, Kansas, and George, assistant editor of the *Chicago Times*.

WEBSTER, JAMES KAIN, physician, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Butler county, Ohio, September 3d, 1835. He is the fourth son in a family of nine children, six living, of Dr. Elias Webster and Mary Kain, and brother of Dr. William Webster of Dayton. He received his education in Monroe Academy, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware. In the fall of 1857, he became connected, as editor and publisher, with the *Hamilton Telegraph*, and so remained for four years. Subsequent to this he was engaged in various kinds of business up to 1874, when he entered upon the study of medicine, and in 1876, graduated from the Pulte Homœopathic College, Cincinnati. He at once began the practice of his profession in Dayton, having made his residence there for ten years previous. He is a member and secretary of the Montgomery County Homœopathic Medical Society, which organization covers the southwestern third of Ohio, and also of the Dayton Homœopathic Medical Society. He is also president of the Dayton Board of Education. Politically, he is a democrat. In religious connection a Methodist. As a physician he enjoys a fine and rapidly growing practice. As a citizen, he is influential and greatly respected.



Wm. L. Perkins

Wm. L. Perkins

On April 16th, 1857, he married Augusta, oldest daughter of the late Hon. Christopher Hughes, of Butler county, Ohio, and had two sons and two daughters, one of each living. Mr. Hughes was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, December 12th, 1813, and died November 30th, 1872. He was the sixth child in a family of eleven children of Elijah Hughes and Sarah Muchner. The family came to Ohio, and settled in Liberty township, Butler county, in 1816. On February 6th, 1838, he married Eliza A. Young. Mr. Hughes was endowed with more than ordinary natural abilities. Clear in his judgment, and decidedly firm in his convictions, enterprising and public-spirited, he acquired great influence, and for many years occupied a prominent place in social and political circles. In politics he was a democrat of the Jacksonian type, and was four times elected to the legislature, and served eight years. He took special delight in agricultural pursuits, and for many years was connected with the county agricultural society, and also with the board of county commissioners. He took an active part in securing the location of the Short Line Railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati. He possessed very high principles of honor, and though strong in his likes and dislikes, was by no means revengeful. He was very determined in his efforts to accomplish any object which he believed to be right, but whenever unsuccessful he took his defeat like a philosopher. He was a sincere and steadfast friend, and a very highly esteemed citizen.

EDWARDS, JOHN STARKE, lawyer, oldest son of Pierrepont Edwards, one of the most distinguished lawyers of New England, and judge of the district court of the United States, for the district of Connecticut, and grandson of the famous Jonathan Edwards, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 23d, 1777, and died in Ohio, January 29th, 1813. He received a liberal education, graduating at Princeton College, New Jersey. On his return to New Haven he studied law, attended lectures at the law-school in Litchfield, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in New Haven. Early in 1799, after he was admitted to practice, he removed to Ohio, settling first at Mesopotamia, on the Western Reserve. In July, 1800, he was appointed by Governor St. Clair, the first governor of the territory of the Northwest, to the office of recorder of Trumbull county, and immediately on receiving the appointment he removed to the county-seat at Warren. In October of the same year he attended the opening of the court for the Northwest Territory, held at Marietta, and was there admitted to practice in the courts of the territory. He devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his office and to the practice of his profession, making occasional visits to Connecticut. In 1809 he became interested in the subject of merino breeding, which had been brought to public attention by the importation into New England of some Spanish merino sheep, by Colonel David Humphreys, American minister at the court of Madrid. In company with his brother Ogden, he purchased from his father Put-in-Bay island, in the southwestern portion of Lake Erie, and stocked it with merino sheep, brought at heavy expense from New England. The enterprise was not successful, although much labor and money were expended. In the war of 1812 he received the commission of colonel in the 4th division of Ohio militia, under General Elijah Wadsworth, and after General Hull's surrender at Detroit, by which the whole northwestern frontier was thrown open to the enemy, he took an active

part, with other patriotic citizens of the menaced territory, in planning and putting into execution prompt measures for the common defense. In October, 1812, he was elected one of the six representatives in Congress of the newly-organized State of Ohio, his district being numbered the sixth, and covering the whole northeastern part of the State, but he never took his seat. In January, 1813, at a very inclement season, he undertook a journey through the whole northwestern frontier, and, among other places, to visit his sheep farm on Put-in-Bay island. On his way home from the island he was taken with the then prevailing fever, and after an illness of but two or three days, died at Huron, Ohio, January 29th, 1813. His death at so early an age, cut short a career that promised to be one of distinction and public value. He had won his way in professional and public life by the solid worth of his character, rather than by showy brilliance or anxiety for distinction. His ability was everywhere recognized; his candor and honorable conduct won him general respect and warm individual friendship; his reputation for integrity was never sullied with a breath of suspicion. He had an unconquerable dislike for everything in professional or private life not strictly honorable, and was not disposed to conceal his feelings in that respect. He married, February 28th, 1807, Miss Louisa Maria Morris, daughter of General Louis R. Morris, of Springfield, Vermont, by whom he had three sons, two of whom died young. The third one, William Johnson Edwards, agriculturist, was born at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, December 26th, 1811, and is, at the present time, living at Youngstown, Mahoning county, in the same State. In his earlier years he attended the common schools of the country, afterward taking courses at schools in New York, and finishing at the Military Academy in Middletown, Connecticut. His hearing having been seriously affected from an early age, he labored under many difficulties in obtaining an education, but surmounted them all, although incapacitated for taking any very active part in public or professional life. He therefore at an early age turned his attention to agriculture, for which he displayed a strong predilection. In 1848 he removed to Youngstown, and devoted his time and attention to the improvement of his lands at that place. At the same time he felt an interest in all that concerned the welfare of the country, although studiously avoiding notoriety and court-ing retirement. He unobtrusively did his part toward supporting measures of a patriotic, benevolent, or public-spirited character, and by his unostentatious liberality, and his many social and personal virtues, won the esteem of his fellow-citizens. The only public office he consented to fill was that of member of the board of trustees, and president of the board of the Rayen school, a position he filled for a number of years with marked ability. He married, in 1839, Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. H. Manning.

BOYNTON, WASHINGTON W., lawyer and jurist, of Elyria, Ohio, was born January 27th, 1833, in Russia township, Lorain county, Ohio. He was the son of Lewis D. Boynton, a farmer who came to Ohio from the State of Maine in 1826, and who died at Elyria in 1871. His education was received at the public schools, but he applied himself so closely and industriously to private studies, that at the age of sixteen he was employed as school-teacher, which vocation he followed until his twenty-second year. In 1855 he was appointed one of the board of school examiners for Lorain county. He conducted a select school at South Amherst for

about two years thereafter, and during this period engaged in the study of the law. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, and soon became prominent as an able jury lawyer and advocate, acquiring a large practice at the Lorain county bar. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of Lorain county in 1859, to fill a vacancy, and was elected and reelected to that office, serving for two and a half terms. A strong republican in political faith, he early took an active part in the public affairs of his section, and was elected to the general assembly in 1865. During his term in the legislature he introduced the amendment proposing to eliminate the word "white," as applied to citizens, from the Constitution of the State, but the amendment was defeated in 1867 by 40,000 majority. He was also noted for the patience and industry with which he attended to every wish of his constituents, collectively or individually expressed. In 1869, on the resignation of Judge Burke, Governor Hayes appointed him to fill the vacancy thus caused in the judicial subdistrict comprising Lorain, Medina and Summit counties, and to this office he was elected and reelected by the almost unanimous vote of the district. While retaining this office, in 1876, he became the regular nominee of his party for the supreme bench of the State. As a lawyer, Mr. Boynton ranked among the ablest and most reliable in northern Ohio, his reputation resting chiefly upon a sound and intuitive knowledge and generally correct application of common law and equity. He was especially well fitted, by temperament and mental qualifications, for judicial position. During the war of Secession he placed the county under lasting obligation, by his strenuous exertions and liberal contributions for the support of the Union cause. Judge Boynton married, in 1859, Miss B. F. Tyrrell, of Ridgeville, Ohio.

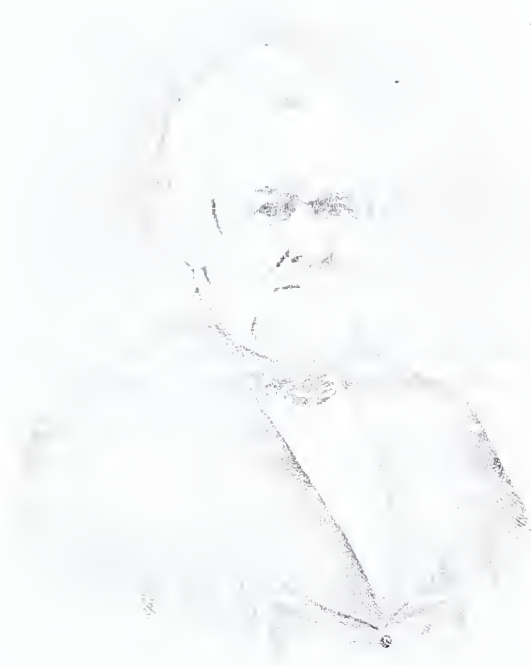
BUHRER, STEPHEN, merchant and manufacturer, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Tuscarawas county, December 26th, 1825. He was the son of John Caspar Buhrer, a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, who came to the United States in 1817, married Anna Maria Miller, of Wurtemberg, and died in 1829. Stephen was then but four years old, but he battled and struggled with an inherent courage and ambition through the years of his minority. He labored on a farm, and attended school as often as possible until he was old enough to learn a trade. In 1844 he removed to Cleveland, and a few years after arriving he embarked in the cooperage business on his own account, with industry and character as his capital. After moderate success in this, he established himself as a rectifier and distiller of spirits, and was increasingly prosperous. While making his mark in business circles, he was taking interest in the political necessities of the city, and rising rapidly into that position of popularity which was destined to make him the executive head of the second city in the State. At the elections in 1855, 1862 and 1865, he was chosen trustee of the eleventh ward, in 1867 and 1869 mayor of the city, and again in 1874 trustee a fourth time. In 1869 he was nominated by acclamation for the State treasuryship, but was defeated. These preferments and honors have been entirely unsolicited and unsought by him. At the breaking out of the war he promptly avowed himself a war democrat, and entered with patriotic zeal into the labors of supplying men and means to bring the war to a speedy conclusion. His influence in and out of his ward was powerful and beneficial in the cause, and his money was contributed with liberality. In the spring of 1867, his fitness for the

mayoralty having become marked and conceded, he was nominated and elected mayor by a good majority, although he did not belong to the dominant party; and in 1869 his services to the city had been so unusually satisfactory that he was again put forward by his friends, and again, without any seeking on his part, was elected by one of the largest majorities ever cast for a city officer. His administration was marked by untiring devotion to the public interests. Having consumed years of experience in going through the various grades of business and political life, from journeyman to proprietor, and from citizen to mayor, he was eminently qualified for a reelection, and this his record amply proved. During his term of office the affairs of the city always received his first attention, and his own business received but secondary consideration. The police department came under his control during the first year of his first term, the board of metropolitan police commissioners having been abolished. Under this superior system, which imposed an undivided responsibility, the force showed much improvement both in its *personnel* and efficiency. His position also placed him at the head of the board of public works for city improvements and other minor departments. To him is mainly due the credit of originating and urging to completion of usefulness the House of Correction, humanely intended for the reclamation of the vicious and criminal. This institution was provided for by an act of the legislature, and was allowed to run for three years. He brought the subject and law before the councils, championed it through them, and by his indomitable push and perseverance his labors were ultimately rewarded by the rapid erection of the necessary buildings. In 1871, on vacating his office, he quietly resumed his business avocations, and would have preferred to have been left in retirement from political life, but he was required to succumb to the pressure of his friends and advisers, and in 1874 he was elected trustee of the tenth ward. Mr. Buhrer was peculiarly well suited for the position of executive of a large city. Risen from the ranks, he had known how to obey as well as to command, and he was a self-made man whose chief capital from the start had been a character for integrity and honor. His administration of public affairs was signalized by impartiality, exemption from favoritism or partisanship, opposition to "rings" and "cliques," economy, prudence, forbearance and fine discipline. Such qualifications, backed by untiring energy and honest performance of any duty he assumed, eminently made him the right man in the right place. A public-spirited citizen, his love for his fellow-men was wholesome and sincere. The institutions of charity and good works absorbed a large share of his attention and purse. He married, in 1848, Eva Maria Schneider, of Cleveland.

COLEMAN, LEIGHTON, D. D., Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Toledo, Ohio, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 30th, 1837. He was the son of Rev. John Coleman, D. D., a distinguished divine, author and preacher. He was educated in Philadelphia, and when about to enter the university for a collegiate course, he was offered a position in a leading mercantile house, which he accepted. After five years of thorough business training he entered the General Theological Seminary of New York city, whence he graduated in 1861, having been ordained deacon the preceding year. After graduation he was called to the first rectorate of Memorial church, Bustleton, Philadelphia, where he



Stephen Baker



Edwin W bowles

caused the erection of a handsome church and school-house. In 1863, he accepted the rectorship of St. John's, Wilmington, Delaware, erected by Alexander J. Dupont, Esq. Great success attended his labors here; the buildings were enlarged, parochial auxiliaries flourished, and a large number of converts were made. In search of a wider field of usefulness, in 1866, he moved to Mauch Chunk, as rector of St. Mark's church. He made this parish the center of extensive missionary operations in the coal regions, and also had charge of a number of small parishes and missions in the adjacent towns. The result of his labor here was the building of a handsome stone church in Mauch Chunk, a stone chapel at East Mauch Chunk, and the addition of various and effective aids for the spread of the gospel and the saving of souls. After declining a number of calls from different parishes, he removed, in 1875, to Toledo, as rector of Trinity, the mother parish of the church, the largest and strongest parish in the State of Ohio. Shortly after his arrival in Toledo he was elected president of the Lehigh University, of Pennsylvania, but declined the position. In January, 1876, he was unanimously elected first bishop of the new diocese of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, which he likewise declined. Great success also attended upon his ministerial labors in Toledo. Eighteen months after his arrival he accomplished the erection of a parish guild, constructed of stone and costing \$25,000—the finest building of its kind in the northwestern country, a large increase was made to the membership of the church, and the effects of his orthodox and genuine Christian teaching were felt throughout the city and section. He was an earnest, indefatigable worker and a pure man. In July, 1867, he married Francis E., eldest daughter of Alexis J. Dupont of Delaware.

GREEN, GEORGE, soldier and county recorder, Troy, Ohio, was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 16th, 1840. His parents, David Green and Elizabeth Smith, emigrated to this country in 1852, and after a year passed in Montgomery county, Ohio, settled in Tippecanoe, Miami county, in the fall of 1853, where his father, a mechanic by trade, died, July 18th, 1856, and his mother July 15th, 1869. Having received a fair common school education, at the age of seventeen he engaged in the business of distilling, and so continued till 1861. He responded to the call of President Lincoln, and enlisted in company H, 11th Ohio volunteer infantry as a private, and served over three years, when he was disabled for duty. The chief engagements in which he participated were those of the second Bull Run fight, South Mountain, Antietam, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Resaca. In the last named battle, May 14th, 1864, he lost the lower part of his left leg, and was honorably discharged on the 21st of the following June. From the history of the 11th Ohio regiment we take the following incident relative to the battle of Missionary Ridge: "Among the first to scale the rebel breastworks were Corporal George Green and Private H. R. Howard, of Company H, who were soon engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the rebels. Prominent among the latter was a tall, gaunt sergeant, bearing the flag of the 18th Alabama infantry. Scarcely were our troops in possession of the works, when a ball struck the sergeant in the head, and he fell to the ground. Observing the flag fall, Green determined to have it, and starting forward followed by Howard, ran into the midst of the rebels. Green stopped to secure the flag and Howard went a few steps farther, when he noticed that the sergeant had raised up

with a gun in his hands and was aiming at Green, who was tearing the flag from the staff. At this time the rebels were not more than fifteen feet from our boys, and Howard seeing the imminent danger to which Green was exposed, raised his *unloaded* gun, pointed it at the rebel sergeant and ordered him to surrender, which he did! Green secured the flag, placed it in his belt, and carried it there during the battle. The next morning the flag was presented by its brave captors to General Turchin, who turned it over to the War Department." Mr. Green's brothers, Johnson and William Green, also served through the war, the former in company A, 1st Ohio, and the latter in company D, 94th Ohio. In the fall of 1865, he was elected recorder of Miami county, and has been four times reelected, having served for thirteen consecutive years. For several years he was chairman and secretary of the Miami county republican central committee, and at present is treasurer of the same. In November, 1873, he was commissioned deputy United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, and served in that position until December, 1878. In 1872 he was grand senior warden of the Grand Encampment of Ohio, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1874, grand high priest of the same branch. From May, 1877, to May, 1878, he was deputy grand master of the State. On January 29th, 1871, he married Harriet E., daughter of C. T. Baer, of Troy, ex-sheriff of Miami county, and she has borne him a son and daughter. Mr. Green is favorably known throughout the county as an efficient, faithful officer, and a man of remarkably quiet, retiring disposition, sterling worth, and accommodating spirit.

COWLES, E. W., physician, born in Bristol, Connecticut, in 1794, died in June, 1861, at Cleveland, Ohio, was the son of Rev. Giles Hooker Cowles, D. D., a pioneer clergyman, who, in 1810, removed from Connecticut to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where, in 1812, he founded the first church in Ohio ornamented with a steeple. Dr. Cowles received his early education from his father, and, like him, became imbued with the highest principles of the Christian religion. After studying in the office of Dr. O. K. Hawley, of Austinburgh, he took his medical degree and was engaged in practice in Portage county until 1832, when he removed to Cleveland. From 1834 to 1838 he resided and practiced in Detroit, Michigan, and with the exception of these years his life was passed in the active duties of his profession in Cleveland, where he made for himself a high reputation both as a physician and a valuable citizen. His leading trait as a physician was the exercise of benevolence and fearlessness in the performance of his duties. These noble qualities in him were thoroughly illustrated during his first year's residence in Cleveland when a virulent and fatal form of cholera visited the city and surrounding country, creating the utmost terror, and depopulating the city with fearful rapidity. Amid the general stampede and wholesale flight which ensued, at the risk of his own life, he stood firmly at his post, administering to the stricken ones, devoting his nights as well as days to the alleviation of their sufferings. In one instance, the whole crew and passengers of a steamboat had suddenly become helpless victims of the plague. Disregarding the entreaties and implorings of his family and friends, he bravely boarded the ship, and there remained until everything possible had been done to relieve the sick and to fight down the death-dealing scourge. His predominating trait was his love of justice to all—the high and low, rich and poor. This sense was

strongly developed in his hatred of the system of slavery, which, as he expressed it, "violated every commandment in the decalogue, every principle of justice, all laws of human nature, and destroyed the foundation of a common humanity." He was an early and staunch abolitionist, a powerful and able debater on the subject of slavery, and was for some time a member of the old "Liberty Guard," and superintendent of the "underground railway." Many a poor fugitive slave owed his freedom to his kind offices and exertions while in this position. As a politician he was somewhat prominent—supported General Harrison for President in 1840, as an old-line whig, joined the "Liberty party" in 1841, and became a member of the free-soil party in 1848. In all walks of life he was distinguished for moral rectitude, honesty, and incorruptible integrity. He was an active and devout member of the Congregational church, and one of its most valued supporters. In 1815 he married Miss Almira M. Foote, who died in 1846, leaving four children—Judge Samuel Cowles, of San Francisco, California; Mrs. Helen C. Wheeler, of Butler, Missouri; Mr. Edwin Cowles, of Cleveland, and Mr. Alfred Cowles, of Chicago.

CARD, WILLIAM WARREN, chief engineer and general superintendent of the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railroad, was born in the town of Nelson, Madison county, New York, September 6th, 1831. His father, William J. Card, was a civil engineer and surveyor, connected with public works in Pennsylvania and Ohio. His parents removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1837, and his education was obtained first in the common schools of that place, and finished at an academy. Both in school and at home he was a hard student, especially in those branches connected with engineering, and in addition to these he acquired a good general English and classical education. During his youth he assisted his father, who had been elected county surveyor of Fairfield county, Ohio, and thus obtained a practical knowledge of the details of the surveyor's profession. In 1850 he taught school for one term, and the following year was admitted to a position in the engineer corps of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, then in progress of construction under the direction of E. W. Woodward, the chief engineer. Under the tuition of that experienced engineer, he was brought up to railroad business, spending two years in the preliminary surveys of the line, and in 1853 was appointed to the responsible position of resident engineer in charge of the eastern division of the road, a post he held until the completion of the line in March, 1856. His work there being finished, he accepted an appointment on the Milwaukee and Mississippi (now Milwaukee and St. Paul) Railroad, as resident engineer of the southern Wisconsin division. This position he held until the completion of the road in 1858, laying out in the meantime the town of Brodhead, Wisconsin, which then had about two thousand inhabitants. His work in Wisconsin having terminated, in December, 1858, he returned to Ohio. In the spring of the following year he made a survey and map of Woodlawn Cemetery, at Zanesville, one of the most tastefully arranged cemeteries in the State. In the fall of 1859 he again entered the service of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, this time as freight bookkeeper. In the succeeding year, Superintendent B. D. Abbott died, and he was chosen to fill his place, with the title of superintendent and general freight agent. Here he

remained until May, 1864, when he was tendered the position of superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati (now Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis) Railroad, and accepted it. This position he held until his resignation in the fall of 1871. In the fall of 1869, whilst superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, he became acquainted with Mr. George Westinghouse, Jr., the inventor of the celebrated air-brake bearing his name. The acquaintance led to arrangements for a practical test of the brake, which had as yet existed only in model. The test was first made under his auspices on the Steubenville accommodation train, and proved the invention to be a grand success. The attention of other railroad managers was attracted to it, and in a short time arrangements were made for the thorough equipment of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad with the Westinghouse air-brake. Other lines rapidly followed the example of this road, and three-quarters of the railroads in the United States were equipped with the brake, besides many roads in Mexico, South America, and Europe. In September, 1871, he resigned his position on the railroad to assume the general agency of the Westinghouse Air-Brake Company, and in this employment he spent twenty months, and traveled over fifty thousand miles. In May, 1873, he was induced to accept the position of superintendent and chief engineer of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, now known as the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railroad, and long held that position. His sound practical and theoretical knowledge of engineering and railway management, was demonstrated by the important positions he had filled and by the frequent demands for his services. He made himself a master in his profession by unrelenting study and continued hard labor. He was never idle and never neglected an opportunity for learning something new that bore, even remotely, on his profession. Courteous and gentlemanly in manner, genial in disposition, and liberal in spirit and in action, he has won the esteem of all those with whom he has been brought into contact, professionally or socially. In June, 1872, he married Miss Hattie Dinsmore, step-daughter of Rev. D. D. Mather, of Delaware, Ohio.

WALBRIDGE, HORACE S., banker and capitalist, of Toledo, Ohio, was born July 21st, 1828, in Oswego, New York. His father, Chester Walbridge, a quiet man of solid worth and high character, removed with his family to Toledo in 1834, and there operated largely in real estate. After receiving his education in the Toledo schools, he commenced business life by serving as clerk for Stephen Marsh at \$1 a week. After rapid promotion, he became, in 1854, one of the firm of P. Buckingham & Co., which changed in 1857 to Brown, Walbridge & Co., and in 1858 to H. S. Walbridge & Co., in which he remained until 1868, when he turned his attention to real estate and other business enterprises. He was a bold and skillful operator, of keen foresight and sound judgment, prompt to seize an advantage the moment it offered itself. He founded the Northwestern Savings bank in 1868, and from that time was its president. He was also a director of the Toledo National bank, and the Toledo Savings Institution. He was president of the trustees of Toledo for the construction of the Toledo and Woodville Railroad, and became very active in forwarding that undertaking, and was also one of the commissioners appointed by the legislature to secure a new eastern railroad connection. In all mat-



A. M. Card

ters that promised to forward the interests of Toledo, he was very active, giving liberal and zealous support. In politics he was first a whig and then a republican, but never a politician, holding no office other than a seat in the city council, where he attended faithfully to the interests of his constituents. During the war he was very active in prosecuting measures for filling the quota of the city, serving on the military committee, and giving time and money freely to the cause of the Union. He was for many years vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church, and liberal in his contributions to its funds. A self-made man, of strong impulses, public-spirited, free hearted, and open-handed, he was noted for the readiness and generosity with which he came to the rescue of any good work that needed prompt and liberal aid, especially such as were for the benefit of the city. He was a leader of men by nature and choice, having the strength of will, force of character, and aggressiveness of disposition that make the leader. In 1853, he married Miss Isabella D., daughter of Captain Thomas Watkins, a resident of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

THOMAS, WILLIAM ISAAC, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1796, and died November 6th, 1869. He was of Welsh extraction, and his parents emigrated from Wales to this country shortly after the Revolutionary war, and about the beginning of the present century came to Ohio and settled in Zanesville. Our subject received his education at the Ohio University, Athens, read law under the late Hon. Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Lancaster, Ohio. After being admitted to the bar he located in Troy, Ohio, in 1818, where he lived half a century. He was the incumbent of many local offices, among them that of postmaster and justice of the peace, each for several years. He also served for a time as prosecuting attorney. In 1836 he was elected to the State senate, and served six consecutive years, and while there was recognized as one of the staunchest and most influential of the whig leaders. In 1856 he became a democrat and advocated the election of Buchanan, and thenceforward acted with the democratic party. He was a man of remarkable originality, and noted for his striking eccentricities, especially in his official relations. He was an earnest student, an indefatigable worker, and his language abounded with satire, anecdote and cutting repartee. He possessed excellent conversational powers and in social circles was a polished gentleman. He was especially fond of agricultural pursuits, and for a number of years in the latter part of his life retired from professional duty to his farm in the vicinity of Troy. In the latter part of October, 1869, he visited Kansas, partly on a hunting expedition and partly to look after some property. He was taken sick at Lawrence, and there died after a few days illness, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. In the action of the Miami county bar relative to his death, he was spoken of as "eminently conspicuous for those attributes of intellectual power and culture, solid and varied learning, and eminent professional integrity, which merited and commanded universal respect and confidence during the long period of his active practice as an attorney and counsellor at law, and in the various official trusts committed to his charge." Notwithstanding the rare force and vigor of his understanding, and the unconquerable power of his will, his intercourse with his brethren of the bar was ever distinguished by an unvarying courtesy and genial kindness. Mr. Thomas married Lucinda, daughter of Richard Neale of Parkersburg, West Virginia, who bore him eleven children,

of whom five only survive. Stanley, the oldest son, is in the cotton trade in New Orleans; L. A. and Gilmer T. Thomas reside in Troy, the former a florist and the latter an attorney and justice of the peace. Eugene B. Thomas has been a lieutenant in the United States navy since 1861, and is now in command of the naval station at Key West, Florida. Walter S. Thomas, the second son, was born in Troy, Ohio, April 8th, 1838, graduated at Miami University in 1860, read law with his father, attended lectures at the Harvard Law School, Massachusetts, and was admitted to practice in May, 1862, since which time he has been a member of the Troy bar. In October, 1863, he entered the United States navy as master's mate and served in the Mississippi squadron under Admiral Porter until the spring of 1865. In the fall of this year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Miami county and served two terms. For two years past he has been a member and secretary of the Troy School Board. On December 16th, 1863, he married Belle C., daughter of James Collins, of Fairport, New York, and has four children. He is well known throughout his own section of the State as a ripe scholar, a lawyer thoroughly read in and devoted to his profession. Successful in practice and a man of thorough integrity, he commands the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and bids fair in the future to take a still higher place in the ranks of the legal fraternity of his county and State.

KING, LEICESTER, merchant and judge, was born at Suffield, Connecticut, May 1st, 1789, and died September 19th, 1856. His father, David King, was born April 16th, 1758, and died May 4th, 1832. Our subject commenced business as a merchant in Westfield, Massachusetts. In 1815 he came West, and after spending some weeks in Warren, Ohio, he went South with a view of establishing himself in business at Natchez, Mississippi, where, although the prospects of success were very bright, his impressions of the evils of American slavery were so great that he felt that he could not rear a family under its influences. He abandoned his scheme and embarked on a sailing vessel from New Orleans to New York. During his passage he was stricken down with yellow fever and narrowly escaped death. In 1817 he removed to Warren, Ohio, and was engaged in a successful mercantile business until 1833, when he became interested with General Simon Perkins and Dr. E. Crosby in the land upon which was located the town of Akron. The management of the property finally devolved upon him, and was handled with great sagacity, and with satisfaction to all. He served one term as associate judge of the court of common pleas, and as a whig represented the Trumbull county district in the State senate for two terms, 1835-39, where his early impressions of slavery induced him at each session to introduce bills for the repeal of the famous "black laws" of Ohio, and he became, one of the few ardent abolitionists of the time in the country. He was one of the originators of the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, and it was mainly by his persistent efforts that that enterprise was successfully completed. In 1842 he abandoned the whig party and was nominated as the first candidate of the liberty party for the office of governor of Ohio. Declining the proffered nomination of his whig friends for the same office, he zealously entered the canvass and made abolition speeches in every county in the State; unintimidated by threats of mob violence, he persistently and powerfully protested against the encroachments of

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the "slave power," and many now living date their anti-slavery convictions from the arguments so forcibly presented by him during that campaign. In 1844 he was renominated for governor by the liberty party, and presided over the first convention of that party at Buffalo, which put in nomination James G. Birney as candidate for President, and Thomas Morris as candidate for Vice-President of the United States. In 1847 he was nominated as the free soil candidate for Vice-President, John P. Hale being the nominee for President, both of whom, however, declined in favor of Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams, and who both received his active support for the respective offices. After the death of his beloved wife in 1849, he withdrew from political life, but continued in private life a warm advocate of the principles for which he had battled so long and earnestly. He died just as those principles were made the foundation of a great political party that within two months after his death saw the first gleam of that hope of freedom afterward fully realized. Elder Isaac Errett says of him: "As a business man, his promptness, honesty, candor and public spirit rendered him generally popular. He had a large acquaintance with men. He was gifted with ready utterance, and was an able and accomplished speaker. Above all, he was inspired with a lofty moral purpose, and an earnestness of spirit which lifted him at once into forgetfulness of all embarrassments and gave him eloquence and power." This is the testimony of one who knew him well. He married Julia A. Huntington, October 12th, 1814, and had a family of eight children. The eldest, Hon. Henry W. King, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, September 24th, 1815; came with his parents to Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1816, and graduated at Washington, now Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, August 4th, 1836. He commenced the practice of the law at Akron, in 1839, and in 1850 he was elected secretary of State and superintendent of public institutions. He was actively interested in the Akron school laws, and while in health was identified with all the public enterprises for promoting the prosperity of Akron. October 20th, 1842, he married Mary, daughter of Dr. E. Crosby of Akron, and he died in Akron, November 20th, 1857, leaving his wife and two children to survive him—Henry C. King, who died at the hospital on Arlington Heights, while in the hundred days service for the defence of Washington, August 11th, 1864, and Julia Huntington, who married H. D. Fisher of Chicago. The names of the remaining seven children were Julia A. Brown, Susan H., (died 1837), Leicester, Jr., David L., Ellen D. Atkins, Hezekiah H., and Catherine H. Pendleton.

BOWLER, WILLIAM, manufacturer and merchant, of Cleveland, Ohio, and son of George I. Bowler, a prominent farmer, was born March 25th, 1822, in Carlisle, Schoharie county, New York. Whilst still young he was taken to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, where most of his education was obtained in the common and select schools. On leaving school he was engaged in learning the business of a currier and tanner until twenty-one years old, when he became a farmer, and remained in that avocation several years. In 1851 he removed to Cleveland, and found employment as a bookkeeper in a ship-yard, changing from that to a similar position in a marble-works. From the time of his coming of age he had taken an active part in politics, holding it the duty of all citizens to be interested in everything relating to the government under which they lived, whether local, State, or

national. His zeal in looking after the public interests marked him as a proper man for a position of public trust, and in 1861, when President Lincoln's administration came into office, he was appointed deputy collector of customs at the port of Cleveland. This position he held seven years, discharging its duties with fidelity to the Government and courtesy to those with whom his position brought him in contact. In 1868 he resigned in order to attend more closely to his business interests. In 1862, whilst deputy collector, he became interested in a small iron foundry which was started in that year under the name of Bowlers & Maher. Not long after, he purchased a third interest in the Globe Iron Works of Cleveland, which he held but one year, and then sold out and started the firm of Lord, Bowler & Co., machinists, in which he still remains a partner. The business of this firm mainly consisted in the manufacture of stationary engines, which have a wide reputation. All the engines of this class used by the Northern Ohio Fair Association were made by this firm. The firm of Bowlers & Maher has developed into Bowlers, Maher & Brayton, and the little iron foundry into which the firm started has become an extensive establishment, doing a very large business in the manufacture of railroad car wheels, and having a capacity of one hundred wheels daily, that number having frequently been turned out daily for long periods. In addition to this was manufactured what is known as soft work, for working with tools. The principal customers of the foundry are the railroads of Ohio, and especially those connected with Cleveland, but an extensive business is also done with railroads in adjoining States. The establishment ranks in size and importance among the first-class foundries of the State, and has done a business of between \$300,000 and \$400,000 a year. In addition to these two iron-works, he had the principal interest in the firm of Bowler & Burdick, importers and wholesale dealers in jewelry and watches. All his business enterprises were successful. During the war he was active and liberal in the support of the Government. He furnished a substitute to the army without draft or forcing, and gave freely to all movements in aid of the soldiers in the field or in the hospital, and to their families at home. Two of his brothers entered the service, John R. Bowler as assistant paymaster in the navy, and Charles P. Bowler as member of the 7th Ohio regiment. The latter was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain. For the past ten years he has been less active in politics than during the previous quarter of a century, although not neglecting any of the duties of a good citizen. He has transferred his active labors to the field of charitable and benevolent work, in which he has done effective service. In 1854 he connected himself with the order of Odd Fellows, entering Lodge No. 27, among the first in the State. He became a very zealous worker, was appointed trustee, and in course of time passed all the chairs. He has always been one of the most substantial, valuable and trusted members of the order in this locality. The Bethel work of benevolence has enlisted his sympathies and aid to a considerable degree, and he was chairman of the finance committee and one of the executive committee. Other enterprises of local benevolence were benefited largely by his coöperation and contributions. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Disciples' church, to the support of which he has given freely. He served as Sunday-school superintendent, and was also a liberal giver to this work, and also to the support of several churches and religious objects. He was an active member of



Wm. Bowler

the Young Men's Christian Association. He felt it his duty to do good with the means the Almighty had placed in his hands, and this he did, not only by contributions to religious and benevolent enterprises, but also by aiding worthy young men striving honorably for advancement, many of whom in Cleveland revert with feelings of gratitude to his kindness and aid in the hour of need. His success in life was the result of steady perseverance, wise economy, prudent management, and honest principle. He was married three times: First to Miss Mary B. Hubbell; next to Mrs. Annie Scar, by whom he had two children; and lastly to Miss Mary Louisa Robison. He had one son only, Francis W., now living. His daughter Edith died in infancy.

MEREDITH, JOHN LUFF, banker, Troy, Ohio, was born in Warren county, Ohio, August 4th, 1818. His great grandfather emigrated from Wales near the middle of the eighteenth century, and settled in the State of Delaware. His grandfather, John W. Meredith, when a young man, was earnestly importuned to go to the West Indies by a very wealthy uncle residing there, and as an inducement was offered position and heirship. He preferred, however, to remain in this country, and, upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, enlisted and served through the seven years of that war. He died in Troy, Ohio, aged nearly ninety. His maternal grandfather was a native of Massachusetts, and passed down the Ohio river on a flat-boat in the latter part of the last century, and became one of the early settlers of Cincinnati. Our subject is the oldest in a family of nine children of Norval D. Meredith and Mary James. His mother was a descendant of the pioneer woman noticed in the early history of Massachusetts, who upon one occasion, in the absence of her husband, when her cabin was attempted to be entered by Indians, barred the door and for a while kept them at bay, and upon their attempting to come down the chimney, set fire to her feather-bed and smoked them out. In 1822, when our subject was four years old, the family located in Troy, Ohio, where, at the age of ten, he entered the store of the late Judge Barbee as an errand boy. In the fall of 1832 he was sent to Goshen, Indiana, to open a store for his employer, and after two years he was entrusted with the entire charge of it, being at the time only sixteen years of age. At this time the Indians far outnumbered the whites, and Goshen was quite a frontier trading post. Here young Meredith remained some nine years. In 1842 he became a partner with his employer in a new store in Lafayette, Indiana, under the firm name of Barbee & Meredith, and so continued till 1852, when he accepted a position as secretary of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, and held the office for two years. The president of the road was Hon. Albert S. White, formerly United States Senator. In 1854 he engaged in a private banking institution in connection with Messrs. Barbee & Brown. In January, 1859, Mr. Meredith became the executor of the extensive estate of his late partner, Judge Barbee, who died in December previous. The settlement occupied some five years, and was impartially and honorably conducted. Subsequent to this, Mr. Meredith was, for a year or so, connected with the Miami County Insurance Company. In August, 1863, he repaired to Washington and secured a charter for the First National bank of Troy, which was organized the same month. In the spring of 1865, he was elected cashier, and has since remained such. On August 5th, 1840, he married Margaret E., daughter of Alexander Carr, late

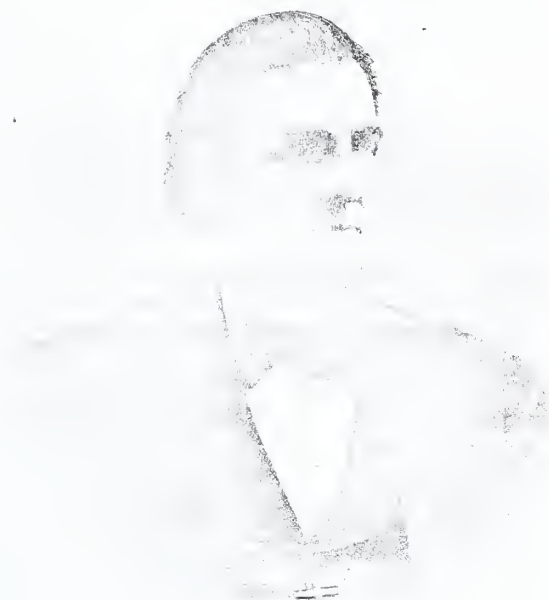
of the State of New York. He has had no children of his own, but has adopted and reared five. His adopted son, William J. Meredith, is manager, secretary and treasurer of the Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel Works. Mr. Meredith possesses rare talents as a financier, and all his business connections have been characterized by thoroughness and ability. His management of the Troy bank has been signally successful, the stock of it having been, ever since it has been organized, much above par, and reaching at times as high as fifty per cent. above. He is an indefatigable worker, is strictly honorable in all business transactions, affable and agreeable in manners, and very greatly respected throughout the community. Politically he is a republican, and in religious faith a Presbyterian, having been for some years a ruling elder in that church. He resides upon a finely improved farm in the vicinity of Troy, is especially fond of agricultural pursuits, particularly the raising of domestic animals. His third brother, Aaron A. Meredith, served with great honor through the Mexican war, and also through our late civil conflict. He was severely wounded at the battle of Bull Run, was subsequently commissioned major in the regular army, was captured by Stewart's cavalry in Virginia, and after being paroled was placed in charge of the United States hospital at York, Pennsylvania, and after the war, was appointed superintendent of the public property in Madison, Wisconsin, his present residence.

DAVIES, EDWARD W., lawyer, Dayton, Ohio, was born in New York city, January 16th, 1802, and died in Dayton, December 11th, 1873. In 1804, the family came to Williamsburg, Hamilton county, Ohio, and removed to Cincinnati in 1806. Here our subject studied law and was admitted to practice. In 1826, he became a member of the Dayton bar. Here, during the early days of his practice, he had all the experience of the pioneer lawyer. Then the members of the profession traveled to the courts of the different counties on horseback, along Indian trails, through woods and thickets; and many and amusing were the transactions that occurred during these journeys, in the courts and in the log-cabin taverns, where the bench and bar rested from their labors. Our subject was the last of the Dayton lawyers of that primitive period. In 1829, he married Mary, daughter of Joseph Peirce, a pioneer merchant of Dayton, and had a family of eight children, four living. In 1832, he was appointed clerk of the common pleas court, and held the office for a number of years. He was afterward professionally associated with the late Judge Joseph H. Crane, whose biography will be found in this work. For many years also, Mr. Davies was attorney for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad. Prominently among the local services which he rendered his adopted city was his connection with the late Alexander Grimes, (also noticed in this work,) as agent for the extensive Cooper estate of Dayton. In this position he developed excellent judgment, enlarged views, great public spirit and striking liberality. Through the management of these gentlemen, the interests of this mammoth estate were made subservient to the interests of the city. Mr. Davies was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill creating the board of police commissioners for Dayton, was one of the organizers of the board, and president of the same for some years. Although for nearly fifty years he maintained a high position at the Dayton bar, he never courted popularity. With broad and extensive views, firm convictions and purity of motives he

was unremitting in his efforts to accomplish an object which he believed to be right. He possessed a deep sympathy with the laboring classes, and was ever ready upon all occasions and in every way in his power to assist them in their struggles, and to relieve their sufferings. As a friend he was steadfast and unwavering, as a husband and parent, none were more affectionate and devoted. For all occupying these relations, he was a model. The following is an extract from the testimonial of the Dayton bar just after his death. "Mr. Edward W. Davies deserved and maintained without reproach, throughout his long, active and useful life, the character of a diligent and able lawyer, an energetic, public-spirited and patriotic citizen, a sincere and upright christian, and a pure and honest man. By unswerving integrity, and force of character, he commanded the confidence and respect of the entire public, but to those only who were intimately associated with him, were known the purity and excellence of his social qualities, and those still higher and more sacred attributes that adorn with grace and happiness the domestic circle, and belong to the cultivated private christian gentleman. With a dignity that naturally pertained alike to his personal appearance and his character, he blended a generous and genial kindness, that never failed to respond when a proper occasion called it forth; and such were the sterling qualities of his nature that no temptation could shake his fidelity to truth, manhood and duty."

CROCKER, TIMOTHY DOANE, lawyer and capitalist, Cleveland, Ohio, was the son of J. Davis Crocker, of Lee, Massachusetts, a lineal descendant of the Plymouth Rock pilgrims, and of Deborah Doane, a daughter of Judge Timothy Doane, formerly of Connecticut. His great-grandfather Crocker is an historical character, a captain in the King's navy before the Revolution, and at one time president of Long Island under British rule. His grandfather Crocker was a leading man of Lee, owning a large tract of land in that town. Being urged by his pastor, Dr. Hyde, and others, to head a colony of emigration to the Western Reserve, he consented. Disposing of his property in Lee, he purchased large tracts in Euclid and Dover townships, a part of which lands was afterward sold to early settlers, the residue being divided among his children. He was a gentleman of sterling qualities of head and heart, unblemished integrity, well informed, and whose advice was sought by those who knew him. His mother's family came to Euclid township (now East Cleveland) in the year 1801, his father's a few years later. Their mode of conveyance from Buffalo to Grand river was in an open boat, rowed by Indians. They were compelled to land on account of a severe storm which overtook them and swamped the boat just before they reached shore. The mother and children were rescued by their dusky rowers and landed safely, and their goods were washed ashore during the night. Obtaining horses from settlers in the vicinity, they followed the Indian trail on horseback to Euclid. There were then only three log houses where now stands the beautiful city of Cleveland. At this time the mother of our subject was but five years old, but in the month of April 1875, she was living, perfectly conversant with the growth and development of the country, especially of northern Ohio, from 1801. At an early age young Crocker exhibited traits of character for energy, integrity and perseverance which ultimately were the beacon lights in his future career. When old enough to attend school he worked

on the farm, assisting his father through the spring, summer and autumn, and attending the district school in the winters. At twelve years of age he exhibited a decided taste for mathematics, and was quite proficient in the higher branches of arithmetic. In his thirteenth year he had passed through his arithmetic thoroughly, and was competent to work many of its most difficult examples mentally. From the district school he went to Twinsburg Academy, where his expenses were defrayed by the manual labor he performed, and where by habits of industry he undoubtedly laid the foundation of his successful, exemplary life. He subsequently attended Shaw Academy, and from there went to Western Reserve College, entered the scientific department, devoting at the same time much attention to the study of Greek and Latin. He graduated from this institution in June, 1843, ranking high as a scholar, correct in deportment, never having a mark recorded against his name. Here he also paid most of his expenses by his own exertions, and it was a remarkable fact that others who were in college at the same time, having abundance of money and spending it freely, had no such record as though obliged to sacrifice and save. His father, who died in 1843, left him as one of two administrators of his estate, thus proving the confidence reposed in his ability and judgment. In the fall of this year he went South, and was principal of a select school near Bowling Green, Kentucky, at the same time assiduously prosecuting his classical and other studies. He remained here two years and a half, developing a high order of talent as an educator and disciplinarian. On his return, in 1846, he read law in the office of Allen & Stetson for a few months. He then entered the law school of Harvard, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was graduated from that college in 1848. After a severe course of preparation, he was examined in open court, and admitted to practice at the Middlesex bar, in Massachusetts. He returned to Cleveland the same year, and in November again left home for Burlington, Iowa, spending the winter in the office of Grimes & Starr, thoroughly posting himself in the laws and practice of the State. In March, 1849, he opened a law office, where he was engaged in the active duties of his profession till 1863. In Iowa he distinguished himself as prosecutor's counsel in important cases, in which some of the best legal talent in the State was opposed to him. His brilliant conduct of some of these cases brought him a practice which rapidly increased until it became the largest at the bar. He was also attorney for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, from the time it broke ground on the east side of the Mississippi. He became interested in other railroads and plank roads of that section, and also in the Burlington bank, of which he was a director. His investments in real estate in Iowa were highly successful. The health of his family demanding a change, he returned to Cleveland in 1863, where his private affairs and large estate engaged his whole business attention. But he was active and prominent in the local institutions of benevolence and charity, and in the religious educational schools. He was president for several years of the Sabbath-school union, superintendent for nine years of the Mission Sabbath-school of the First Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. The school counted but eighty pupils at the time he assumed the management, and when he resigned, one thousand were numbered on its rolls, seven hundred of whom were regular attendants. The Western Seamen's Friend Society and Bethel were also much indebted to his labors and liberality for their present flourishing condition.



J. D. Crocker
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He always eschewed politics. In the State of Iowa he was tendered the position of judge, but declined the honor. During the war of Secession he devoted much time and money to the Union cause, and rendered valuable service in the Christian commission on the Potomac. His success in life was mainly due to a rare and striking quality of his mind. By intuition it seemed as though he possessed the faculty of grasping the right opportunity at the right moment, and the foresight and judgment to determine accurately the probable result of an undertaking. With such power, he was always quick to decide and prompt to operate with almost a certainty of satisfactory results. As a lawyer, he gave ample evidence in the few years of his active professional career that, had he adhered to his profession, he would have ranked high among the best legal minds of the State. In September, 1853, he married Eliza P., only daughter of the late W. A. Otis, Esq., of Cleveland.

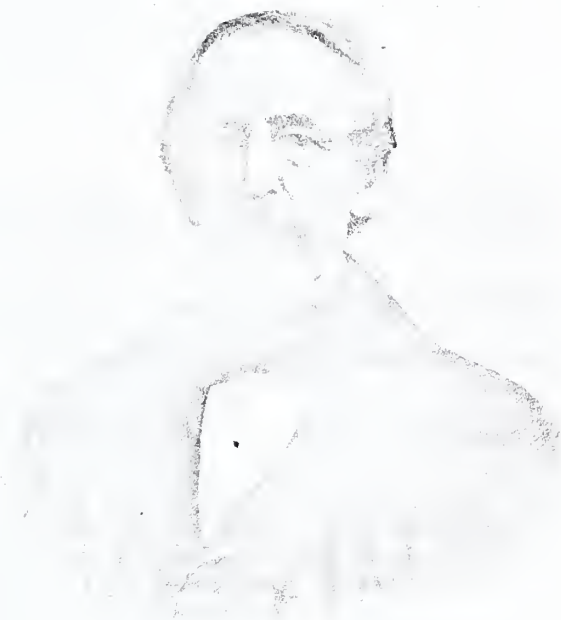
VAN CLEVE, JOHN W.—The Van Cleve family came originally from the city of Cleves on the Rhine, and emigrated from Amsterdam, Holland, to Flatbush, Long Island, when the New Netherlands belonged to the Dutch. Benjamin Van Cleve, the father of John W. Van Cleve, was born in New Jersey, and came with his family to Cincinnati in 1789. On the 1st April, 1796, he removed to Dayton with the first party of settlers who founded the town. Mr. Van Cleve was a man of education and public spirit, and filled the offices of postmaster and clerk of the court. On the 28th August, 1800, he married Mary Whitten, and John Whitten Van Cleve, their first child, was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 27th, 1801. From his earliest years he gave promise of the superior scholarship that characterized him in later life. His father writing in 1811 to a relative in New Jersey, says: "My son John is pursuing his academic studies. He is not quite ten years old, and has made considerable progress in Latin. He promises to become a fine scholar." In 1817, he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, and so distinguished himself for proficiency in Latin and Greek that he was employed to teach these branches in the college before his graduation. He was equally remarkable for rapid acquisition in mathematics, completing Euclid far in advance of his class. Writing home, he says, "I consider Euclid the most pleasing study I ever undertook, and have no difficulty in understanding the propositions." Returning to Dayton from college in 1819, he for a time assisted his father in the clerk's office, and then entered the law office of Judge Joseph H. Crane as a student. He was admitted to the bar in 1827, but finding the practice of the law uncongenial, in 1828 he purchased an interest in the *Dayton Journal*, and assumed the editorial control of the paper. This position he held until 1834, contributing in the meanwhile to other papers and magazines, articles on historical and scientific subjects. During the celebrated political campaign of 1840, he contributed a series of caricatures drawn and engraved by himself, to a campaign paper called the *Log Cabin* which made the paper famous all over the United States. In 1834, in connection with Augustus Newell, he engaged in the drug business, furnishing the capital for the purpose. In 1851, selling his interest to his partner, he retired from active business. Possessed of a competence and unmarried, he could command his time and generously gave a large part to public interests. In the years 1831-32, he was elected and served as mayor of Dayton. He was also connected with the Ohio militia, at one time

commanding a company and at another acting as paymaster. He was an active member of various societies, literary, scientific and horticultural, and was one of the founders of the Dayton Library Association. In this connection he delivered several free lectures that were highly appreciated. It was at his suggestion that the levee was converted into a public promenade, and the trees which line it were selected by him and planted under his supervision. In 1840, he proposed the formation of a rural cemetery association which resulted in the establishment of Woodland cemetery. The fact that Woodland is one of the oldest rural cemeteries in the United States, preceding Spring Grove at Cincinnati three years, reflects great credit on his public spirit and foresight. Mr. Van Cleve surveyed, laid out and platted the grounds, superintended the workmen and kept the records and accounts, charging nothing for his services. To his watchful care at the beginning, the association is indebted for the financial success which has attended the undertaking. Perhaps the most marked feature in Mr. Van Cleve's character was his versatility. There were few things that he could not do and do well. He turned his attention to a great variety of subjects, and yet was thorough in them all. His great industry was the secret of this thoroughness. With his abundant means he could have lived a life of idleness, but he loved work. Every moment of his time was employed in some congenial pursuit. He began the study of botany and geology quite early. While at Athens, he sought out all the plants and minerals he could discover in that region, painting the flowers with minuteness and accuracy. He formed a cabinet of the rocks and fossils of this region, and engraved and printed plates of the fossils found in the Dayton limestone. His herbarium contained a very full representation of the plants indigenous to the Miami valley. His geological cabinet and several valuable geological works he presented just before his death, to the Central High School of Dayton, and his herbarium to the Cooper Female Seminary. He made many excursions north and south and to Canada for purposes of research, enjoying his trips exceedingly. He is mentioned as an authority in many of the leading geological and botanical works. He was quite a skillful artist, painting in oil and water colors, and delineating nature truthfully and with fine effect. He was a natural musician and had perfected himself in the science by careful study, using almost any instrument with perfect ease. He was a superior linguist, understanding both the French and German. He translated from the German the first volume of "Goldfuss" "Schiller's Robbers," and numerous comedies and fairy tales. He was a skillful civil engineer and draughtsman, and so highly was his knowledge estimated that his advice was often sought on difficult questions by the city and individuals. He compiled and had lithographed a map of the city of Dayton in 1839, and in 1846 compiled a map in book form for the city, renumbering the various plats and lots as platted up to that time. Although apparently a man of vigorous constitution, he was attacked with consumption, and after a lingering illness which he bore with great fortitude, died September 6th, 1858, aged fifty-seven years. Born in Dayton he grew up with the town and was identified with all its interests. Taking a leading part in many important public enterprises, his native city owes him a debt of gratitude, for substantial benefits conferred. His sterling integrity, unwearied industry and great kindness of heart furnish an example which all may follow with profit.

DODGE, HENRY H., lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, was born August 10th, 1810. He was the son of Samuel Dodge, who, in 1797, five years before Ohio was admitted into the Union as a State, left the place of his nativity, Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and, with that spirit of enterprise which characterized many of New England's hardy sons, emigrated to what was then known as the "Far West." Arriving at the present city of Cleveland, he was so much struck with the beauty of the locality, and impressed with the advantages it presented for becoming a large city, that he was induced to make it at once his future home. Before locating permanently, he spent several months in exploring the country along the entire shore of the lake, from Buffalo up, and around the western end of the lake, to Detroit, spending several months there, also at Sandusky and Erie, then returning to Cleveland, fully satisfied with the correctness of his first impressions, settled there, and at once entered into business as a manufacturer of such articles as were necessary in building up a new country. About 1805, he married a daughter of Hon. Timothy Doan, formerly from Connecticut, but then living in East Cleveland, and soon afterwards erected and moved into a log house on land he had purchased several years before. This house was on Euclid avenue, between the present residences of his two surviving children, Henry H. and George C. Dodge, and here he dug the first well ever sunk in Cleveland. Its walls were constructed of small boulders which had been brought there by the Indians, and used as fire-backs in their wigwams. This well still remains as a monument. In 1800, he built the first frame building erected in the city, being a barn for Samuel, afterward Governor Huntington, then living at Painesville. During the war of 1812, under a contract with the United States, he built a number of boats, at Cleveland and at Presque Isle, for the naval service on Lake Erie. Soon after the war, he removed to a farm near the city, where he lived until 1847, when he returned to the very spot where formerly stood his cabin, and where he died October, 1854, aged seventy-eight years. His wife survived until 1863, and died at the age of eighty-one. Both were buried within a few rods of the place on which he had located more than half a century before. The educational advantages afforded our subject were of the most limited character, but he availed himself of all the facilities within his reach, until about 1824 or 1825, when Hon. Harvey Rice, then fresh from Williams College, was employed as a teacher, and under him he prosecuted his studies, devoting himself chiefly to the study of civil engineering, with a view to following it as a profession. During the construction of the Ohio canal, he was engaged as an engineer on that work between Chillicothe and the Ohio river, but his health failing, he was compelled to abandon the situation and return to Cleveland, where he soon after commenced the study of law with Hon. John W. Willey, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio. In 1834, he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law with his preceptor, the partnership continuing until Mr. Willey's election as president judge of the fourteenth judicial district. In 1835, he married Miss Mary Ann Willey, a daughter of Newton Willey, of Boston, Massachusetts, and a niece of Judge Willey. Nine children, of whom two were sons and seven were daughters, were the fruits of this union. Mrs. Dodge died in 1867, at the age of forty-seven years. In 1838, Mr. D. was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States, and, during the same year, was appointed the disbursing agent of the United

States on the public works forming the harbor of Cleveland, which position he held until a change of administration in 1841. During the Canadian "patriot war," and when considerable solicitude was felt on the lake frontier, he was elected by the legislature of the State major-general of the ninth division of the Ohio militia, which embraced a number of counties. The duties of this position he discharged in a manner entirely satisfactory to Governors Shannon and Corwin, during their terms of office, and, to use General Dodge's own words, "with little honor and no emolument" to himself. In 1850, he was appointed a State engineer in charge of the northern division of the Ohio, the Walhonding, and the Sandy and Beaver canals, which position he held, with an intermission of three or four years, until 1862. On the organization of the United States court for the northern district of Ohio, he was appointed a United States commissioner, which office he held for several years. In the many responsible official positions of trust to which he was called, as well as in his private life, he maintained a character for strict integrity. He was regarded as a good type of the western gentleman, unassuming and affable, kind in disposition, polished in manners, courteous to all but obtrusive to none. In politics he was of the old democratic school, and although prominent, active and liberal, he never sought political preferment for himself. While he was recognized as a firm and able supporter of the party, he would never resort to any temporary expedient which he believed might compromise its integrity or impair the purity of its principles. He was looked upon as among the men who reflected honor upon the democracy of his native State.

WILLIAMS, HENRY HARRISON, lawyer and judge, Troy, Ohio, was born in New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, February 9th, 1840. His grandfather, Henry Williams, emigrated from Virginia with his family and settled near New Carlisle, in 1806. His parents were Henry Williams and Elizabeth Pettigrew, both natives of the Old Dominion. His father was for many years a clergyman of the Christian denomination known as the "New Lights," and now resides near New Carlisle, in his seventy-fifth year. Of a family of five children, our subject is the third. After passing his youth upon a farm, he was favored with but a brief academic course at Linden Hill Academy, in his native town, under Professor Thomas Harrison. After teaching for a short time, he entered the law office of Messrs. Conklin & Matthews of Sidney, Ohio, in the spring of 1861, but upon the breaking out of the late civil war he enlisted as a private in the 15th Ohio volunteer infantry in April of that year, and served through the following summer. In December, 1861, he reentered the service in the 71st Ohio, and served as a private until discharged in June, 1863. The chief engagements in which he participated were the battle of Phillippi, in the McClellan campaign in 1861; the capture of Columbus, Mississippi, and the battle of Shiloh. At the last-named engagement he was wounded in the right hip, and disabled for life; was taken prisoner by the rebels, and after four months confinement was paroled and exchanged in January, 1863, and in June following was discharged on account of disability. Resuming the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in Sidney, in September, 1864, and soon afterwards opened an office in Troy. On account of failing health, he was compelled the following year to suspend practice, and did not resume until 1870, since which time he has been a practitioner at the Miami county bar, with his office in



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Troy. In the fall of 1871 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and reelected in 1873, thus serving four years. In December, 1877, he was appointed by Governor Young, common pleas judge of the second judicial district of Ohio, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge George D. Burgess, and in October, 1878, was elected to the same position without opposition, which office he still holds. He possesses indomitable energy and is well known for close, severe application to the duties of his profession. He ranks high as a lawyer, being characterized by great thoroughness in the preparation of his cases and persistent earnestness in his arguments before a jury. His administrations as judge have reflected great credit upon himself and have given general satisfaction to the public. His quick, impulsive nature is the basis of that deep earnestness and dispatch which have ever marked his professional career. He is held in high regard by his professional brethren for his gentlemanly bearing, genial social nature and sterling, personal integrity. On February 25th, 1864, he married Eloise J., daughter of Nathan and Margaret Anderson, of Miami county, Ohio. He is a republican in politics, and holds his religious connection with the Methodist denomination.

McKINNEY, ARTHUR LAYTON, clergyman, author, and lawyer, Troy, Ohio, was born in Green county, Ohio, September 16th, 1819. He is the fifth in the line of descent from Hugh McKinney, of Pennsylvania, who was one of five brothers, who, near the close of the seventeenth century, emigrated from Scotland to this country and settled, two in the South, one in Massachusetts, and two in Pennsylvania. His ancestors, on his father's side, were of Scotch-French extraction. His grandfather, Joseph McKinney, was an officer in the Revolution and after the war lived in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where his oldest son, James McKinney, father of our subject, was born July 14th, 1789. In 1791, Joseph McKinney with his family came West, and after a few years passed in Campbell county, Kentucky, became a pioneer to Clarke county, Ohio. In 1808, James McKinney married Mary, daughter of James Flynn, who about the beginning of the present century was captain of the Western Rangers on the frontier. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, but left the service on account of ill-health and never fully recovered. He subsequently entered the ministry of the Christian church, in which he zealously labored for more than half a century. Most of his service was the rough, hard work of the pioneer, laborious, exhausting, self-denying. In all of this he was aided and cheered by the unfaltering devotion and loving heart of his gifted, Christian wife. He died November 3d, 1872, in his eighty-fourth year. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom our subject is the oldest son. The early life of A. L. McKinney was passed upon a farm, after which he was employed at the carpenter's trade for some six years. He entered the ministry of the Christian church when twenty-four years old, but, as his early education had been meagre, he took a regular course at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, after he was married and had a family of three children. In his senior year he was appointed to a professorship in Antioch College, Ohio, where he remained two years. For one year subsequently he was engaged in writing the memoir of Rev. Isaac N. Walter, a prominent clergyman of the Christian church. In the fall of 1857 he located in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, and organized the Christian church at that place, and remained its pastor till 1862. In March of that year he was

appointed chaplain of the 71st Ohio volunteers and served three years. In the fall of 1866 he was elected treasurer of Miami county, and filled that office four years. In September, 1871, he became publishing agent of the Western Christian Publishing Association, in Dayton, Ohio. In the fall of 1872 he was elected probate judge of Miami county, and served six years. In 1860 he published a volume, "Positive Theology," which went through several editions. He has also acquired a reputation as a public speaker and debater, and has held nine public discussions, most of them upon religious topics. While residing at Yellow Springs, in 1855, he held a public debate with the well-known scientist, William H. Denton, on the genuineness and authenticity of the Bible. It was planned to last thirty-two evenings, but was brought to a close on the nineteenth evening by the withdrawal of Denton from the contest, he having been thoroughly vanquished. In March, 1879, Mr. McKinney was admitted to the bar and soon afterwards opened an office in Troy. He has been a Freemason since 1845, and for eight years master of Franklin lodge, No. 14, Troy, Ohio; is eminent commander of Coleman Commandery, Troy; a member of the Grand Commandery of the State, and has served as chaplain of the Grand Chapter. Mr. McKinney possesses a very vigorous, active mind, strong logical powers, and remarkably acute intuitions. He is a vigorous, graceful writer, an earnest, forcible speaker, and when thoroughly aroused upon a subject, is a very formidable adversary in debate. In social circles he is known as an educated, polished gentleman. On March 7th, 1841, he married Maria, daughter of John and Elizabeth McFall McGregor, of Wilmington, Ohio. Eight children were born from this union, five living. The only son, John M. McKinney, is partner with his father in the drug business in Troy. Laurena McKinney, oldest daughter, is a teacher of superior ability, and has been engaged in the profession for several years. Olive is wife of W. H. McFarland, of Dayton, Ohio; Lillie is the relict of W. H. Bull, a druggist of DeGraff, Ohio, who accidentally shot himself while hunting, and Maggie is pursuing her education in the Troy public schools.

GREEN, JOSEPH HARVEY, physician and surgeon, Troy, Ohio, was born in Miami county, Ohio, August 23d, 1833. He is a son of William Green and Cassa Sayers, of Miami county, and the oldest in a family of seven children. Up to the age of nineteen, our subject passed his time upon a farm, gathering the rudiments of an education from the common district school. He completed his literary course at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, under the superintendence of the late Hon. Horace Mann. He then read medicine with Drs. Abbott and Harter, of Troy, supporting himself in part, in the meantime, by teaching school, attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1860. He at once opened an office in Troy, and began the practice of his profession. In the latter part of 1861 he entered the United States army as acting assistant surgeon, and served through the war. He passed nearly the whole time at the hospitals at Nashville, Tennessee, being for two years the executive officer of a hospital containing about nineteen hundred couches, and in that capacity was the referee as to the feasibility of various critical surgical operations. He also performed the second successful operation of resection of the shoulder joint, effected in that city. His entire army record was one of great professional efficiency and credit, and he was honorably discharged from service in September, 1865.

Returning home, he resumed practice in Troy, and has so continued to the present time. He has held the position of health officer of Troy, ever since the creation of the board. He is a member, and has been secretary, of the Miami County Medical Society, is also connected with the Ohio State Medical Society, and with the American Medical Association. He has been assiduously devoted to his profession, has had a very extensive and successful practice, and occupies a leading rank both as physician and surgeon. A large proportion of the surgical operations in the community have been performed by him. The medical literature of the day, moreover, has been enriched by some original and very valuable papers from his pen. His political opinions are republican, and his religious faith that of the regular Baptist church, with which for many years he has been connected. His personal characteristics are those of a professional gentleman. On November 23d, 1865, he married Almira C., daughter of Rev. T. P. Childs, a Baptist minister of Troy, Ohio, and has had one daughter. For many years past, Dr. Green has made a special study of catarrh, and in February, 1879, formed a partnership with his father-in-law for the treatment of this disease. He is now making a specialty of affections of the air passages affected by it, and diseases of the ear.

PERKINS, HENRY BISHOP, banker of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, was born there, March 19th, 1824. He was the youngest son of General Simon Perkins, noticed elsewhere in this work. His education was obtained at the local academies. On the death of his father, which occurred in the year 1844, he assumed the immediate charge of his business and property, though then a year short of being of age. Remaining at the old homestead and managing the estate connected with it, he identified himself with the interests of Warren, and throughout his life devoted time, money and labor to its improvement. His interest in education was great, and for fifteen years he served on the board of education of Warren, part of the time being secretary of the board, and transacting its executive business, and another portion of the time being president. In connection with his brothers he endowed a professorship in Western Reserve College, and in other ways manifested his interest in educational matters. For a number of years he was a member of the city council of Warren, and was one of the most active and conscientious in urging forward many improvements. From his youth he had been interested in agriculture, and his large farms, in Warren and elsewhere, were personally managed by him. For many years he served as a member of the county board of agriculture, and was twice chosen its president. He was also twice a member of the Ohio State board of agriculture, and was appointed by the governor a member of the first board of trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. Like his brothers, he was a heavy stockholder in the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, and was one of its directors. In 1852, he was elected one of the directors of the Western Reserve bank at Warren, and retained that position until the reorganization of the institution in 1863 as the First National bank of Warren, when he was chosen president, and was year after year reelected to the presidency. This bank had a notable history. It was chartered as the Western Reserve bank in the winter of 1811-12, and the company was organized November 24th, 1813, with the following board of directors: Simon Perkins, Turhand Kirtland, Francis Freeman, John Ford, William Rayen, Calvin Austin, Com-

fort S. Mygatt, Calvin Pease, Henry Wick, Leonard Case, David Clendennen, William Bell, jr., and Richard Hayer. General Simon Perkins was chosen president, and Salmon Fitch cashier. Two banks had previously been chartered in the State, but these were closed up in the course of years, leaving the Western Reserve bank the oldest in Ohio. General Perkins remained president until April 5th, 1836, when he resigned, and Salmon Fitch was promoted from the cashiership to the presidency. He resigned January 2d, 1838, when George Parsons succeeded him. Ralph Hickox was chosen cashier on the promotion of Mr. Fitch, and on the death of Mr. Hickox, George Taylor was elected cashier April 21st, 1840. The original charter was renewed on its expiration, and at the close of the period of the second charter, December 31st, 1842, its affairs were gradually terminated. In July, 1845, it was reorganized as an independent bank. In 1863 it was again reorganized as a National bank, the original capital of \$100,000 being increased to \$300,000. Its credit has always stood high. During the general suspension of specie payments in 1814 and 1836, it suspended for a few months. In 1836, when the New York banks resumed payments, it also resumed, but when, a few weeks after, the New York banks again suspended, it did not follow their example. When there was again a general suspension in 1857, it stood firm, and came out of that period of disaster with unimpaired credit. The reputation of the Western Reserve bank, not only in the immediate sphere of its operations, but also throughout the State and beyond, always stood very high. Its notes were taken without question when those of by far the larger proportion of banks were looked upon with suspicion. Its deposits were heavy, and the confidence of its depositors remained unshaken in periods of general distrust and disaster. "As sound as the Western Reserve bank" was for many years a proverbial expression in the neighborhood. General Simon Perkins had been a whig in politics, and his son inherited those principles. At the formation of the republican party, he became a member of it, and warmly advocated the cause of the government during the Rebellion, contributing freely to its support. In September, 1861, he was appointed by Salmon P. Chase an agent for the sale of the first National loan. He was appointed by Governor Bishop in 1878 on a commission of three persons from Ohio, with a like number from Pennsylvania, to reestablish the boundary line between the two States. In religious connexion, Mr. Perkins is a Presbyterian, and has given liberally to the First Presbyterian church of Warren, and in aid of the religious and benevolent works in which it is interested. In business and social life he is esteemed for his strictly honorable character, kindly disposition and modest worth. He married October 10th, 1855, Miss Eliza G. Baldwin, daughter of N. C. Baldwin of Cleveland, with issue of four children.

WEAVER, JAMES MONFORT, physician and surgeon, National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Decatur county, Indiana, April 9th, 1838. His father was Rev. J. S. Weaver, a Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia, and his mother, Amanda Hurin, of Lebanon, Ohio. Having received an academic education, he read medicine with Drs. Firestone and Robison of Wooster, Ohio, attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and at Western Reserve College, Cleveland, by the medical department of which he was graduated in 1861. After something over a year's practice in Jackson, Wayne county, Ohio,



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he entered the United States service in August, 1862, as assistant surgeon of the 93d Ohio volunteer infantry, and made a highly creditable professional record. In 1864, he was promoted to surgeon of his regiment, and served till honorably discharged in June, 1865. He was for a time in charge of the hospital of the 3d division, 4th army corps. He followed the fortunes of his regiment throughout, and was with them in all the hard-fought battles of the army of the Cumberland. He was taken prisoner by the rebels, and suffered with others, the horrors of Libby prison. While thus incarcerated, he did all that professional skill and cheerfulness of mind could to contribute towards relieving the distress of his fellow-sufferers. At the close of the war he resumed his profession, in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Robison, in Wooster, Ohio. In November, 1874, he was appointed to his present position, the duties of which he has performed with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the Home, and board of managers. In politics, Dr. Weaver is a republican, and in religious belief, a Presbyterian. On September 6th, 1865, he married Sarah J., daughter of William Jacobs, a merchant of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and has had a family of four children, three living.

COLEMAN, ASA, pioneer physician, Troy, Ohio, was born in Glastenbury, Connecticut, July 2d, 1788, and died in Troy, Ohio, February 25th, 1870. He was a descendant of Thomas Coleman, an English emigrant to the pilgrim colony in 1630, and who was one to whom land was set off, by original survey of Naubuc, in 1639 and 1640. For six generations the name of Coleman has been identified with local and general positions in the various relations of church, state, medicine, surgery and masonry; and the same patriotic spirit which led the ancestor to enroll himself under the Continental flag, moved the descendants in later wars to lead the charging column, or alleviate distress in the field or the crowded hospital. The line of descent of our subject from this American ancestor, is Noah Coleman, first, second and third. Noah Coleman, third, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1704, married Mary Wright, of Colchester, and had a family of seven children, named respectively Mary, Sibyl, Noah, Ozias, Daniel, Asaph, and Zenos. Asaph Coleman, fourth son, and father of our subject, was born in Massachusetts, in 1747, and married Eunice Hollister, of Glastenbury, Connecticut, by whom he had six children: Julius, Eunice, Asa, Pamela, Clarissa, and Maria. He was a prominent physician and surgeon in the Continental army. After receiving an academic education in his native town, our subject turned his attention to medicine and surgery, pursuing his studies to a great extent, under the instruction of his father, and on May 23d, 1810, he received a diploma from the Connecticut State Medical Society. Having made a prospecting tour to the new State of Ohio in the fall of 1807, he resolved to make that his future home, and accordingly, in May, 1811, left his native State, and during the summer located in Troy, Miami county, Ohio. In November, following, he received a diploma from the Ohio Board of Medical Examiners, and established himself in the practice of medicine and surgery in the town just named, where he pursued his calling for more than half a century with constant success till the close of his career. Like other enterprising pioneers, he took an active and leading part in all the early improvements of this now beautiful county seat. On September 24th, 1808, he had been commissioned surgeon of the 6th Connecticut militia, and on the

same date of 1811, he was made surgeon of the Ohio militia, and in this position he was constantly on the round of duty, visiting the sick and wounded at the block-houses and posts along the northern boundary of Miami, then the frontier settlement next to the Indian Territory. Other commissions followed, as surgeon and major, May 20th, 1816, and lieutenant-colonel July 27th, 1818, from Governor Worthington. In October, 1816, he was elected to represent his district in the State legislature, and served as a member of the first session ever held in the city of Columbus, December, 1816. He was reelected in the following year, and served a second term, declining a third, although strongly urged to become a candidate. Elected to the office of associate judge, he was commissioned February 4th, 1827, by Governor Allen Trimble, for a period of seven years. Chosen as a director of the Miami county branch of the State Bank of Ohio at its organization, in 1846, he served as an officer until its close, in 1860. He was instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Troy, was elected the first president, served nearly two years, and then resigned through failing health. He was made a Freemason in 1809, was a charter member of Franklin lodge, Troy, Ohio, in January, 1812, and was first master of the same. At the time of his death, in his eighty-second year, he was the last surviving charter member. He was also a charter member of Franklin R. A. Chapter, Franklin Council, R. and S. M., and Coleman Commandery, K. T. The last mentioned, in honor of his masonic worth, bears his name. For six years he served as director and physician of the county infirmary, and submitted the plan for the present building. He was prominent in establishing the Protestant Episcopal church in Troy, and elected first senior warden of Trinity church in 1830. Afterwards he was annually reelected up to the time of his death, for the uninterrupted period of forty years. Fond of agricultural pursuits, he gave much of his time to operations on his farm, and retired thither during the last few years of his life. He was above medium height, straight and well-proportioned, and as erect in his advanced years as in his youthful manhood. His bearing was dignified, his step firm, and his hair silver-white as the snow. He lived a long, active, useful and blameless life, and died as one who, wearied with his labors, "wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams." He was thrice married. His third wife was Mary Keifer, whom he married October 24th, 1822. She was born in Sharpsburg, Maryland, and came with her parents to Clark county, Ohio, in 1812. She survived her husband but a few months, and died on December 5th, 1870. By the last marriage he reared six children. Horace, Pamela Hale, Augustus Henry, Asa, George Edwin, and Julius Adams. All the above-named sons served in the Union ranks in the war of the Rebellion. Of these, the record of Ohio in the war fitly speaks of Colonel A. H. Coleman, who was killed at Antietam, as one of the best and bravest. Educated at West Point, upon the opening of the war, he enlisted as a private, recruited company D, 11th Ohio, was made captain and subsequently advanced through the grades to colonel. He was superior as a drill-master, and brought his regiment up to a high standard of discipline. Especially vigilant in times of danger, faithful in the discharge of duty, however hazardous, and scrupulously attentive to the needs of his men, he was universally respected and beloved. Dr. Horace Coleman, oldest son of Asa Coleman, was born in Troy, Ohio, December 27th, 1824. He was educated at Gambier, Ohio,

studied medicine under his father, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, in 1849. After a few months practice in Troy, he located in Logansport, Indiana, in the spring of 1850, where he remained eleven years, three of which he was a partner of Dr. G. N. Fitch. In October, 1861, he entered the army as surgeon of the 46th Indiana, and served nearly three years, either as medical director or surgeon-in-chief of his division. In May, 1864, he became surgeon of the 147th Ohio. His services in the army were distinguished throughout for efficiency, fidelity and signal devotion to the needs of the sick and wounded. At the close of the war he returned to Troy, and engaged in practice. He was subsequently appointed assessor of internal revenue for the fourth district of Ohio, and filled the office during its continuance. In 1868 he was a republican delegate to the Chicago Presidential convention that nominated Grant and Colfax. Among the local positions which he has filled are those of director in the First National bank, member of the city council, and president of the board of education. For a third of a century he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity, and has occupied high positions of honor and trust therein. He is a gentleman of reserved, yet affable manners, fine social qualities, and is highly esteemed by the community for his sterling personal worth. On November 9th, 1847, he married Mary L., daughter of C. Aldrich, an early settler of Troy, Ohio, but a native of Rhode Island. Seven children resulted from this union, five living. The oldest, Horace Coleman, Jr., is a professional druggist, and is connected with a St. Louis firm. Jessie L. graduated at Glendale, and is Mrs. Samuel Davis, of Kansas City, Missouri.

EVERETT, AZARIAH, M. D., banker, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, November 24th, 1821. His father, Samuel Everett, was a merchant and manufacturer in that county. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and afterward studied medicine at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1846. On leaving college he removed to Cleveland, where he commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with his brother, Henry Everett, meeting with immediate success, and building up an extensive business, principally in the treatment of opthalmic diseases, in which he was very successful, and obtained a wide-spread reputation. His skill as an oculist was so generally known that patients visited him for treatment from every State in the Union, and his successful operations for cataract especially bringing him fame and patients. Unremitting study and the demands of so large a practice impaired his health, and in 1854 he was compelled to relinquish the active duties of his profession, and make a winter trip to the West Indies, repeating the visit in the winters of 1855 and 1856. In the end he found it necessary to entirely abandon the medical profession and devote himself to other business in which he had already partly engaged. The banking-house of Brockway, Wason, Everett & Co. had been established in 1854, he being one of the partners. His attention had been given to this business to some extent before he abandoned the practice of medicine, and he now became the working man of the firm. Six years after the establishment of the firm, the style was changed to Wason, Everett & Co., and this was continued some years until changed again to Everett, Weddell & Co., doing a business equal, probably, to that of any banking-house in the State, and being quite as widely and favorably known as the best;

whilst, by his ability and judgment he built up a reputation as a financier at least equal to that he had acquired in the practice of his special department in medicine and surgery. Engaging in other successful enterprises, he became largely interested in the East Cleveland Railroad Company, having very soon after its organization, become its president, and for eleven years he held that position, during which time the lines of the company had been greatly extended and its affairs had been uninterruptedly prosperous. Although he never sought office, he held several public positions of trust and responsibility. When it was decided to build the county court-house, he was elected one of the commissioners having to provide the means for its erection, and to superintend its construction. In 1863 and 1864 he served in the State legislature, having been elected by the republicans of his county, and his course there was highly honorable to himself and useful to his constituents. During the war of the Rebellion, he was appointed by President Lincoln one of the allotment commissioners, authorized to arrange with soldiers for the transfer of stated portions of their pay to their families, his fellow commissioner being Judge Hessenmueller. When the formation of a board of park commissioners for the management and improvement of the parks of Cleveland was determined on, he was one of the first commissioners appointed, and his enterprise and judgment contributed largely to the adoption of the liberal policy pursued by the board, and of the results of which the people expressed decided approval. In most enterprises for the public benefit for benevolent and charitable purposes, he has been an active worker or a liberal helper. During the war he was one of the most zealous—though unobtrusively so—in furnishing soldiers to the Union armies, and in aiding by money and personal efforts all movements for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers at the forts, and their families at home. In manufacturing and other undertakings, calculated to enhance the prosperity of the city and its people, he took considerable interest, and was a stockholder in several of such corporations. He won his way by untiring industry, and by winning and retaining the confidence of every one with whom he had relations, business or social. No citizen of Cleveland stood higher, with those who knew him, as a business man, a citizen, or a friend and neighbor. He was twice married.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM W., journalist, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio. He was the youngest son of General John Armstrong, a well known and prominent citizen of that place. At the age of fourteen years he commenced life alone on his own account and removed to Tiffin, Seneca county, where he learned the printing business in the office of the *Seneca Advertiser*, then edited by John G. Breslin, who was afterward elected State treasurer. In 1852, Mr. Breslin appointed him register of the bank department in the treasury office at Columbus. Having but little taste for the mere routine and clerical duties of that position, in May, 1854, he returned to Tiffin, and purchased the *Seneca Advertiser*, the paper on which he learned his trade, and the controlling interest of which he retained. His efficiency and energy brought the *Advertiser* to the front rank of the democratic journals of the State. In 1862, he came more prominently before the people of Ohio as the democratic candidate for secretary of State, to which important office he was elected by about five thousand majority. He served one year as secretary of State under Governor



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Tod, and one year under Governor Brough, both of whom were elected by overwhelming republican majorities. In 1864, when Abraham Lincoln was running for his second presidential term, and party spirit ran high, he failed on that account of being reelected, although he had been unanimously re-nominated by his party. He was among the youngest, if not the youngest man ever elected to a State office in Ohio. He was frequently spoken of in connection with the congressional nomination in the tenth district, where he held his residence. In 1868, he was a delegate at large from Ohio to the national democratic convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for the Presidency. In 1872, he came within a few votes of receiving the nomination, and two years later might have been nominated by an almost unanimous vote, but he had concluded to devote his entire time to his profession. In 1865, he went to Cleveland and purchased the daily *Plain Dealer*, which at that time, through mismanagement, had run down so that the publication was suspended, the successors of J. W. Gray being inexperienced in journalistic matters. He soon brought it to rank among the most influential democratic newspapers of the country. In 1867, Hon. F. W. Green, ex-clerk of the United States courts, purchased a half interest in the paper, but he retired in 1873, and left the sole control of the journal once more in Mr. Armstrong's hands. His journalistic labors were successful in a degree which could not be otherwise than gratifying to himself and to his party. Although wielding a trenchant pen and sparing not his political opponents, nevertheless he is personally popular among men of all parties, being liberal, enterprising and public-spirited.

ELY, HEMAN, pioneer, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, April 24th, 1775, and died at Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, February 2d, 1852. He was the youngest son of Justin Ely, of West Springfield, and descended from a family of honorable repute, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Plymouth colony. His early life was devoted to mercantile training, and after leaving New England he settled in New York city, where he was engaged in commercial business. In the early part of 1817 he, in company with several others, formed a small colony for the settlement of a part of the Western Reserve. On the 18th of March, in that year, they arrived in Lorain county, and the settlement of Elyria was formed, this settlement being named after him. At that time the Western Reserve was almost an unbroken forest. He secured the land of the township which bears his name, and set about making it as attractive as possible to settlers. The regularity, convenience and beauty of the village bear testimony to his correct judgment and good taste. He lived to see the dreary wilderness become a pleasant and fruitful country, the abode of civilization, industry and prosperity. Of Puritan principles as well as of Puritan descent, he was a strong believer in the church and in the school-house, and ample provision for both was included in his plan for the settlement of the township. He not only made such provision, but he was liberal and constant in his gifts for religious, benevolent and educational purposes. His business affairs were characterized by punctuality, accuracy and system. Everything was done in order and done well. His promises were punctually performed. His temper was uniform, disposition genial, and manner courteous and kindly. He was reserved without seeming to be so, especially with strangers, but was frank and communicative with his intimate friends. He was strong in his con-

victions, and allowed no considerations of convenience or profit to swerve him from a course which he believed to be honest and right. His judgments were formed after mature deliberation, and rarely proved erroneous. He was very hospitable. His residence was the welcome home of friends and strangers, especially of the clergy of all denominations, it being known as the "Minister's Home." In 1850 he retired from active business, and devoted himself more particularly to his spiritual welfare. After several attacks of illness he was, on the 31st January, 1852, rendered speechless and unconscious, and after one or two brief lucid intervals died, leaving a widow and children.

ELY, HEMAN, landowner of Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, son of Heman Ely, and grandson of Justin Ely, who under the Connecticut Land Company was one of the original purchasers of the Western Reserve, was born in Elyria, October 30th, 1820. His education was obtained partly in Elyria and partly in Connecticut. Leaving school he entered his father's office in 1841, remaining there until his father's death, when he succeeded to the management of the estate. He took an active interest in all matters of local concern, and in various ways contributed to the public welfare. A republican in political principles, he labored zealously for the advancement of that party and its principles. In the legislature of 1870-71, he was a representative from Lorain county, where he labored so faithfully for the interests of his constituents and of the State, that he was reelected to the legislature of 1872-73. During his term of service he took a prominent part in the important legislation affecting insurance matters, working diligently upon the various measures introduced, and rendering valuable service in shaping legislation for the greatest good of the public. He was also upon the committee on benevolent institutions, where his duties were onerous and his services valuable. During the war of the Union he was very active in its support, furnishing a substitute to the ranks, and giving liberally and continuously to all the objects designated for the aid of the Union cause. Among his other business connections he was a director of the Lorain branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and on the reorganization of that institution as the First National bank of Elyria, he retained his interest and directorship. From the year 1838 he was a member of the Presbyterian church of Elyria, to which he gave liberally. In all relations of life he enjoyed a fine reputation. As a legislative representative he knew no ambition save the strict performance of his duty. In business matters he was in the highest degree honorable. He was married twice, the first time September 1st, 1841, to Miss Mary Monteith, daughter of Rev. John Monteith, of Elyria, who was one of the early missionaries to the West, by whom he had two children, one of whom, George Henry, was, in November, 1875, living and engaged in business. The second marriage was on May 27th, 1850, to Miss Mary Day, daughter of Hon. Thomas Day, of Hartford, Connecticut. There were four children by this marriage: Edith Day, Charles Theodore, Albert Heman and Harriet Putnam, all living.

GILMORE, JAMES, of the late banking-house of James Gilmore & Co., of Cincinnati, was born September 21st, 1814, at Bridgehampton, Long Island, New York. His father, Gordon R. Gilmore, was born at Baillicboro', in the county Cavan, Ireland, and his mother, Phoebe Sandford, was a native of

Bridgehampton. In 1821, his father and his uncle John (his father's brother,) moved to Cincinnati, and there established the earliest private banking-house in that city, under the firm name of J. & G. R. Gilmore. It was located on Main street, west side, near the present Madison House. On the 21st October, 1832, his father died, a victim to the cholera, which in that year spread such desolation among the people of the western country. James Gilmore entered Yale College in 1830, and graduated in 1834, and subsequently studied law, but the death of his father induced him to join his uncle in the banking business, and subsequently to establish on the 1st January, 1840, the banking-house that up to his retirement from the same, on the 1st December, 1878, he continually engaged in the business of conducting. On the 18th July, 1842, Mr. Gilmore married Miss Mary Jane Stilbs of Cincinnati, from which marriage there were born five children, of whom the second son, Virgil G., became a partner with his father in the banking business.

EELLS, DAN PARMELEE, banker, of Cleveland, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, New York, April 16th, 1825. His father, Rev. James Eells, was a Presbyterian clergyman, and nearly all the male descendants of his ancestor, Colonel Samuel Eells, a British officer, who came from Barnstable, England, in the seventeenth century, and settled in New England, were brought up for the ministry. He was educated at Hamilton College, New York, but removing to Cleveland in 1846, before his course had been completed, he continued his studies in Cleveland and graduated with the class of 1848. He then took the position of accountant in a commercial house in Cleveland, and retained it until March, 1849, when he was given a place in the Commercial branch of the State Bank of Ohio. There he remained until the spring of 1857, during which time he manifested so much financial ability and won so many friends among commercial and financial men that a proposition to become a partner in a private banking firm was made him and accepted. The firm of Hall, Eells & Co., was very successful, the business rapidly becoming prosperous and steadily increasing in extent and value. The managers of the Commercial branch bank, being desirous of regaining his valuable services, on the 1st November, 1858, elected him cashier, and offered such inducements that he withdrew from the banking firm and returned to the bank where he had first won reputation as a financier. In his new position he remained, steadily adding to the business of the bank and to his own financial reputation, until the expiration of the bank charter in 1865. The Commercial National bank was organized in that year under the national banking law, and the business of the Commercial branch bank was transferred to it. Of this bank he was made vice-president, the president being W. A. Otis. On the death of Mr. Otis he was elected president, and remained in that position. No banking institution was more prosperous than the Commercial National bank under his management. Its affairs were always in a flourishing condition, its deposits large, and its loans profitable and safe. It never failed to pay a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. It was one of the leading banks of the city in point of importance, having a capital stock of \$1,250,000, with \$250,000 surplus. Under his control the policy pursued was prudent and liberal, and the wisdom of that policy was demonstrated in the large and profitable business. In addition to his bank connection he was

interested in many other business enterprises—a director in the Republic Iron Company, a heavy stockholder and director in the Otis Iron and Steel Company, and had investments in numerous manufacturing and other undertakings. Although his business interests required close and assiduous attention, he found time to engage in most of the local patriotic and benevolent enterprises, and was a hard worker in religious organizations. During the war of Secession he gave freely of time, labor and money to all the movements for the encouragement and relief of the defenders of the Government. He was treasurer and an active helper of the Cleveland Orphan Society. The Bethel Home had the benefit of his zealous assistance, he having been a director of that benevolent institution. The Cleveland Bible society was organized about the year 1851, and he was elected its treasurer. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian church, and for many years was an officer of the church and one of its most zealous supporters. He was regarded as one of the most valuable of citizens, always ready to aid in good works to the extent of his ability in the way of time and means, and bore a very high social and moral reputation. As a financier he was considered to stand in the front rank. In political matters he took but little part other than as a private citizen, ready to do his duty at the polls, the only office he ever held which partook of the nature of politics being that of member of the board of education, which he filled for some years. He married twice, his first wife being Miss Mary Howard, eldest daughter of Colonel George A. Howard, of Orwell, Ashtabula county, who died in October, 1859, leaving two children. In January, 1861, he married Miss Mary Witt, eldest daughter of Stillman Witt, Esq., of Cleveland, two sons and a daughter being the fruit of the second marriage.

REYNOLDS, JOHN RUSSELL, retired business man, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 9th, 1831. He is the youngest of the family of six children of Thomas B. Reynolds and Mary Spear. He was educated in the academies of Mercersburg and Westchester in his native State, and upon attaining his majority repaired to Natchez, Mississippi, and was occupied for a year in the dry-goods trade under the firm name of Boyd & Reynolds. He then engaged in the forwarding and commission and steamboat business, and in the ice and coal trade, the firms being, respectively, Smythe & Reynolds and Reynolds, Green & Co. In 1859 he retired from both houses, and purchased of his uncle, James M. Reynolds, a half interest in a very extensive property near Natchez, known as the Southwood Lodge plantation, of which, upon the death of his uncle in April, 1864, Mr. Reynolds became sole owner. In this year, also, as the results of the war, his plantation was laid waste and his slaves liberated. Returning to his native place, he learned the painful fact that his father had died a year previous, which intelligence could not be conveyed through the lines on account of the state of the country. The same summer he made a trip to the old world and traveled extensively through Europe, visiting the noted places of interest, such as Rome, Venice, Paris, London, Moscow, St. Petersburg, etc. Returning home in February, 1865, he married, April 6th, same year, Miss Jennie C., daughter of A. Smith McCoy, of Springfield, Ohio. After passing a year in New York city, at the earnest solicitation of those surviving of his former slaves, he resumed the operation of his



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Mississippi plantation in partnership with his brother, James M. Reynolds, but finding it unprofitable under the new *régime*, he gave up his interest to his brother in the latter part of 1867, and, returning to Ohio, purchased a fine suburban property near Dayton, where he has since resided in retirement from active business. He is connected with the Merchants' National bank of Dayton as director, and also in the same capacity with the Firemen's Insurance Company of the same city. In politics he is a Jeffersonian democrat. He was uncompromisingly opposed to secession of the Southern States from the Union, and at the beginning of the late conflict, and during the war suffered in common with other Union men of the South, a very heavy financial loss. Mr. Reynolds is a gentleman of fine feelings, generous impulses, and excellent social qualities, and enjoys a reputation as a good, honorable citizen, and an upright man.

McKEE, ROBERT R., business man and banker, Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. His father died when our subject was only three months old. When quite a young lad he was bound out to learn the tailor's trade. Before arriving at his majority, however, he became dissatisfied under what he regarded as unfair treatment on the part of his employer, and at the age of about twenty, started on a trip to the South, where he had a brother and two sisters residing. Arriving at Bellevue, Huron county, Ohio, in the winter of 1835, he learned that the Ohio river, on which he proposed to make his journey, was frozen over. His worldly effects at this time consisted of fifty cents. Messrs. Chapman and Harkness, proprietors of a dry goods establishment in Bellevue, becoming acquainted with his circumstances, were so favorably impressed with the promising elements of manhood in the youthful wanderer, that they invited him to tarry with them for the winter, and offered him the use of the rear of their store for his business, which offer young McKee accepted. His steady habits and close attention to his business during this time so enlisted the interest and won the confidence of these gentlemen, that in the following spring they prevailed upon him to remain, and erected a building which they rented to him for his business. He subsequently formed a partnership in the dry goods trade with W. K. Harkness, nephew of the one just mentioned, and conducted that business in Bellevue for a number of years. While here he married Eliza F. Follett, a sister-in-law of his former employers, and who bore him six children, of whom only one survives. Messrs. McKee and Harkness subsequently removed to Republic, Seneca county, Ohio, where they continued their business for some years. About the year 1857, Mr. McKee moved to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where for several years he engaged in the business of distilling spirits in partnership with others under the firm name of R. R. McKee and Company. In 1863, he engaged in a private banking institution and so continued until his death, which occurred January 20th, 1873. He was in all respects a self-made man, having in his early life enjoyed very limited facilities for education. Starting in the world with nothing, he by his energy, industry and financial abilities, became possessed of a handsome competency. He was at one time offered the nomination for State treasurer, but declined. At another time he was the democratic candidate for nomination for the State senate. He displayed great shrewdness and caution in all business transactions, formed his opinions with care and adhered to them with tenacity.

He was possessed of a high order of intelligence and great force of character. Dignified in manners and with a countenance indicative of deep thought, he was nevertheless social, and enjoyed a good joke as well as any man. While exercising a scrupulous regard to the rights of others, he maintained his own with unyielding determination. He possessed great moderation and excellent good sense, enjoyed a wide influence and was greatly respected in the community. His wife was one of nine children of Eliphalet Follett of Vermont, an early pioneer to Huron county, Ohio. She died in the fall of 1874, at the age of fifty-eight. Their wedded life was characterized by unusual harmony and happiness. John D. McKee, his only surviving son is a native of Huron county, Ohio. After graduating from Antioch College, Ohio, under the late Horace Mann, in 1858, he was associated with his father in the distillery, and subsequently in the banking business. In February, 1873, the bank was incorporated as the Central Bank of Upper Sandusky, since which time Mr. McKee has been vice-president, and John S. Rappe, his father-in-law, president. In the fall of 1867, Mr. McKee came to Dayton, and engaged in the wholesale grocer trade under the firm name of McKee, Woodward and Weakly, Mr. Woodward withdrawing from the business in 1870, since which time the house has been McKee, Weakly and Company. They conduct a large and flourishing trade and hold a prominent rank among the leading wholesale firms of Dayton. His wife is Mary L., only surviving daughter of John S. Rappe, of Upper Sandusky. Her mother died in the fall of 1875. In politics, Mr. McKee is nominally a democrat, but never voted a straight ticket, always holding principles above party. He possesses all the elements of a capital business man, and his manners are those of an affable, agreeable gentleman. His family consists of a son and a daughter.

SWAYNE, WAGER, soldier and lawyer, was born in Columbus, Ohio, November 10th, 1834, son of Chief Justice N. H. Swayne. He was educated at Yale, graduating in 1856; he also graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and in the fall of that year he commenced the practice of law in partnership with his father, Hon. N. H. Swayne. He entered the army as major of the 41st regiment Ohio Volunteers, at Camp Chase, on the 31st August, 1861, and for his activity and energy in recruiting the regiment he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel. The regiment, then under the command of General Pope, participated in the actions against New Madrid, Missouri, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, and after the battle of Shiloh, in the taking of Corinth, in the pursuit of Beauregard's forces, and in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, etc. He was made colonel of the regiment for distinguished gallantry and efficiency. In the spring of 1863 he was appointed provost-marshal of Memphis. This duty was performed with an administrative ability and just discrimination which afterward became more widely known. He reenlisted his regiment for the three years' service, and it formed part of Sherman's army in the march to the sea. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services, and soon after was struck by an exploding shell, from which he suffered the loss of his right leg. March 4th, 1865, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, vice Andrew Johnson, resigned, and on his return to Columbus was presented by his fellow-townsmen with a magnificent sword, belt and sash, in token of their admiration and esteem; and before he had quite recovered from his wound he was

selected by General Howard as one of the assistant commissioners of freedmen's affairs, sent south, and placed in charge of the State of Alabama. The military command of the forces in that State was afterward added to his charge; and a little later he was appointed colonel of the 45th regiment of infantry in the regular army of the United States, in which he afterward received the brevet rank of a general officer. In June, 1872, he removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he at once formed a partnership with John R. Osborn, of that city, in the practice of law, and afterward took a very active part in developing and increasing the railroad facilities, and as a member of the board of education in promoting the educational interests of the city. In December, 1868, he married Miss Ellen Harris, daughter of Alfred Harris, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky.

KING, ZENAS, inventor and president of the Bridge Stock Company, of Cleveland, was born May 1st, 1818, at Kingston, Vermont. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, and removed in 1823 to St. Lawrence county, New York. Here he worked on his father's farm until twenty-one, and had only such advantages for acquiring an education as the common schools afforded. He was a quiet, studious and gentle-mannered boy, but gave no certain promise of the mechanical powers with which nature had endowed him. When about twenty years of age a slight attack of paralysis of the right side unfitted him for manual labor and turned his thoughts to other pursuits. At twenty-two he came to Ohio, and settled in Milan, Erie county, then growing very rapidly and giving promise of a prosperous future. Although just fresh from his father's farm, and having learned not even a carpenter's trade, he immediately entered into contracts for the erection of buildings of all kinds and classes, and continued in this business four or five years with an energy and skill that secured success, and demonstrated his superior mechanical and business ability. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Mr. C. H. Buck, and engaged in mercantile business in Milan, prosecuting it successfully for about eight years, when, on account of failing health, and the necessity for a more active life, he sold out his interest and engaged as a traveling agent with Messrs. Scott & Hedges, of Cincinnati, manufacturers of agricultural implements. He was with this concern about two years, and gave entire satisfaction to his employers. He then became connected with the Mosely Bridge Company, and for two years acted as their agent for the introduction of what is known as the Mosely bridge. While this was in the main a good structure, and perhaps equal to most wooden bridges, it failed to meet the reasonable demands of the public. He was impressed with the defects unavoidably attaching to all wooden bridges, and while considering the subject, invented the iron bridge, widely known as "King's iron bridge." The patent for this invention was issued in 1861 to Messrs. King & Frees. He removed his family to Cleveland in 1860, and erected the large and commodious works, at the corner of St. Clair and Wason streets, for the manufacture of bridges and steam boilers. The partnership with Mr. Frees was dissolved after a few years, Mr. Frees taking the boiler and the bridge department. Its introduction to the public proved a herculean task, demanding the patience and indomitable energy and perseverance, that only an intelligent conviction of the value of the invention could give. The failure of the Mosely bridge, with which he had been identified, was a serious ob-

stacle; moreover, the public was not ready to believe that he could build an iron bridge for fifteen hundred dollars, when heretofore no less than twenty thousand dollars had been the cost of iron bridges, which had been made so heavy as to almost break down of their own weight, and so were nearly or quite useless; and, besides, mechanics were hard to be convinced that his light and apparently frail structures could sustain the pressure to which they must be subjected. But he knew the value of his invention, and with a perseverance worthy of success, pushed its claims until his most sanguine expectations were realized. His bridges are now spanning rivers, creeks, and smaller streams, from Maine to Texas. He has erected more than sixty miles of bridges. In 1871, the business having become so extensive, he secured the formation of a joint stock company, under the name of "The King Bridge Manufacturing Stock Company," of which he is president and active manager. Among the stockholders and directors are some of the shrewdest and most wealthy business men of Cleveland. He is also president of the St. Clair and Collamer Railroad Company, and for many years has been vestryman of St. Paul's church. He is a thorough business man, strictly honorable and upright in his dealings, and highly esteemed by his associates. His invention and its successful introduction, while it is an enduring monument of his mechanical and business ability, is also a public benefit which only future generations will realize. In 1844 he married Miss M. C. Wheelock, of Ogdensburg, New York. They have four children living. Two sons are engaged with their father in the bridge business.

HAYS, MICHAEL W., physician and soldier, Troy, Ohio, was born in Brown county, Ohio, February 28th, 1840. His grandfather, Benjamin Hays, was a pioneer from what is now West Virginia, to Brown county, Ohio, about the beginning of the present century. His father, Gabriel Hays, was born in Virginia, in 1805, and was brought with the family to Ohio, and has since been a resident of Brown county. He has been a life-long member of the Methodist church, and is greatly respected throughout the county for his valuable gifts and virtues. His wife was Elizabeth Hanna, who died in August, 1876, aged sixty-five. She was one of the noblest and best of women, and was in the highest sense of the term, a wife and mother. She had eleven children, of whom our subject is the fifth son. Young Hays passed nineteen years of his minority at farm labor with only the meagre facilities of the early-day common school. He then entered upon the study of medicine, under his brother, Dr. James Hays, an eclectic physician of Dayton, which was interrupted by the breaking out of the late war, when he entered the service in July, 1861, in Captain John S. Foster's independent cavalry company. In November, 1861, he was captured, with ten others, by the rebel bushwhackers under Captain Walker, of General Poindexter's command, was robbed of everything except the clothes on his person, and turned out at two o'clock in the morning to find his way back to his camp as best he could. In June, 1862, he was discharged on account of disability. Returning home he resumed the study of medicine, attended lectures at the Eclectic Institute and Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and again in July, 1864, entered the service of the United States navy, on board the receiving ship *Grampus*, at Cincinnati, where he was retained as assistant by the surgeon-in-chief, Dr. J. J. McIlhenny (now of Dayton). In July, 1865, he returned from the service, and in



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the following fall began the practice of his profession in Bentonville, Adams county, Ohio, in partnership with Dr. John Gaskins. In 1866 he removed to Castown, Miami county, Ohio, and became associated with his brother, Dr. James Hays. On February 14th, 1869, he married Sarah, daughter of Joseph H. Stafford of Miami county. The issue of this union is two children. In 1869 he located in Troy, where he pursued his profession until August, 1875, when he suspended practice to take charge of the farm of his father-in-law, whose health had failed. Since then he has been chiefly engaged in superintending his agricultural interest. In January, 1878, he was elected president of the Miami County Agricultural Society and has since held the position. In April of the same year he was elected mayor of Troy, without opposition, on the republican ticket. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and an officer of Coleman Commandery of Troy. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, genial manners, and sterling integrity.

SELLERS, HARVEY G., a lawyer of Troy, Ohio, was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 28th, 1819. He was one of twin brothers in a family of seven children, of John Sellers and Elizabeth Gallaher. He was educated at Springboro Academy, in his native county, studied law under the instruction of the late Judge George J. Smith of Lebanon, Ohio, and was admitted to practice, after examination at the supreme court on the circuit in that place, in the spring of 1842, being in his twenty-third year. In the following autumn he located in Troy, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. On April 24th, 1848, he married Mary, daughter of Rev. Richard Brandriff, a Methodist clergyman of Troy, now retired from service and residing in Piqua, Ohio. The issue of this union were two daughters, one surviving, Annie A., wife of Charles R. C. Dye, of Miami county, Ohio. Mrs. Sellers died January 1st, 1851. In politics, Mr. Sellers was formerly a whig, but in 1856, voted for Buchanan, and has since acted with the democratic party, but has never been an active politician. He now might be styled a hard-money democrat. He was one of the charter members of the first lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Troy. Mr. Sellers has made a specialty of his profession, and has applied himself to the same with great industry and energy. He has held himself aloof from office, with the exception of serving the county as prosecuting attorney in the first decade of his residence in Troy. His cases are prepared with great care and thoroughness, and he has long occupied a leading rank in his profession. His habits of close study have somewhat increased his natural reticence of disposition, so that he is less noted for his sociability than for his sound and safe judgment as a counselor. He is greatly esteemed by all who know him, for his excellent good sense and unquestionable integrity.

HURD, FRANK, lawyer, was born at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, December 25th, 1841, and living at Toledo, Ohio, May, 1879. He is a son of the distinguished jurist and author, Hon. Rollin C. Hurd, and grandson of Hon. Asahel Hurd, a prominent and influential citizen, who represented Bennington county in the Vermont legislature, and filled other responsible and honorable public positions. The family was of the old Puritan stock, descended from John Hurd, who came from England in the "Mayflower." He was educated at Kenyon College, whence he was graduated in 1859, and immediately entered

upon the study of law. Soon after his admission to the bar in 1862, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Knox county, the duties of which office he performed with ability. His political affiliations were with the democratic party, and he early became an influential and zealous worker for the supremacy of its principles. He was elected to the State senate, and served two years, during which he secured marked improvements in some of the Ohio laws. He was the author of the Ohio criminal code of procedure, and obtained the passage of the bill for its adoption. While chairman of the judiciary he introduced a code of offenses and punishments. In 1867 he removed to Toledo to engage in the practice of law, but retaining his prominence in politics he was elected, the year following, city solicitor and filled that office for four years. He was, in 1872, the candidate of his party for a seat in Congress and was defeated by General Sherwood, but in the memorable election of 1874, being again nominated he was elected. In Congress he was a member of the judiciary committee and made the majority report on the Hall-Kilbourne case, as to the power of Congress over recusant witnesses, and the report of a portion of the committee on the distribution of the Geneva awards. He favored the payment of the awards to the insurance companies, a matter of great importance, particularly in the Eastern States. In 1876, he published a second edition of his father's work on "Habeas Corpus," and one of his own on "Homestead and other Exemptions." In the State Democratic convention held in Cincinnati, in June, 1876, he was the acknowledged champion of the "specie basis," and made a brilliant speech against the adoption of the so-called inflation platform. In 1878, he was elected member of the Forty-sixth Congress, from the seventh (Toledo) district.

HART, JAMES H., lawyer, soldier and legislator, was born in Troy, Ohio, October 1st, 1814, and died in Piqua, Ohio, December 20th, 1867. He was the third son of Levi Hart of New Jersey, who moved as a pioneer to Miami county, Ohio, in 1811. He was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and studied law in Troy with his brother, R. S. Hart, now a retired lawyer of Montgomery county, Ohio, and at one time judge of the common pleas court of the Troy district. For twenty-five years our subject was a prominent member of the Miami county bar, and at one time represented the district of which this county was a part, in the Ohio senate. Early in 1862 he entered the service of the late civil war as Adjutant of the 71st Ohio volunteer infantry, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in April, 1864, and to colonel in 1865. He was severely wounded at the battle of Nashville. On March 15th, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was a brave soldier and gallant officer and very popular with his men. General Sherman is reported to have said of him that he had no braver man in his army. After the war he served as assessor of internal revenue for the fourth district of Ohio, and was filling this office at the time of his death. Mr. Hart's personal characteristics were those of a very genial, social gentleman, generous in his impulses and firm and steadfast in his friendships. He was favorably known throughout the county, and ranked high in his profession. In politics he was a republican. He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin F. Powers, and niece of Hiram Powers the celebrated sculptor, and became the father of three children. The only surviving one is Kate, wife of Charles C. Barnett, present auditor of

Miami county. Mr. Barnett is a native of Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio. When he was quite young, his father, Martin L. Barnett, removed to Piqua, Ohio. Here young Barnett, after receiving a good education was engaged for several years in the lumber trade, and subsequently, for some time, followed the business of an architect and builder. On October 17th, 1865, he married Miss Hart. In the spring of 1861, he answered the first call of President Lincoln, and entered the service in the 11th Ohio volunteer infantry, and subsequently enlisted in the Ohio National Guards, and was, during the latter service, stationed at Washington City. In the fall of 1877, he was elected to the position he now occupies as county auditor. He is a gentleman of fine natural abilities, affable manners and enjoys the reputation of being an honest and efficient civil officer.

KINSMAN, JOHN, pioneer settler and capitalist, was born at Lisbon, Connecticut, May 7th, 1753, and died August 17th, 1813. His father, Jeremiah Kinsman, being descended from Robert Kinsman, who arrived from England in 1634, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts; and his mother, a sister of General John Thomas, one of the first brigadier-generals (afterward promoted to major-general) appointed by Congress, being a descendant of John Thomas, who came from England in 1635, in the ship "Hopewell." At the breaking out of the Revolution he was twenty-three years old, and on the call of Governor Trumbull for nine regiments to defend New York, he joined a Connecticut company as ensign, and was in Colonel Huntington's regiment at the battle of Long Island. He fell into the hands of the Hessians, and was imprisoned in the Jersey prison-ship. The miseries endured in that dungeon permanently injured his health. At length he and two companions were released on parole, and until their exchange, nine months after, were allowed to mess together in a room in New York. Here he formed the acquaintance of a hatter, and learned the leading features of his business. On being exchanged he employed an experienced workman and opened a store, selling largely to the army, and becoming very successful. In 1797 he was elected a representative to the Connecticut legislature, where he remained for three years. In that connection, at Hartford, he formed the acquaintance of the officers of the Connecticut Land Company, and many of the stockholders, and made extensive purchases of the lands. In 1799 he made his first visit to Ohio to examine his purchases. Having bought what is now the township of Kinsman, he determined on making his residence on it, and built a log house and saw-mill on what was there called a prairie, there being over five hundred acres with but little timber. It had been an old Indian hunting ground which was yearly burned over by the Indians, and part of which gave evidence of having been used to raise corn. This land, without timber and free from roots, was soon put into cultivation, and fine crops were raised thereon, much in advance of the settlements upon the heavily timbered lands that surrounded it. These crops were of great service to the less favored settlers, who drew their needed supplies from the Kinsman tract. In 1804 he brought his family from Lisbon, and with the products of the saw-mill soon provided them with better dwellings. In 1805 his sales of land were paid for mainly in specie, little paper currency then being used. During the year he made his deposits in Pittsburgh, and late in the season went there to provide for its transfer to Boston, exchange being out of the question.

He found more than he could carry on one horse, so purchased another, and with the specie packed on two horses, one of which he rode and led the other, he made the transfer to Boston. He was a man of much kindness and indulgence to the purchasers of land, and also to those in his employ, and in business affairs exhibited great energy and activity. He was appointed justice of the peace under the territorial, and an associate judge under the State government, was prominent in county organization and all matters of public interest, and continued his mercantile business in Ohio until his decease. He was one of the many projectors of the Western Reserve bank, subscribing for one-fifth of the whole capital stock of \$100,000, but did not live to see its organization, which took place three months after his death. His life and business were marked with great activity and toil, he having to ride often on horseback to New England, New York and Philadelphia, to purchase goods, and through the Western Reserve looking after his land and aiding the improvements of the new settlements. He exerted and exposed himself beyond his powers of endurance, and sank under the exposures, cares, and fatigues of a life too laborious for his constitution, being at the time of his death but sixty years old. September 27th, 1773, he married Miss Rebecca Perkins, sister of General Simon Perkins, of Lisbon, Connecticut, who died May 27th, 1854, in her eighty-first year. Five children were the fruits of this marriage. Joseph, the second son, was a young man of promise, who entered Yale College and died of consumption whilst in his senior year, June 17th, 1819, aged twenty-four years. Olive Douglas, the daughter, married George Swift, son of Chief Justice Zephaniah Swift, of Connecticut, and who was a member of the State legislature. She died June 24th, 1835, aged thirty-five years. Of the other three sons, John, the eldest, was a prominent merchant, and was born at Lisbon, Connecticut, September 20th, 1793, and died February 4th, 1864. In 1804 he removed to Kinsman, Trumbull county, and on reaching a sufficient age was associated with his father in the farming and mercantile business at that place, succeeding to the homestead and business upon his father's death. His fine business qualities called to him many positions of trust and responsibility in the county, and he devoted much of his time and means to the development of its resources in various ways. For fifteen years he was a director of the Western Reserve bank. He took an active interest in all benevolent enterprises, and administered largely by advice and means to the wants of those around him. In his extensive business large credits were freely given to relieve the wants of the early settlers at a time when such credits were deemed almost indispensable to their success. He held a high place in the esteem of his neighbors and associates, and his death, which occurred at Warren, in the seventy-first year of his age, was widely mourned by his numerous friends throughout the State. Thomas was born in Kinsman, Trumbull county, Ohio, being the third son of John Kinsman the elder, noticed above, and the first of the family born after their removal from Connecticut to Kinsman, in 1804. When he grew up he chose a farming life, and became one of the most extensive farmers in northern Ohio. His lands of two thousand acres were mostly under fine cultivation, well watered, and very productive. His large dairy of from sixty to eighty cows, with the necessary machinery for manufacturing the cheese, formed an interesting and important feature of his business; but the chief attraction on his farm were the full-

blooded Durhams. His life from childhood to old age was peculiarly marked by kindly relations with all with whom he had to do. Buoyant in spirits, and with a strong mind abounding in wit and humor, he drew around him a large circle of friends; this, connected with his marked integrity, consistent Christian character, and a modesty that withheld him from any aspirations for fame or official position, placed him prominently as a counselor and adviser with his neighbors and friends, and in every work of progress or benevolence. He was eminently social and hospitable, easily approached, while his genial presence cheered every one who came under its influence. He was an affectionate and faithful husband and father, a devoted and consistent Christian, a citizen of liberal and progressive views, free-hearted and open-handed when charity sought his aid. His life, as a citizen of Kinsman, numbered more years than those of any one that had preceded him, and at his death he was the oldest native inhabitant. At home with his family, on his large and well-cultivated farm, his worldly happiness seemed to center. He died at his home in Kinsman, where he had resided for so many years, April 26th, 1875, in the seventy-first year of his age.

KENTON, SIMON, pioneer of the valley of the Ohio, and a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia. His father was of Irish and his mother of Scottish descent, her ancestors having been among the first settlers in Virginia. He was employed till the age of sixteen in the cultivation of his father's farm. About that period an incident occurred which changed his simple course of life into one of thrilling adventure and enterprise. The son of a neighbor had married the girl to whom he was attached, which led to a series of quarrels between the two young men, and finally to a personal rencontre which ended in his adversary's defeat, who was left on the ground for dead. This determined young Kenton to flee from home, which he did without the knowledge of his parents or friends. Changing his name to that of Simon Butler, he crossed the Alleghany mountains April 6th, 1771, and, at Ise's Ford, meeting three men who were about to descend the Ohio river, he joined them, and proceeded as far as Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh. At this spot he met the notorious renegade, Simon Girty, whom he had known previously. Accompanied now by a single companion, he descended the Ohio as far as the great Kanawha river, and, ascending a short distance the Elk river, they formed a camp and passed the winter in trapping. They remained here until the spring of 1773, when they were attacked by the Indians, and became separated. Kenton, with a companion, reached the mouth of the great Kanawha, where they met another party. A Mr. Briscoe was then endeavoring to form a settlement on this river, and they entered his employ. Kenton's adventurous spirit was not long satisfied with so quiet a life, and he soon after joined a party of trappers who were proceeding to the Ohio. In 1774 an Indian war breaking out, he made his way back to Fort Pitt. Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, determined to punish the aggressors, had raised an army with that object, and employed Kenton as a spy to precede the troops, and report the state of the country. He was again employed in a similar capacity under Colonel Lewis, in a second effort to chastise and subdue the enemy. Eventually receiving his discharge, he resumed his old pursuit of trapping. In the following spring, the American Revolution being now in

progress, Kenton joined Major (afterward General) George Rogers Clarke, who had been sent out by Virginia to protect the settlers against the Indians, who were encouraged by the British to destroy the infant settlements. Kenton again accepted the position of spy or scout, and proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, always giving the fort timely notice of a meditated attack, and assisting in the defense. After accompanying Colonel Clarke on several adventurous expeditions, in which he rendered good service and was generally successful, he joined Daniel Boone, and signalized his courage to the entire satisfaction of that celebrated pioneer and patriot. In 1778, he joined Alexander Montgomery and George Clarke in an expedition to Ohio, with the avowed purpose of obtaining horses from the Indians. Near the old Indian town of Chillicothe they fell in with a drove of horses, took away seven, and made for the river. They were soon overtaken by the Indians, who killed Montgomery and captured Kenton; Clarke escaped. Kenton was taken back to Chillicothe, and there subjected to the most horrible tortures, preparatory to being burnt at the stake. This latter sentence was to take place at Sandusky, and Kenton reached there just as the renegade Girty returned from an unsuccessful expedition. Girty struck the weak and suffering prisoner to the ground, and was on the point of committing further violence, when Kenton called him by his name, demanding his protection. For once this infamous wretch, who never before nor after was known to show mercy, listened to this appeal. Kenton, indeed, had a claim upon him, which he could not but recognize, for in their youth he had saved Girty's life. Remembering this, the white savage interceded for the captive, and saved him from the stake. When he had recovered his strength, the Indians repented of their leniency, and holding another council, they again condemned him to be burned. Fortunately a British agent was present, who had him transferred to himself as a prisoner of war, when he was conveyed to Detroit. With two American patriots he escaped from Detroit, and with the risk of recapture and certain death, again crossed the Indian country, and after a month's travel through the wilderness reached Kentucky. This was in July, 1779. Kenton then proceeded on foot to Vincennes, to join his old commander, General Clarke. During the invasion of Kentucky by the British in 1779, he was appointed a captain of volunteers, and distinguished himself in that campaign. In 1782 he heard for the first time of his long-abandoned parents, and of his former opponent, who had recovered from the effect of their mutual encounter. He now resumed his own name, and concluded to make a settlement on a fertile spot at Salt river, south of Louisville. A few families joined him, and having helped to gather their first crop of corn, he resolved to visit his parents. His glowing description of Kentucky induced them to accompany him on his return, but his father died before reaching their destination. He remained at Salt river until 1784, and then removed to near Maysville, where he formed the first permanent station on the northeast side of the Licking river, and called it Limestone, many emigrants being attracted to the spot. In 1793, Major Kenton joined the army under General Wayne, and was variously employed. Kenton was regarded as a large real-estate owner, but, like Boone, through ignorance or dislike of legal forms, had neglected to secure his title, and his lands, for which he had fought and suffered through many years, were taken from him by later settlers, and in poverty he retired to a tract of moun-

tain land which had not yet tempted the farmer or the speculator. But even this was at length claimed by the State, and in 1824 the old pioneer, in tattered garments, appeared in Frankfort to petition the legislature to release the State's claim. He at first met only with ridicule; but when he proved himself to be the Simon Kenton, the story of whose exploits in the early days of Kentucky had long been familiar among old and new settlers, he was treated with due respect, his lands were released, and a pension obtained for him from Congress. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 3d, 1836, aged about eighty-two years.

EVERETT, SYLVESTER T., financier and banker, was born in Liberty township, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 27th, 1838, and living in April, 1879, at Cleveland, Ohio. Until 1850, he lived on his father's farm and attended district school. In that year he removed to Cleveland, living with his brother, Dr. Henry Everett, and attending public school until 1853, when he entered the employ of S. Raymond & Co. In March the succeeding year, he was admitted to a clerkship in the banking house of Brockway, Wason, Everett & Co., where he developed such marked ability and judgment in financial matters that within three years of entering the establishment he was promoted to the responsible position of cashier. In 1859, he was called to Philadelphia to aid in settling up the affairs of his uncle, Charles Everett, Esq., a well known merchant, who was about to retire from active life. A year was spent in this work, after which he returned to Cleveland and resumed his position in the banking house. In 1867, the composition of the firm having changed by the retirement of two of the partners, the style was altered to Everett, Weddell & Co., and he became one of the partners. In 1869, the republicans nominated him for city treasurer, and he was elected by a decided majority. At the end of his first year, he presented to the council a complete exhibit of the financial affairs of the city in all its several departments, so clearly arranged as to be easily understood by those unskilled in the mysteries of finance. This had not been done for several years before. The outstanding obligations of the city were at the same time managed with such ability that the outlay for interest was largely reduced, and the credit of the city so greatly improved that the municipal bonds were eagerly sought for by investors, at a decided advance, and in many instances at a premium—a new feature in the city's financial experience. This improved condition of the city's financial management continuing, he was re-nominated by the republicans at the end of his term of two years, and reelected by a very large majority. In 1873, at the end of his second term, he was nominated by both the republican and democratic conventions, and was again elected, receiving the largest vote that had ever been polled for one candidate, from the organization of the city to that time. In 1875, the same compliment was paid him, and he was again the nominee of both the republican and democratic parties, and was elected by their unanimous votes. Under his management, the credit of the city of Cleveland stood in the money markets of the country equal to the very best, and its securities were eagerly sought after for investment. The popular confidence in his financial ability and strict integrity, was shown not only by the repeated and twice unanimous election to one of the most responsible positions of trust in the city government, but also by the other positions of fiducial power to which he was chosen without his

seeking. Whilst managing the affairs of the bank and being city treasurer, he served as treasurer of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railway Company, of the Valley Railway Company, and of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, and all of these enterprises found him an efficient and valuable officer. In addition to these, other enterprises of a public character requiring the handling or managing of much money, secured his coöperation, feeling confident the trust confided to him would be wisely and faithfully managed. His capacity for work seemed unlimited, his ability to master the most difficult financial problems unquestioned, and the able manner in which he managed the trusts confided to him and the uniform good temper displayed in all cases, made him one of the most popular of Cleveland's citizens. He is public-spirited in all enterprises affecting the welfare of the city, and very liberal and benevolent in regard to the charitable institutions and causes. In 1860 he married Miss Mary Everett, of Philadelphia.

BOWEN, GEORGE, physician, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, August 15th, 1796, and died at Waterford, Washington county, Ohio, May 24th, 1874. While yet a youth, his father, Consider Bowen, removed to Pittsford, Vermont, and here George received the benefit of the earlier New England district school education and training, which taught him that professional success can be achieved by energy and perseverance, and that prudence, economy, and industry are the highways to wealth. In 1818, having removed to Ohio, he stopped at Waterford, on the Muskingum river, to visit his brother, engaged there in the practice of medicine, who advised him to study and prepare himself to engage in that profession as his life business. He did so, and in due course of time, having graduated, he commenced practice at Waterford, and continued in partnership with his brother until the latter removed to Rochester, New York, in 1835. Taking up his own and his brother's practice then at Waterford, he remained there during the remainder of his life, except a few of the late years of it, exclusively engaged as a physician. From the beginning of his practice he had grown in the esteem of the public, and by his skill and care in the discharge of his professional duties, Dr. Bowen received a large and influential patronage, which he retained as long as he was able to attend to his professional calls. He married Miss Mary J. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, and who bore him in course of years five children, three sons and two daughters. The latter have become, respectively, the wives of E. E. Case, Jr., of Kansas City, Missouri, and General H. F. Devol, of Waterford, Ohio. The sons are also living and reside, the two eldest at Centreville, Iowa, and the youngest at Zanesville, Ohio. Dr. Bowen's political affiliations were originally with the whig party, but, subsequently, upon the organization of the republican party, he affiliated with it. His love of country, and respect for the constitution and laws entered into and moulded every act of his life. During the war of the Rebellion he took the side of the Federal government, from patriotic principles, and supported the same by freely loaning his money when the prospect seemed darkest and its securities regarded by many with distrust. Not a member of any religious denomination, Dr. Bowen was a man of strong religious convictions, and a faithful student of the sacred book upon which the Christian religion is founded. Distinguished for his upright and honorable disposition, few have better merited or received more fully the confidence



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and respect of their fellow-citizens, and few have discharged the duties imposed upon them with greater fidelity. A public-spirited man, he was the first to propose the organization of a national bank at Beverly, Ohio. In this he succeeded, and was for several years its president. His labors in the alleviation of human suffering endeared him to all he served. He inherited great physical powers, with a mind singularly penetrating and analytical, and his personal appearance was commanding and dignified. He was ever ready to respond to the calls of the poor as freely as to those of the wealthy, and until physically incapable he never failed to meet any professional engagement. His good works will cause him to be long remembered.

PRENTICE, NOYES BILLINGS, physician and surgeon, of Cleveland, was born November 25th, 1827, at Unionville, Lake county, Ohio. He was the third son of N. B. Prentice, sen., who was a saddler by trade, and for many years captain of a cavalry company—a man highly esteemed for his natural ability and social qualities. The family removed to Harperfield, Ashtabula county, when the subject of this sketch was about twelve years old. At this period of his life a disastrous change in his father's affairs made it absolutely necessary for him not only to care for himself but to assist in the maintenance of the family. A less noble nature would have shrunk from the responsibility and toil connected with such a necessity, but with a manly energy above his years, he grappled with and overcame the difficulties lying in his path. The errand boy's duties honestly performed, the laborer's toil cheerfully submitted to, the clerk's position earnestly and faithfully filled; these were to him only preparations for higher walks of life, and the traits of character developed at this formative period gave indications of no common future. His educational advantages were very limited, but during the winter months he attended the common schools and academy. When about nineteen, in order to accomplish a cherished purpose to become a physician, at the suggestion of Dr. James Stoddard, who took a kindly interest in him, he began the study of dentistry, designing by the practice of it to obtain means to secure a medical education. He was with Dr. Stoddard studying and practicing for two years, and at the age of twenty-one began the study of medicine with Dr. John C. Hubbard of Ashtabula, and attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College in the term of 1850-51. In the Spring of 1851 he went to Canfield, Mahoning county, where he read and practiced medicine for a year with an elder brother, Walter M. Prentice. Removing to Ravenna, he formed a partnership with Dr. Alvin Belding of that place, and while associated with him attended lectures at the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, graduating in March, 1854, with the honorary degree of doctor of medicine. Immediately after he went to Cleveland and formed a partnership for the practice of medicine with his brother mentioned above, who had previously removed from Canfield, and opened an office on the west side of the city. This connection continued until 1863, at which time his brother, Walter M. Prentice, went into the army on the staff of General Frye, and became distinguished as a surgeon of rare ability. The appointment of city physician was held by him for many years, but as he was compelled to be frequently absent—spending his winters in the South on account of his health—the position was filled by Noyes to the entire satisfaction of the authorities. The latter was also ap-

pointed surgeon at the commencement of the war, under Colonel George B. Senter, and was stationed at Camp Taylor and afterward at Camp Cleveland, on the "heights." In 1862, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, and had charge of one of the divisions in the general hospital. In this position it was his duty to examine recruits and also drafted men at the office of the provost marshal; and more than ten thousand men were examined by him. In the same year he was made chief surgeon in charge of the marine hospital at Cleveland, and continued in that position till appointed United States marshal, July 1st, 1872, with the exception of nine months. During this short period he was superseded by Dr. Blair, but was reinstated in his old position in a manner that was gratifying both to himself and his friends, and which must have had its foundation in real personal worth and distinguished professional ability. He was a great admirer of Henry Clay even from his boyhood, and on the formation of the republican party supported its distinguishing principles. He stood firmly by President Lincoln's administration, and in the darkest days of the conflict never doubted its issue. For many years he has taken an active part in local politics, occupying responsible positions on important committees, always with great acceptance to the public who honor his conscientious devotion and superior ability. He is an attendant of the Episcopal church, and is liberal in his charities, contributing freely to worthy objects. May 20th, 1853, he married Miss Georgia A. Crary, of Monroe, Michigan.

SEWALL, FRANK, pastor of the New (Swedenborgian) church, Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, and president of the Urbana University, was born in Bath, Maine, September 24th, 1837, the son of William D. Sewall, a leading citizen of Bath, and an eminent ship-builder and ship-owner. His mother, Rachel Alleyn Trufort, sprang from an old family of Bath. Henry Sewall, an ancestor, came from England in 1640, and settled in Massachusetts. Judge Sewall, famous in the trials for witchcraft, was also an ancestor of the subject of this sketch, and Colonel Dummer Sewall, an officer in the British army during the old French war of 1753, was his great-grandfather. Educated at the High School in Bath, our subject graduated at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in 1858. In the fall of that year he traveled on the continent of Europe, spent six months in Rome, and then entered the University of Tübingen, at Wurtemberg. Here he pursued a variety of studies, and eventually entered as a theological student. During vacations he resumed his travels, and ultimately spent a short period (a *semestre*, or six months,) at the famous University of Berlin. Among the professors to whose teaching he was indebted, were the eminent and distinguished Christian Bauer of Tübingen, and Professors Hengstenberg and Ranke of Berlin, also Professor Bopp, the linguist. He also attended the lectures of Professor Michelet, and the lectures at the Sorbonne in Paris. At St. Amand, Chér, he enjoyed the society of M. Le Bays de Guayo, a man of great note in the Swedenborgian, or New church. Returning to this country he applied himself to the study of theology under Rev. S. F. Dyke, D. D., of Bath, and received a license to preach from the Maine Association of the New church. He then entered upon a charge at Glendale, near Cincinnati, and in 1863, receiving ordination, he entered upon the full pastorate, remaining here until he was called, in 1870, to the presidency of the Urbana University. This institution was

founded under the auspices of the New church, and received its charter in 1850. For the first ten years of its history it was in a flourishing condition, but declined during the late civil war. After drifting down from a college to a seminary, it has been resuscitated under Mr. Sewall's administration, and again placed upon a college foundation. Its endowment being small, Mr. Sewall projected the idea of raising \$50,000, which he successfully accomplished, and the institution has now a faculty adequate to the college curriculum. The university has a valuable property of thirty acres, a library of five thousand volumes, and is composed of two collegiate buildings. This is the only chartered college of the New (Swedenborgian) church in America. The subject of our sketch married, October 28th, 1869, Theodosia B. Gilchrist, of New York City, by whom he has a family.

MASON, SAMPSON, soldier, lawyer and legislator, was born at Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, July 24th, 1793, and died at Springfield, Ohio, February 1st, 1869. In the war of 1812 he was, at the age of nineteen years, an enlisted soldier and participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor, where his colonel was shot. After the war of 1812-'15 closed he was honorably discharged, and at once entered upon the study of law in Onondago county, under the preceptorship of Thaddeus Wood. In 1818 he removed to Ohio, first going to Cleveland, which he then found to be a town of seventy houses and about five hundred people, situated on the Cuyahoga river flats, near its mouth. Not being pleased with the location, as it could not fail to be unhealthy, he went to Steubenville and thence to Zanesville. Finally going to Chillicothe, then the capital of the State, he was after the length of residence required to become a voter and being vouched for by Caleb Atwater, then of Circleville, admitted as a lawyer to practice. The next year Clarke county was organized, with Springfield the county seat and thither Mr. Mason removed, and the year following, 1823, married the youngest daughter of Dr. Needham, and there made his home. Elected that autumn to the Ohio legislature, he continued to be reelected and served several terms in both house and senate. In 1830 he was chairman of the committee which revised the statutes of the State. A great admirer of Henry Clay, he was the Ohio senatorial elector on the Clay ticket for the election of 1836, in which year he was himself elected to Congress and served through four consecutive reelections. In 1840 he refused to be nominated, but he was elected nevertheless. During the Presidency of Millard Fillmore he was United States district attorney for Ohio. A prominent member of the Ohio Constitutional convention in 1850 and 1851, he was again elected to the State senate in 1861. Actively interested in the State militia, he was first commissioned captain of a very fine cavalry company, and afterward became successively a colonel, a brigadier-general, and eventually a major-general. As a lawyer General Mason was considered among the first members of the profession, and his circuit extended throughout Clarke, Greene, Champaign, Union, Logan and Madison counties. For one entire year, strange to say, he was engaged in every case tried in this whole territory, and gained them all. An honest lawyer, he was a faithful manager of all business entrusted to him. A man of great mental power and public spirit, he stoutly advocated the cause of the city schools, and withered with his sarcasm those who exerted what he termed their "malign influence" in opposing those important institutions.

In all public and private engagements he ever took a prominent part and rendered important services to the town of his residence and the State at large. A Christian gentleman of the older school, of elegant manners, always courteous, manifesting in all his relations that regard for the service of God and the interests of humanity that stamps the true and earnest professor of the religion of Christ, he held his membership with the First Presbyterian church of Springfield, of which he was a ruling elder, and he died as he lived, a lover and humble follower of his Savior. In his old age he was gently gathered, not plucked, from amidst his friends, and so serene was his departure that he seemed to be only withdrawn, as the sun at its setting departs, not darkened but no longer seen.

SCOTT, FRANK J., of Toledo, Ohio, was born in Columbia, South Carolina, in 1828, son of Jesup W. Scott, and educated in the villages of Perrysburg and Maumee, Ohio. He was associated with his father in the office of the *Toledo Blade*, or in the care of property, until 1850, when he commenced the study of architecture. From childhood an enthusiast in scenery, and by nature a landscape artist, his tastes led him in the higher walks of horticultural art, and in 1851 and 1852 he was laying out grounds for wealthy gentlemen in Toledo. In the same years he spent some time as a student in the office of the celebrated horticultural writer and architect, A. J. Downing, of Newburg, New York. In 1852 he opened the first architectural office in Toledo, and was soon occupied on railroad structures for the "Middle Ground" in Toledo, and on residences for Hon. M. R. Waite, and many other citizens. In 1854 and 1855 he spent two years in Europe, mostly in Paris, in travel and the study of architecture. His letters from Europe, published at that time, were marked by a vigorous independence of expression, in matters of politics and art, which attracted attention. On his return to Toledo, in 1855, he resumed the practice of architecture. The residences of the Hon. John Fitch and Mr. Joel Kelsey are his work of that time. In 1859 he and his brother Maurice A., purchased the main part of the estate of their father, and assumed its management and improvement, when he relinquished his profession as architect. In December, 1859, he set out for Chili, South America, to marry Miss Anna Marie Walch, a native of Havre, France, with whom, as his wife, he returned in June, 1860. From his youth, he has been a prominent citizen, though holding no public office. Inheriting the mental vigor which distinguished his father, it has in him found a direction toward the arts which adorn life, and he has been constant in his efforts to awaken action by his city to promote the highest interests in connection with projects to promote its beauty. Since 1871, as president of the cemetery board, he has been signally useful in beautifying the city cemetery. His political opinions gave early indication of his independence of both parental and party influence; for while his father was a strong whig, at the age of eighteen the son decided that the question of circumscribing or denationalizing slavery was the only vital political question before the country. He, therefore, denounced both of the old parties, and resolved for life to cast his vote wherever it might tell most effectively against slavery. When a sectional war became imminent, he was unhesitating in advocating that the whole physical power of the government should be thrown against the Rebellion, and that the government should at once make the war in such a way as to do away



Frank J. Scott

with the institution of slavery; and "to fight it out on that line" to the end. In local affairs, he is independent of and uninfluenced by party machinery, and his contributions to the press have exerted, at times, a strong reformatory influence. His essays on various subjects are remarkable for their original lines of thought and clearness of expression; and when upon matters pertaining to his favorite arts—architecture and landscape gardening—they are almost poetic. Previous to 1870 he had prepared a volume of six hundred pages, entitled "The Art of Beautifying Suburban Home-Grounds," which was published by the Appletons during that year. Of over two hundred delicately engraved and quite original illustrations, a large number were drawn for the engraver by his own hand. The book was received with high encomiums by distinguished literary men, and was alluded to by H. W. Beecher as by far the best work ever published in this country on the subject. In later years, his specialty has been the philosophy of national money, on which he has written several essays. He supports the theory of the absolute needlessness of the precious metals for a national currency, or as a redemption basis for a national currency; but is equally opposed to unlimited government issues of paper money. By nature more adapted to study than to a business life, Mr. Scott has nevertheless been successful in the latter, and is a very practical and cogent writer on matters of business. In the last years of his father's life, he assisted him in projecting the plan for the Toledo University of Arts and Trades. After the death of the latter, he joined his mother and the other heirs to donate property to the value of \$60,000 to aid in establishing the contemplated schools. In 1873, in company with Mr. A. E. Macomber, he made a short tour to Europe, visiting the schools of arts and trades in Germany, Austria, France and England, and not long after their return he presented the university with a valuable collection of art studies selected for the purpose while in Paris, which are in use in the Raymond School of Design in Toledo. Socially, Mr. Scott is a courteous and refined gentleman, exerting, in a quiet and unobtrusive way, a healthy and refining influence on the society around him, and is a cheerful giver in the channels of charity.

PEASE, CHARLES, railroad director and secretary, son of Judge Calvin Pease, was born in Warren, February 9th, 1811, and in April, 1879, was living in Cleveland. He was educated in Warren, and at the age of fifteen began clerking with D. & L. King. Five years afterward he commenced business on his own account, and continued until 1835, when he removed to Cleveland, and was clerk in a commission house. In 1840 he returned to Warren to settle his father's affairs, and resumed business in that place, building a large warehouse on the canal. In 1850, after assisting to settle the affairs of General Simon Perkins, at his death, he again went to Cleveland, and took charge of the home farm of Professor Kirtland. In 1853 he became clerk in the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad office, and soon was made treasurer and secretary. Leaving this employment for some years, he returned to it in 1871 as secretary, and remained in that position. He was also secretary of the Rocky River and other railroads, in which capacity his services were in general demand, and was a stockholder in several corporations and manufacturing concerns. He took no prominent part in politics, but always performed his duties as a citizen. During the war he did all in his power to aid the Union

cause, and sent his only son into the service. He is an active and liberal supporter of religious and benevolent institutions. He married Miss Mary Elizabeth Kirtland, only child of Professor J. P. Kirtland. His son, Charles Pease, died at Cleveland, June 9th, 1875, in the fortieth year of his age. He was an enthusiastic naturalist, and his explorations of forest and stream added many rare and highly prized specimens to the collections of American naturalists. At the outbreak of the civil war he became an officer on the gun-boat *Conestoga*, of the Mississippi and Arkansas river fleet, where he served with unusual fidelity and zeal until near the end of the war, although twice prostrated by malarial fevers, and the effects of which eventually occasioned his death. In March, 1865, he went to Alaska, in company with some naturalists from the Smithsonian Institute, who were exploring the Yukon in 1866, when their leader, Major Kennicott, died. He started with the body, descending the Yukon eight hundred miles to the sea, being the first American, if not the first white man, who ever made that voyage. He was a warm-hearted friend and genial companion.

KELLOG, AENER, lawyer, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 8th, 1812, and at the age of two years removed with his father's family to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he has since resided. His father, Amos Kellog, was a man of good ability, and much esteemed in Berkshire county, where he had filled the offices of justice of the peace and judge of the court of common pleas. His ancestors were English, who came to America at the time of the settlement of Connecticut. He improved his early education by study in leisure hours, and so won the esteem of his neighbors by straight-forward, honorable living that in 1839, he being then twenty-seven years old, the whigs of Ashtabula county nominated him for representative to the Ohio legislature, on the same ticket with B. F. Wade, who was nominated to the State senate. Both being pronounced anti-slavery men, a combination of pro-slavery whigs and democrats was formed against them, and they were defeated. Four years later he was nominated and elected, serving in the legislature of 1843-44. In 1849 he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, and on the expiration of his term, in 1857, was admitted to the bar in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, and continued in successful practice there. In 1863 he was again sent to the legislature, serving as a representative in the legislature of 1864-65, and as a senator in that of 1866-67. In the last named year he procured the passage of an amendment to the Constitution removing the electoral disabilities of colored citizens. It was defeated by the popular vote, but the object finally accomplished by an amendment to the United States Constitution. During the war of the Rebellion he was energetic and liberal in the work of raising troops, was a member of the district war committee, and aided in the formation of the 29th regiment Ohio volunteers. On the 1st January, 1871, he was elected president of the Second National bank of Jefferson. Of good legal abilities, with the record of a useful and incorruptible representative, he was generally esteemed. October 2d, 1834, he married Miss Matilda Spencer, of Vernon, Trumbull county, Ohio, who survives, as the loved and respected mother of six children, of whom the eldest, William L., was captain in the United States army, and the second and third sons, Amos A. and William M., were engaged in mercantile pursuits. The oldest daughter, Maria S., was married to A. K. Fifield, of Conneaut, Ohio.

STRAUCH, ADOLPH, superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, was born August 30th, 1822, at Eckersdorf, near Glatz, in the province of Silesia, Germany; his parents being natives of that country, where they died. At the age of sixteen he entered zealously upon what has since been his favorite study—the art of landscape gardening. This he pursued in the Austrian dominions for six years, under prominent masters in the imperial gardens at Vienna, Schoenbrunn and Laxenburg. In 1845 he started on a tour of inspection through Germany, Holland and Belgium, spending about six months in Berlin, Hamburg and the Netherlands. At the conclusion of this profitable tour, he remained about three months in the celebrated horticultural establishment of Louis Van Houtte, near the city of Ghent. Paris, that great center of taste and refinement, was now his objective point; and here he spent three years in the culture and perfection of his professional taste. At the breaking out of the Revolution of 1848, he went to England, and passed three years in the vicinity of the world's metropolis; being last employed in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, London. At the expiration of this period he started for America, and landed at Galveston, Texas, November 5th, 1851. During the winter succeeding his arrival he traveled through the western portion of the State, and in the spring following went North by way of New Orleans to Cincinnati, where he made an engagement with the late R. B. Bowler, a gentleman of great taste, and an enthusiastic admirer of arboriculture and landscape gardening. During the two years he remained at Clifton he inaugurated the open lawn system, which, continued by others, has made the environs of the Queen City of the West famous throughout the world. His royal highness the Prince of Wales visited this spot during his travels in the United States in 1860, and expressed himself much delighted with the Bowler Place, as it reminded him of old England. In 1854, after making a tour of the United States and Canada, he returned to Cincinnati to take charge of Spring Grove Cemetery, where he has continued to reside, and where his genius has enabled him to present the noblest effects of landscape gardening as applicable to the adornment of rural cemeteries. From the twelfth annual report of the trustees of Spring Grove Cemetery, we extract the following remarks made by the late president, Robert Buchanan, Esq., in the year 1856: "The trustees congratulate the proprietors in having secured for the cemetery the valuable services of Mr. Strauch, whose great experience and good taste as a landscape gardener must eventually make Spring Grove a place of sepulture unsurpassed by any in the Union. His courteous manner, united with the refinement of his education, has won for him the highest esteem. To him is due the honor of having originated the landscape lawn method for the development of rural cemeteries in this country." In 1863 Mr. Strauch crossed the Atlantic, on a tour of inspection to most of the principal public and royal parks, zoological gardens, agricultural college grounds and rural cemeteries, a description of which was given by his traveling companion, Charles L. Flint, in his eleventh annual report as secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, and also in the "History of Spring Grove Cemetery," compiled by Adolph Strauch, and published by Robert Clarke & Co., in 1869. In one of his early reports he makes the following suggestions: "Cemeteries in the vicinity of large cities invariably contain the remains of persons from many parts of the world, over the graves of whom the trees of their respective

countries might very appropriately be planted, thereby forming an arboretum which in the course of time would afford valuable information to succeeding generations, and be of far more use than the usual collection of weather-stained tombstones." For over twenty years he has devoted much of his time and money to the importation of rare and useful trees and birds, which have been successfully cultivated and acclimated, and can now be seen in large numbers and great perfection by every visitor to Spring Grove. The admiring arboriculturist will find here the trees from the Rocky mountains and California, intermingled with those growing on the Lower Mississippi and the banks of the St. Lawrence river, as well as the inhabitants of the Alps and Pyrenees, and even from the remote regions of the Himalaya mountains and Japan, besides our own native forest trees. In fact, all the climes of the earth seem to have contributed towards the sylvan adornment of Spring Grove. Being sustained by an intelligent board of directors, Mr. Strauch was enabled to carry out most of his plans, notwithstanding the opposition made at various times during the first years of his administration. Mr. Strauch has always discouraged the erection of vaults, where the dead are stored away on stone shelves, as it were, for exhibition and further inspection. The consequence is that few vaults are to be found at Spring Grove, and the departed are, with very few exceptions, committed to their mother earth, where they can mingle with their native dust, and—in the language of the late Allen Cunningham, who did not wish to be stored away in a damp, pestiferous vault, or in a brick grave, which is just as bad, but in his native earth—"where the wind can blow over and the daisy can grow upon my grave." The services of this master have since been called into requisition by many cities of the American Union. Judge Walker of Detroit, in delivering the inaugural address of Woodmere Cemetery, near that city, used the following flattering comment: "No man has done more for the correction and cultivation of the public taste in this particular than Adolph Strauch, superintendent of Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati." At the dedication of Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, in 1866, Hon. L. F. Allen, said: "Were I, of all cemeteries within my knowledge, to point you to one taking precedence as a model, it would be that of Spring Grove, near Cincinnati." Again: "Intrusted with its superintendence and guided by his genial taste, during the period of his administration hundreds of individual lot inclosures, with their forbidding gates and locks, have been voluntarily swept away by their proprietors; and in their places broad undulations of green turf, stately avenues and tasteful monuments, intermingled with noble trees and groups of shrubbery, now meet the eye, conferring a grace and dignity which no cemetery in our country has yet equalled—thus blending the elegance of a park with the pensive beauty of a burial place." Frederick Law Olmstead, the first authority on rural improvements in this country, says: "Strauch was the first man to attempt to reconcile the essential requirements of a burial ground with true landscape art. He undertook a task against which the deepest prejudices were engaged. What he has accomplished places him a long way beyond all who have before dealt with such matters." Nor should its financial success be overlooked. Since the adoption of his plan of improvement the current expenses have all been paid from the sale of lots; about four hundred acres of additional territory have been added, and a large improvement fund still remains in the treasury.



A. Shauk.

MILLS, JOHN, merchant and banker, was born December 2d, 1795, at Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, his father, William Mills, having removed thither from Massachusetts in 1792. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, and when eighteen years of age entered the general store of Dudley Woodbridge as clerk. He remained there until 1816, when he commenced business for himself in connection with Mr. Woodbridge, under the firm name of John Mills & Co. At the end of four years he purchased the interest of his partner, and afterward, for thirty years, pursued a successful mercantile career, establishing and carrying on branch stores in Parkersburg, West Virginia, Jackson, Ohio, and Coolville, Athens county, Ohio. He retired from active mercantile life in 1860, since when he has been connected with the First National bank of Marietta as a director, and has also assisted in promoting some of the most successful manufacturing enterprises of the town. The Marietta Chair Company, one of the largest establishments of the kind in southeastern Ohio, owes its success largely to his financial management. During nearly the entire history of Marietta, its various industries have felt the influence of his superior business talents. The moral and educational interests of his native town have ever received his anxious consideration and aid; for these, he has always maintained, are the foundation of all true public prosperity. At the inception of Marietta College, in 1852, Mr. Mills was made a trustee, and continues (1879) ably to fulfil the duties of that office. His donations to that institution have been in the neighborhood of \$25,000, given without ostentation, and as the needs of the college required. For seventeen years he was president of the Washington County Bible Society, and, with others, helped to make it one of the most efficient country auxiliaries of the American Bible Society. He first married, in 1824, Deborah Selden Wilson, a sister of the late Noah L. Wilson. She bore him two daughters, and died in 1842. He next married Dorothy Webster, daughter of James Webster, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, by whom he has two sons, John and William.

MASSIE, NATHANIEL, pioneer settler, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, December 28th, 1763. His father, a farmer in easy circumstances, gave his sons a practical business education. For a short time in 1780, Nathaniel was in the army of the Revolution. He afterward studied surveying, and in 1783, we find him seeking his fortunes in Kentucky. Here he practiced his profession. He soon acquired the adroitness of the backwoodsman, more especially in hunting. He was cool and fearless, and soon became acknowledged as a leader. In his business as a surveyor he often risked his life—in fact, his business was a continual risk from the opposition of the Indians. Prior to 1795 much of this work was obliged to be done by stealth. In 1791 he founded the settlement of Manchester, in Adams county, by offering premiums to immigrants. In the fall of 1793 he went on a surveying tour on the Scioto. He was accompanied by the celebrated Duncan McArthur as a chainman or marker. He endured the most extreme privations in this and other expeditions of a like nature. In 1798, with the aid of Duncan McArthur, he laid out the town of Chillicothe on his own land. This was the origin of the settlements of the Scioto valley. It was through his exertions that the militia of this region was organized. He was a member of the convention which formed the State Constitution; was afterwards elected

senator from Ross county; and at the first session of the State legislature, was elected speaker. He also became a major-general of militia under the State constitution. He was one of the largest land-owners in the State, and one of the most popular citizens. In 1807 he was candidate for governor against Hon. R. J. Meigs. His opponent was elected by a small majority, but the election was pronounced invalid because Meigs had not resided long enough in the State to render himself eligible. Under the circumstances, General Massie declined to accept the office. He died November 3d, 1813, and was buried on his farm in Ross county, from which his remains were removed some years ago and now rest on a commanding eminence in the beautiful cemetery of Chillicothe, with a granite obelisk marking his family burial-place.

SHERWIN, NELSON BOYNTON, lawyer, of Cleveland, was born May 21st, 1832, at Weathersfield, Windsor county, Vermont. He was the youngest of six children of John Sherwin, a well-to-do farmer, and highly esteemed by his neighbors and townsmen for his sterling qualities of head and heart. His mother was a woman of superior natural endowments, of the family of Lelands, some of whom have been conspicuous as authors, patriots and preachers. His early education was not neglected. He was sent to the common district school when quite young, and afterward to the academy. At the age of nineteen he entered West Randolph Academy, with the view of fitting himself for a collegiate course. Here he spent two years, entering at twenty-one the freshman class at Williams, and graduating with credit to himself and his instructors. During his college course, he made the study of natural history a specialty, and, with a few other undergraduates, was sent by the natural history society of Williams College to Florida, to collect specimens. On one occasion while engaged in this pursuit, in a boat, off shore, they were overtaken by a storm, and for a time their lives were in great danger. Happily they were rescued from their extreme peril. This trip was successful; and they accomplished much for the enrichment of the college cabinets. During his preparatory course he taught school, and also one winter while in college; with this exception, his vacations were spent in the law office of Shepard Thayer, Esq., of North Adams, Massachusetts, as a student. Immediately on his graduation, in 1857, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and continued his studies with Messrs. Carter & Thayer, eminent attorneys; and at the same time attended the Ohio State and Union Law College. Here his superior abilities were at once recognized, and placed him among the first in his class. At the end of one year he graduated, receiving the honorary degree of bachelor of laws. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Hon. William Slade, son of Governor Slade, of Vermont, under the name of Slade & Sherwin, and this partnership continued until Mr. Slade was appointed consul at Nice, in 1862. In the fall of that year he was appointed by Commissioner Boutwell, assistant assessor under the internal revenue law enacted by Congress, and continued to discharge the duties of that office with marked ability till removed in 1866, by President Andrew Johnson, because he refused to give in his allegiance to the "Johnson party." In the autumn of 1867 he was elected by the republican party to the legislature. He was appointed to serve on several important committees, always bringing to the discharge of imposed duties legislative ability.

of no common order. During the last session of the legislature he was frequently called to the speaker's chair; his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and his genial and upright bearing making him an excellent and popular presiding officer. Soon after General Grant was inaugurated President of the United States he was appointed internal revenue assessor for the eighteenth district of Ohio, embracing Cuyahoga, Summit and Lake counties, which position he held for four years, till June, 1873, when the office was abolished by Congress. On his final settlement with the government he was highly complimented by the department, the administration and management of affairs in his district being declared to be among the very best in the country. He returned to the practice of law and continued till January, 1875, when he was appointed postmaster of the city of Cleveland. In politics he was an earnest republican; coming from the progressive wing of the whig party, he heartily supported the issues presented to the country in the Fremont campaign. During the war for the integrity of the Union, the government had few abler and no more earnest and hearty supporters; foreseeing the magnitude of the struggle he early advocated strong and efficient measures. His convictions found expression in active efforts for recruiting the armies. His position on questions affecting public morals was never doubtful; and all measures looking to the general welfare found in him a warm friend and supporter. In his later years he took an active interest in strictly religious work, uniting about five years ago with the Euclid Avenue Congregational church, and identifying himself cheerfully and earnestly with all its activities. He was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of the Union Chapel on Euclid avenue, and in the organization of the Sunday school, and was chosen its first superintendent, serving several years in that capacity. July 11th, 1860, he married Miss Lizzie Kidder, of Weathersfield, Vermont. They have had born to them five children.

SCOTT, WILLIAM, merchant and banker, Piqua, Ohio, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, September 23th, 1801. A brother and himself are all that survive of the family of seven children of Hugh Scott and Mary Moffatt. His father came from North Carolina to Kentucky in 1784, and in 1808 became a pioneer to Piqua, Ohio, where, for many years, he filled the office of justice of the peace. He died in 1850, aged about eighty. In the pioneer log school-house he received his early education. Upon attaining his majority he embarked in business as a merchant, which he has carried on for a period of more than fifty-six years. Since 1854 he has dealt chiefly in dry goods. In 1847 he was made president of the Piqua branch of the State bank of Ohio, and remained such till the State bank was merged into the Piqua National bank, in the spring of 1865, of which he was elected president, and has so continued to the present time. During an uninterrupted mercantile career of fifty-six years, he has never experienced a failure in business, and during nearly a third of a century in which he has been a bank president, his name has never been on any of its discounted paper, either as indorser or principal. It is questionable whether such a record can be found in the history of any business man in the country. He has ever been a warm friend to educational progress, was for about twelve years a member of the Piqua board of education, and while serving in that capacity took a very prominent part in securing the erection of the union school building of that city,

furnishing the money for that purpose, and very materially assisting in the success of the enterprise. He holds his religious connection with the Episcopal church of Piqua, and has been a leading member of that denomination for many years. He was formerly a member of the whig party, but latterly a republican of the staunchest caste. He was formerly connected as director and treasurer with the Piqua and Columbus section of the Pan-Handle Railroad, and also a stockholder in the Dayton and Michigan line. Public-spirited and enterprising, he has been a very liberal supporter of local enterprises of merit; and has contributed to the improvements of the place in the erection of valuable buildings, prominent among which is the structure known as Scott's block, on the corner of Main and Ash streets, to which has lately been removed the Piqua National Bank. Mr. Scott is one of the oldest and most thoroughly respected citizens of the county. He has been specially distinguished for his inflexible integrity and promptness in all his dealings, coupled with great caution and more than ordinary shrewdness in business. The quiet and unostentatious manner in which he has contributed to worthy objects of charity, has also been very marked. On October 4th, 1826, he married Jane, daughter of John Morrow, of Baltimore, Maryland. This union resulted in the birth of seven children, of whom four are living. The oldest surviving son, John Morrow Scott, is a partner with his father in the dry goods business. James Scott is a hardware merchant in Piqua. Mary, the oldest daughter, is wife of Collin Jordan, a business man of Chicago. The other daughter, Sarah, resides at home.

GRAY, SAMUEL S., of Piqua, Ohio, physician and surgeon, was born February 25th, 1828, in Montgomery county, Ohio. He is the sixth son in a family of eleven children of Amos Gray and Sophia Christman. His father emigrated on foot from New Jersey to Ohio about the year 1809, starting with only \$10, and having \$1.50 in his pocket when he arrived in Deerfield, Warren county. Here he remained until 1824, when he removed to Montgomery county, and in 1839 became a resident of Miami county, where he died in 1876, at the age of eighty-eight. He was universally esteemed for his excellent traits of character, and is not known to have had an enemy. His widow still survives, at the advanced age of eighty-eight. Her father left North Carolina on account of slavery, and came to Ohio about the beginning of the present century. Reared till his eighteenth year on a farm, our subject, after receiving an education at Augusta College, Augusta, Kentucky, engaged in teaching for five years, and then commenced the study of medicine under the late Dr. J. A. Smith, of Piqua, Ohio. He attended lectures in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated in 1854. After four years' practice in Lockington, Shelby county, Ohio, he removed to Piqua in 1858, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and from 1872 to 1878 was its treasurer and librarian. He is also a member of the Miami County Medical Society, in which he has held nearly every office. For a number of years past, he has made a special study of quinine, as a curative agent in diseases for which it has not been administered, and claims to have discovered its efficacy in the first stages of pneumonia and croup, and in lung diseases generally. Using it in pneumonia, in 1855, he publicly announced his experience, in 1868, at a meeting of the alumni of Starling Medical College; also before the Miami County

Medical Society, the Piqua Medical Association, and the profession generally. In 1873 he read a paper before the Ohio State Medical Society, in which he foreshadowed its use in inflammatory and tuberculous diseases, and drew the following conclusions: "1st. That the effects of quinine may be very much assisted by the use of warm drinks, warm foot-baths, and by keeping the patient in a warm bed. 2d. That its beneficial effects are more certainly obtained by large doses at long intervals, than by small doses at short intervals. 3d. That they are strongly indicated in cases of debility, and in most diseases of delicate females. 4th. That its use is not contra-indicated in many cases of pain in the head, but often relieves. 5th. That in croup we may expect great benefit, and it will often supersede the necessity of any other treatment. 6th. That we may give it in the first stage of pneumonia, with much hope of success, as in ordinary intermittents. 7th. That it may be given with benefit in the inflammatory stage of pneumonia, if combined with *veratrum viri*." This paper awakened much interest and discussion, and he was requested to prepare another paper for 1874, in which he took advanced ground. He has received many compliments for his researches. He feels that his own child, four years old, was saved from that terrible disease, membranous croup, by the use of quinine, administering to him fourteen grains in ten hours, four grains at a single dose. In April, 1856, Dr. Gray married Rachel A., daughter of Thomas R. Bowne, of Miami county, Ohio, with issue of five children, four living, to whom he is furnishing opportunities of a liberal education. He has been a Freemason since 1850. He is a republican in politics, and in religion a Methodist, having been a member of that church nearly forty years, and for a considerable time an officer therein. He is a gentleman of very genial disposition, fine social qualities, and is highly respected as a citizen. Mrs. Gray is a lady of culture and refinement, and an earnest worker in the cause of religion and temperance. She was actively prominent in the late women's crusade, and is a warm friend of the later temperance movement. Her talents, and unselfish devotion to the welfare of others, render her a true helpmeet to her husband, and a very valuable member of the community.

WILCOX, AARON, banker, of Painesville, Ohio, was born in North Killingworth, Connecticut, March 8th, 1814. His father, Moses Wilcox, and uncle, Aaron Wilcox, were twins, and had a singular history. In personal appearance they were alike to the minutest detail, and their resemblance was the occasion of innumerable mistakes. In physical and mental conditions, also, they were the counterparts of each other. Whether together or separated, they were as one in the fluctuations of health and the varying moods of disposition. If one sickened, the other was affected by similar illness. When one recovered, the other regained health. If one brother was in grief, the other sympathized in sorrow; when one rejoiced, the other was light-hearted without knowing why. They served together as officers in the war of 1812; they were both prominent merchants and manufacturers. At one time they both taught schools in Middletown, Connecticut, and frequently changed schools without the fact being discovered. They married sisters, and both had large families—each having nine children. In 1824, the brothers with their families removed to northern Ohio, and settled at Twinsburg, that name being given to the settlement by them. They engaged in farming together, having purchased a quar-

ter of the township, and by their industry, correct lives, integrity, benevolence, and strong religious feeling, exercised a beneficial influence in the settlement. The manner of their deaths was no less remarkable than their lives. Both had been ailing for some time, and were in bed at their homes half a mile apart, suffering from the same disease. Within a few moments after the death of Aaron at his home, Moses arose in his bed, exclaiming, "My brother Aaron is dead, and I shall die, too." A little later in the day he died. The brothers were buried together, and in the same grave. The son of Moses, who had been named after his uncle, came from Connecticut in 1827, and attended the schools of the neighborhood, after leaving which he became clerk with Mr. Isaac Gillette, in Painesville, and at the age of twenty-one was taken into partnership under the firm name of Gillette & Wilcox, doing a general merchandizing business. Two years afterward the partnership was changed, and with many changes of the firm name, he always being the senior partner after the retirement of Mr. Gillette, the business was continued in the same place for over thirty years. In 1865, having acquired considerable property in the course of his business, he retired from the firm and established the widely known Lake County Bank, for the transaction of a legitimate banking business. In 1873, Messrs. Wilson and S. K. Gray were admitted as partners, the firm name being changed to A. Wilcox & Co., and the operations of the firm extended so that it became the leading banking-house of the county. In addition to his mercantile and banking-house business, he was for many years a director of the Bank of Geauga, and its successor, the First National Bank of Painesville. He took a strong interest in all local enterprises and movements for the improvement of the place; served many years in the council, and was twice elected mayor. In educational matters he was especially active, being for many years a member of the school board, giving time and means in support of the schools. He was a zealous friend of the Lake Erie Female Seminary, of which he was one of the founders, and at first the treasurer, working energetically to place it on a sound financial foundation. His religious connection was with the Episcopal church, of which he was thirty-three years a member, giving freely to its support. He took an active part in politics, holding very decided views and working energetically to sustain them, being at first a whig and then a republican when that party was organized. He was a thorough and consistent temperance man. He was chosen one of the presidential electors to cast the vote of the State for J. C. Fremont, and again on the second election of General Grant to the presidency. He served for five years as associate judge of the court of common pleas, giving satisfaction by his course on the bench. During the war of the rebellion he was an ardent supporter of the cause of the union, working hard for its support and contributing freely to that end. His devotion to business was unremitting, and his regard for commercial honor very high. His reputation for personal and business integrity and scrupulous adherence to his word once given was untarnished by a single blot. His individual and business affairs were regulated with mathematical precision, which may account in a measure for the invariable success of his undertakings. In 1837 he married Miss Eliza Jane Morley, of Weedsport, New York, and had seven children: A. M. Wilcox, of Cleveland, Ohio, of the firm of Cleveland, Brown & Co.; C. S. Wilcox, engaged in the same office, and five daughters.

COWLES, EDWIN, editor and printer, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Austinburgh Ashtabula county, Ohio, September 19th, 1825. The son of Dr. E. W. Cowles, elsewhere noticed, he is of Puritan and Huguenot parentage, and descended on the Cowles's side, from one of three brothers who emigrated to this country about 1635, and settled in the town of Farmington, Connecticut, where his grandfather, Rev. Giles Hooker Cowles, D. D., was born. Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first clergyman of Connecticut, was one of his ancestors. On the side of his grandmother, Abigail White, a native of Stamford, Connecticut, he was descended from Perigrine White, who was the first white child born in New England. His great-grandmother, on the Whites' side, was descended from a Huguenot family by the name of De Grasse, which name was subsequently changed to Weed, that being the English for "De Grasse." On his mother's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Foote, the first settler of Wethersfield, Connecticut. He accompanied his father to Cleveland in 1839, on the removal of the family to that city, was there educated and learned the trade of a printer. At the age of nineteen years, in partnership with a Mr. Smead, he embarked in the printing business on his own account. This copartnership lasted until 1853, and upon its dissolution he became a member of the firm of Medill, Cowles & Co., established as the publishers of the *Forest City Democrat*. This journal was the result of a consolidation of the *True Democrat* and *Forest City*, which, as losing ventures, had been published separately by Messrs. Joseph Medill and J. C. Vaughan. On the formation of the firm of Medill, Cowles & Co., the printing office of Smead & Cowles was added to the *Forest City Democrat* property, and in 1854 the name of the journal was again changed to the *Cleveland Leader*. The year following, his partners disposed of their interest in the business to him, emigrated to Chicago and purchased the *Chicago Tribune*—of which his brother, Alfred Cowles, became the business manager—leaving him sole proprietor of the *Leader*. During the winter of 1854-55, the germ of the great republican party was first formed in the editorial room of the *Leader*, resulting in the first republican national convention ever called, being held in Pittsburgh. The gentlemen who were first connected with the movement were Messrs. John C. Vaughan, Joseph Medill, J. F. Keeler, Richard C. Parsons, Judge R. P. Spalding, and some others. This movement resulted in the consolidation of the know-nothing, whig and free-soil parties all into one great party—the history of which is well known. He carried on the paper alone until 1866, when he organized the *Leader* Printing Company, in which he retained the controlling interest. For several years he acted only as business manager of the paper, and it was not until 1859 that he assumed the chief editorship. From this time he steadily rose to prominence as an editor because of the strength and boldness of his editorial utterances; and his progressive and decided views on popular topics soon made his journal one of the most powerful in the West. His pen was especially potent in the cause of republicanism immediately after the election of President Lincoln, when he was among the first of the editors of the country to take a firm stand in favor of using the army and navy of the United States to suppress the heresy of secession. He was severely denounced by republican, conservative and democratic journals for what they termed his precipitate action; but he held on unflinchingly until the subsequent history of the nation had justified his course. In

1861 he was appointed postmaster of Cleveland, an office he ably filled for five years. During his administration he established and perfected the system of free delivery of mail matter by carriers, and under discouraging circumstances succeeded in making it so effective that the returns to the department showed a larger free delivery business than did those of almost any other city of the size of Cleveland, and was held up by the department at Washington as the pattern for other post-offices. He claimed to have been the first to come out in print in favor of the nomination of David Tod for governor of Ohio in 1861, and to have been the first to publicly suggest the name of John Brough for the same office in 1863. It was in 1861, shortly after the battle of Bull Run, that he wrote and published, in the columns of the *Leader*, his article entitled "Now is the time to abolish Slavery," which called forth the severest denunciations of numerous journals of both shades of politics. Some of them even called upon the President to remove him from the postmastership as a peace offering to the South, for his having doubted the immunity of slaves, over all other property, from interference by Federal military authority. In the article named, he took the ground that the South, being in a state of war against the general Government, it had a right to abolish slavery, as it had to capture and destroy property, burn towns, etc., as a military policy. In less than one year after the publication of this article, Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, which embodied precisely the same views as were contained in Mr. Cowles's editorial. In the winter of 1870-71, he was the first to suggest, in his journal, the erection of a high bridge, at a cost of \$1,000,000, to connect the west side of Cleveland with the east side, and thus avoid the necessity of crossing the "valley of death"—a name given to the flats on account of the great danger incurred in crossing the numerous railroad tracks which traverse them. His plan met with the strongest opposition at first, but it was ultimately submitted to a popular vote and adopted almost unanimously. From the date of his assuming the editorial control of the *Leader*, a rapid success was achieved, and the influence of the paper was made apparent in a circulation which reached one hundred and fifty thousand readers. His chief characteristic as an editor was his fearlessness in treating all questions of the day, and, like most men of his decided views and determined character, he had bitter enemies as well as warm friends. It was his aim and ambition to have the *Leader* take the lead in the promulgation of advanced and progressive ideas; to elevate humanity to as high a scale as possible, and to oppose in every shape tyranny and injustice, whether of church, state, capital or trades-union. His success in life has been attained under extraordinary disadvantages. From his birth he was afflicted with a defect in hearing which caused so peculiar an impediment of speech that no parallel case was to be found on record. Until he was twenty-three years of age, the peculiarity of this impediment was not discovered. At that age, professor Kennedy, a distinguished elocutionist became interested in his case, and after a thorough examination it was found that he never heard the hissing sound of the human voice, and consequently had never made that sound. Many of the consonants sounded alike to him. He never heard the notes of the seventh octave of a piano or organ, never heard the upper notes of a violin, the fife in martial music, never heard a bird sing, and had always supposed that the music of the birds was a poetical fiction. After this discovery,



Edwin Dowles

he experimented in a room where there were twenty canary birds, by placing his ears close to their cages, and endeavoring to catch the sound of their singing, but not a note could be heard. While in the country, he would get up at five o'clock on a June morning, and go out into the fields, and endeavor to hear the music of the birds, but with no better success, although he could hear the low notes in music, but not a note in the seventh octave. He could hear low-toned conversation, but he never heard a note of a bird's singing, nor a hissing sound from the mouth. This discovery of his curious physical defect enabled him to act accordingly. After much time spent in practicing under Professor Kennedy's tuition, he was enabled to learn arbitrarily how to make the hissing sound, but he never hears the sound himself. Owing to his deafness and peculiarity of speech, he was the butt of the office in which he learned his trade, and many a hard-fought battle did he have to go through to defend himself from abuse. He fought grown-up journeymen printers, as well as apprentices of his own age. Out of the ten or twelve printers who were in the habit of abusing him on account of his physical impediments, not one prospered in life, and most of them were their own worst enemies. As a citizen he was ever active in all benevolent and charitable enterprises, giving liberally to them according to his means, and devoting the influence of his journal to their support and encouragement. In 1849 he married Miss Elizabeth C., daughter of Hon. Mosely Hutchinson, of Cayuga, New York, and had issue of five children.

OSBORN, JOHN R., lawyer, was born at Circleville, Pickaway county, Ohio, April 1st, 1813; living, September, 1876, at Toledo, Ohio. He was the son of Hon. Ralph Osborn, an able public man, who held the office of auditor of the State of Ohio from 1813 to 1815. His mother was a descendant of a notable Virginia family, distinguished among the old settlers of that State. He received his education at the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio, whence he was graduated in the class of 1831. Soon after his graduation he entered upon the study of the law at the celebrated law school in Lexington, Kentucky. These studies were continued in Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1835, when he located in the practice of his profession at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio. He remained there until 1838, when he removed to Toledo, Ohio, and at once became associated in practice with Hon. M. H. Tilden, afterward of Cincinnati. In 1839, however, he returned to Norwalk, where he became politically prominent, and was elected and re-elected prosecuting attorney of Huron county, serving for seven years in this office. He was elected to the senate in the general assembly, from the district which comprised the counties of Erie and Huron, and creditably served from 1844 to 1846 in that office. In 1853 he was appointed to manage the legal affairs of the Wabash Company, then organized to build a railroad from Toledo and St. Louis, Missouri, so far as they applied to the road in Ohio. He was subsequently appointed regular counsel for the road. In 1870 he became associated in the practice of the law with General Wager Swayne, under the firm name of Osborn & Swayne. Politically he was a Henry Clay whig, and naturally drifted into the republican ranks when the party was organized. He was a delegate to the National republican convention held in Philadelphia in 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. Mr. Osborn has been one of Toledo's best citizens. As a professional man he

ranked among the leading lawyers of Ohio, and is noted for a strictly conscientious discharge of his duties toward his clients. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a member of the board of education, a consistent temperance advocate, and a charitably-minded and liberal man. November 26th, 1839, he married Miss Elizabeth P. Hartwell, of Columbus, with seven children as the issue, of whom Horwell Osborn, the eldest son, is at the head of the well-known manufacturing firm of Osborn, Swayne & Co., of Toledo.

DORSEY, GODWIN VOLNEY, physician, surgeon and ex-State treasurer, Piqua, Ohio, was born in Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, November 17th, 1812. His ancestors settled in Maryland more than two centuries ago, and the name has ever since been prominently connected with matters of church, State and national interest through many portions of the country. He is the only son of James Maxwell and Martha McComas Dorsey. His father emigrated from Baltimore to Cincinnati in 1809, and in 1810 became a pioneer to Oxford. He was a major in the war of 1812. He was for many years treasurer of the board of trustees of Miami University, and superintended the erection of the college building. Our subject was educated at Miami University, graduated from the Medical College of Ohio in 1836, and at once settled in Piqua, where, with the exception of a few years in which he has been in public office, he has since resided. He ranks among the leading physicians and surgeons of the State. He was for several years president of the Miami County Medical Society, is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and was chairman of its committee on surgery in 1851. He is the author of various important professional papers which have appeared in the medical journals of the country. Originally a Jeffersonian democrat, he was a member of the committee on resolutions, in the democratic convention in 1848, which drafted the celebrated anti-slavery resolution of that year; and still later a Presidential elector on the Cass ticket. In 1849 he was elected from the strong whig district comprising the counties of Miami, Darke and Shelby, a senatorial delegate to the Constitutional convention of 1850 and 1851. He introduced and carried through that body the present self-regulating apportionment scheme which has given general satisfaction to all parties, and has prevented the constantly recurring scenes of bitter partisan strife which had previously obtained in a periodic reappointment of districts with a view to continue in power the party dominant at that time. He drew up that clause of the Constitution found in section 7, article 13, regulating the investiture of associations with banking powers. He was also a member of the Constitutional convention of 1873. In the memorable know-nothing contest of 1854, he was defeated for Congress, as was every congressional candidate of his party in the State. In 1856, he was a delegate to the National democratic convention in Cincinnati, and advocated Mr. Buchanan for President. He was again nominated for Congress, when Mr. Buchanan was the standard bearer of the democratic party, and although he polled more votes in his district than did that gentleman, he sustained another defeat. In 1857 he was the democratic candidate for State auditor upon the ticket with Hon. R. P. Ranney for governor. In 1860 he supported Douglas for President. From the opening of the late Rebellion to its close, he was a bold, uncompromising Union man, and wrote the celebrated "Statesman" letter which was copied by every paper in the State, advocating the formation of a Union

party, and which, perhaps, did more than any other one thing in effecting its organization in Ohio. In 1861 he was elected State treasurer by the largest majority of any candidate on the Union ticket, reelected in 1863, and resigned the office in 1865. In 1864 he was a senatorial delegate to the Baltimore convention that nominated President Lincoln; also in 1863 and 1864 was chairman of the republican State executive committee. In 1868 he was chosen by the electoral college on the Grant and Colfax ticket to fill the place made vacant by the death of Governor Tod. For twenty years he was a member of the board of trustees of Miami University, the first president of the Piqua Hydraulic Company, and is president of the Citizen's National bank of that city. Dr. Dorsey's ability in his profession, in the field of politics, his education and business enterprise, may be fairly estimated from this record. Few, perhaps, ever discharged the varied and responsible duties imposed upon them with greater energy or fidelity, or have so fully merited the confidence and respect of their fellow-citizens. He is a gentleman of superior scholarly attainments, and has long been known as one of the finest linguists in the country. His translations from Horace, from the Greek tragedies and from some of the Latin Mediæval hymns, which have been published in several of the leading journals of the country, were received with great favor. In July, 1836, he married the daughter of Hon. John McCorkle, of Piqua. She died in 1855, having been the mother of eight children, three living. Walker McCorkle Dorsey is teller in the Citizens' National bank of Piqua. Margaret M. Dorsey is Mrs. Robert D. Moores, of Clarke county, Ohio, and Mary L. is the wife of Dr. W. S. Parker, of Piqua, Ohio. In November, 1856, Dr. Dorsey married Mrs. L. P. Morrow, daughter of D. Tuttle, Esq., of Indianapolis.

JOHNSTON, STEPHEN, lawyer and legislator, Piqua, Ohio, was born in Piqua, September 29th, 1812. His ancestors were from the north of Ireland. His father, Stephen Johnston, and his uncle, Colonel John Johnston, came as pioneers to Ohio in 1808. The former was government storekeeper at Fort Wayne in the war of 1812, and in August of that year was killed by the Indians. Mary Caldwell, of Kentucky, one of the remarkable women of her day, was the mother of our subject. She was cotemporary with Daniel Boone, Little Turtle and Tecumseh, was personally acquainted with them, and was of great service to the white population of her community. She was married in 1810 in Miami county, Ohio, and died in September, 1861, at the ripe age of seventy-three. At an early age her son, our subject, learned the saddler's trade, and worked at it fourteen years. In 1841 he was elected sheriff of Miami county, and served four years, during which time he began reading law. In 1845 he was elected representative from Miami county to the State legislature, and at the expiration of the session he engaged in farming and lumbering, being thus engaged for the five subsequent years. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar, and opened a law office in Piqua, where he has since been engaged in practice. On April 18th, 1861, he entered the army as captain in the 11th Ohio volunteer infantry, but resigned his commission in the following September. He was early identified with the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad, and now merged into the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis line, drafted its first charter in 1849, and was for more than twenty years attorney for the road. In 1868 he was elected president of the Piqua

Hydraulic Company, an organization formed to carry out a project which had been in contemplation for more than thirty years. The scheme of furnishing water for the city had been deemed impracticable in consequence of the magnitude of the work in proportion to the means within reach to complete it. But, under Mr. Johnston's supervision, and in a large measure owing to his tact and energy, the enterprise was accomplished, and in various instances has been the salvation of the city. These works, for economy and efficiency, are not equalled by any in the State. The plan for them was foreshadowed by Mr. Johnston in specifications, embodied in the preface to a directory published in 1870, at which time no other citizen of Piqua had any definite idea of such an enterprise. Originally a whig, he was one of the first to join the republican party, and in 1864, was presidential elector for the fourth Ohio district on the Lincoln ticket. In 1869, in consequence of the passage of the bill to strengthen the public credit, he cut loose from the republican party, and voted with the democratic party until the nomination of Mr. Tilden in 1876, when he ceased to cooperate with the democratic party, and supported Mr. Cooper, the greenback candidate for President, and has continued to act with that party, with an abiding faith in the justice of its principles. In 1877 he was brought out by the greenback party as their candidate for governor of Ohio, and at the election for United States Senator was supported by the national greenbackers in the legislature next ensuing. An episode in the life of our subject somewhat resembles the cases of claimants in chancery. His father having been killed by the Indians, as before related, the savages afterward made what atonement they could, by providing, in a treaty with the government, that the children of the murdered man should have a certain piece of land. The government ignored the treaty stipulation and resisted the claim. For thirty years Mr. Johnston has spent much of his time in Washington, fighting the department single-handed. Three bills were passed for the relief of the heirs of his father, but their provisions were thwarted by the departmental injustice of the government. At last, in 1863, after a thirty years' struggle, he accepted a compromise. He has been a very valuable man to his native city, having taken a leading part in every enterprise of importance. He is energetic, determined and persevering. His personal characteristics are those of an agreeable, courteous gentleman. In April, 1837, he married Uretta, daughter of Chester Garnsey, of Piqua, formerly of Rochester, New York. The issue of this union has been seven children, four living. His oldest son, Stephen C. Johnston, has been for ten or eleven years engaged in the development of a gold mine near Charlotte, North Carolina. He is a man of very superior abilities in this direction.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM C., lawyer and judge, Troy, Ohio, second son of Stephen Johnston, was born in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, July 24th, 1842. After receiving a common school education, he began the study of law while yet a youth under the supervision of his father, and was for several years employed at office work. Upon the breaking out of the late war in April, 1861, he enlisted in company F, 11th Ohio infantry, and at the expiration of the three months' service, reenlisted as private in the same regiment for three years. He was subsequently promoted to second lieutenant and placed upon the staff of General O. M. Mitchel, but on account of failing health, was discharged from the service.

In December, 1867, he was admitted to practice, and immediately opened an office in Piqua, where he continued to be engaged in the business of his profession twelve years. During several of those years he was city solicitor of the city of Piqua. He was also for some time employed as attorney for the First National bank and the building and loan associations of that city. In 1864 he was employed by Collector Wright, of the fourth internal revenue district, as deputy collector for Miami county, without the requirement of a bond, and served two years, collecting large amounts of money which were promptly handed over to the government. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to his present position, as probate judge of Miami county. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Johnston has applied himself with great industry to his profession and has attained a very reputable rank at the Miami county bar. Both as counsellor and advocate he is careful, thorough and reliable, and during his residence in Piqua had a very fine and successful practice. His legal abilities, excellent social qualities and sterling integrity, have rendered him deservedly popular. On April 18th, 1870, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Alonzo Wheelock, D. D., a Baptist clergyman of Fredonia, New York. The issue of this marriage has been two children, one living.

RAYEN, WILLIAM, merchant and judge, was born October 21st, 1776, in Kent county, Maryland, and died at Youngstown, Ohio, April 5th, 1854. His early years were passed in Maryland, and while yet a youth he became a clerk in a country store. In 1802 he removed to Youngstown, Ohio, where he opened a store, and also, shortly after, commenced keeping a public house. The first township meeting, as we find from the township records, was held at the "Inn of William Rayen." He kept public house only a few years, but continued engaged in mercantile business until 1837. From the time of his removal to Ohio, he became a prominent citizen of the Western Reserve, and in the later portion of his life, of the State of Ohio. He was repeatedly honored by being placed in positions of public trust, a few of which we will notice. In 1804 he was elected township treasurer of Youngstown. In 1805 he was elected township clerk, and annually reelected until 1810. In August, 1812, as colonel of the 1st regiment, 3d brigade, 4th division of Ohio militia, and in command of his regiment, he spent several months on the northern frontier, serving with distinction. On November 22d, 1819, he was commissioned a justice of the peace. On August 27th, 1820, he was commissioned by Governor Ethan Allen Brown, as an associate judge of the court of common pleas of Trumbull county. In 1840 he was elected by the legislature a member of the board of public works of the State for five years from April 1st, 1840, and served in that office during his term. In February, 1850, he was elected president of the Mahoning county bank, then commenced, and was annually reelected until his death. Soon after he came to Youngstown he purchased of the proprietor, John Young, a considerable tract of land, near the village, which he improved, and was thenceforth largely engaged in agriculture, and always manifested great interest in agricultural improvements, both in the methods of farming and in improved machinery. He, with others, was instrumental in forming an agricultural society early in the present century, which was one of the first formed in the State. He was a lover of horses, and, by his efforts in that direction, effected great improvements in the stock of that useful animal in the

vicinity of his residence. He always manifested great interest in public improvements and enterprises of a public nature. He was one of the corporators named in the act chartering the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company, passed by the legislature of Ohio in 1827, and was subsequently a stockholder and director of the company. He was also one of the original stockholders of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, whose road has done so much for the prosperity of his adopted home. Although childless, he was always much interested in the education of youth, and was liberal in his support of schools. This interest he manifested more particularly near the close of his life, and carried into effect in his will, leaving a legacy to the township in which he spent the larger part of his long life, which will bear his name down to posterity as a public benefactor. His will contained the following clause: "As this school is designed for the benefit of all youth of the township, without regard to religious denominations or differences, and that none may be excluded for such or the like reasons or grounds, I hereby prohibit the teaching therein of the peculiar religious tenets or doctrines of any denomination or sect whatever; at the same time, I enjoin that no others be employed as teachers than those of good moral character and habits." He thus founded the Rayen High School. To enable the provisions of the will to be carried out, the legislature of the State passed "an act to provide for the government of schools and academies specially endowed." By virtue of the provisions of said act, at the June term, 1857, of the court of common pleas of Mahoning county, Jonathan Warner for one year, Charles Howard for two years, Charles C. Cooke for three years, James Mackey for four years, and Robert W. Tayler for five years, were appointed and incorporated as trustees of the fund; and it was ordered, "that the corporate name of said trustees be the trustees of the Rayen School," each to give bond in \$5,000, and a new trustee, in place of the one retiring, to be appointed yearly by the court. On July 7th, 1858, the executors delivered to the trustees money, stocks, etc., amounting to the nominal sum of \$31,390.90. A lot was purchased by the trustees, a large and commodious school building erected, and, in 1866, the school was opened, with Professor E. S. Gregory as principal. The school opened with forty scholars, and the number in 1876 was one hundred and twenty. The permanent fund, under the excellent management of the trustees, acting according to the directions of the will, had increased, at the time of their last annual report to the court of common pleas, at its October term, 1874, to \$60,940.79. He was married when he came to Youngstown, where his estimable wife died, April 17th, 1826.

MORRIS, ISAAC S., editor and publisher, Piqua, Ohio, was born in Chester township, Clinton county, Ohio, February 7th, 1825. His parents, John Morris and Ruth Stanley, were natives of North Carolina, and came to Ohio quite early in the present century. His father now resides in Harveysburg, Warren county, Ohio, in his eighty-second year. Our subject is the oldest son in a family of seventeen children. His early educational privileges were those of the common school. He then took a brief course at Friends' Academy in Martinsville, in his native county, and subsequently graduated from Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, in 1850. The means for securing an education were acquired almost wholly by his own efforts. At the age of twenty he began teaching winter schools, working on a farm during the other portions

of the year, to earn the funds to defray his necessary expenses. After graduating he entered regularly upon the profession of teaching, was engaged for a few years in Clinton and Warren counties, Ohio, and in 1853, became superintendent of the public schools in Eaton, Preble county, and so continued for seven years. In 1861 he became editor of the *Eaton Register*, and maintained his connection with that journal until January, 1874. In July of that year he located in Piqua, Ohio, at once began the necessary steps for the establishment of a new paper, and in August following, issued the first number of the *Miami Helmet*, of which he has remained editor and proprietor. It is a well conducted journal, devoted to temperance, education, morals and local and general news, and is in all respects a satisfactory family paper. Mr. Morris is an independent thinker, and in political matters writes and votes exclusively for principles, not for men. He was reared a Quaker, but subsequently became a Methodist, in which denomination he has for many years held various official positions. He is a zealous Sunday-school worker, and for a quarter of a century has been a teacher of a Bible class. He is an agreeable, unpretentious gentleman of fine social qualities, and great kindness of heart. On October 16th, 1851, he married Edith T., daughter of Jacob and Hannah Jenkins, of Clinton county, Ohio. The issue of this union has been four children, three living.

PERKINS, JOSEPH, capitalist, was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, July 5th, 1819, and living April, 1879, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was the son of Simon Perkins, a portrait and sketch of whom appear elsewhere in this work. He was educated at Marietta College, Ohio, where he graduated at the age of twenty years. On leaving college he entered his father's office, and after his father's death was concerned in the settlement of the estate until 1852, when he removed to Cleveland; and at once identified himself with the business projects and enterprises of the city. At the organization of the Bank of Commerce, he was elected president and retained the position until the reorganization of that institution as the Second National bank, when he was again elected president, and held the office until he resigned in 1872. He was actively interested in the affairs of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, which owes its existence mainly to his brother Jacob; became a director, and on the death of Governor Tod was chosen president, a position which he retained until the road was transferred by sale to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. He was also for many years closely identified with the management of the Society for Savings, of Cleveland, and as chairman of the building committee of that institution, and also of the building committee of the national bank building, was the first to propose and secure the erection of the first fire-proof buildings in Cleveland. He served as trustee of the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, for twenty years, taking a prominent part in the management of its affairs. As a member of the board of State charities he contributed greatly to its efficiency by the thoroughness with which the work of investigating the condition of the prisons and charitable institutions of the State was performed. He devised and urged the adoption of the new and improved methods of construction, which were gradually introduced. The woman's retreat was deeply indebted to his energy and liberality for its existence and success. Among the enterprises of a public character with which he was identified, the Lake View Cemetery was

not the least important. This cemetery, one of the finest in the State, bears testimony in its beauty and variety to his taste and judgment, which were displayed in the plans for laying out the grounds. He was for nearly forty years connected with the Presbyterian church, in which he remained an active and influential worker, took a deep interest in Sabbath school work, and was for many years a superintendent. In all religious, benevolent, and moral enterprises he took a strong and generally very active interest. He had very positive convictions on the subject of temperance, and manifested his sympathies during the crusade of 1874 by acting as chairman of the committee under whose council the crusade against the liquor traffic was undertaken and conducted. During the war of Secession he contributed liberally to the support of the national cause. On October 19th, 1844, he married Miss Martha E. Steele, of Marietta, Ohio.

GABRIEL, JONAS FRANKLIN, physician and surgeon, Piqua, Ohio, was born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, September 24th, 1825. His paternal grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of said county. His parents were John Gabriel and Abigail Ward, and he is the youngest son in the family. He was reared on a farm, with very meagre facilities for learning. When a child he used to have to walk several miles to attend a common country school. Despite these disadvantages, however, he fitted himself for a teacher, and taught school when in his seventeenth year. In 1843 the family moved to Columbus, where he learned the printer's trade, working at it intermittently during a number of years. He also pursued his literary education in a private seminary, under the charge of Professor Covert (latterly of Cleveland, Ohio), began the study of medicine under Dr. Skinner, and finished under Dr. Gay, of Columbus, Ohio, and attended lectures in the Starling Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1851. Receiving from his father, as an outfit a horse and a pair of old-fashioned saddle-bags, he left Columbus in April following, and found his way to Miami county on horseback, and in this manner began the practice of his profession, and so continued about four years. In the winter of 1855-56, he attended a full course of lectures in the University Medical College, New York city, under the elder Dr. Valentine Mott, receiving a diploma from Professor Aylette, examiner for the class, and also one from the Ophthalmic Institution, of New York. In the fall of 1857 he repaired to Europe, and spent the years of 1858-59 in Paris, in clinical study in the various hospitals and in the medical college of that city, taking special courses of study from several of the best teachers in surgery, etc. Returning home in 1859, he practiced medicine in Piqua till 1861, when, in May of that year, he entered the army as surgeon of the 11th Ohio volunteer infantry, and served one year and six months, which time was spent at Gallipolis, Ohio, Raleigh, Virginia, and in the Potomac campaign in Maryland. Upon relinquishing his military service on account of ill-health, he resumed practice in Piqua, where he has since resided. While in France he was made a member of the American Medical Association in Paris, and upon his return to this country was a delegate from that body to the American Medical Association that met that year in Louisville, Kentucky. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Miami County Medical Society, and of the Piqua Medical Association, and has served as president of all these bodies, the State society excepted. He occupies a high pro-



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professional and social rank in the community, has paid special attention to surgery and diseases of the eye, and has performed successfully several operations in ovariectomy. He is a Freemason of long standing, and politically a republican. His religious connection is with the Episcopal church of Piqua. On May 6th, 1861, he married Mary, daughter of William Kirk, a merchant of Piqua. The issue of this union has been five children.

FOOT, JOHN A., lawyer, of Cleveland, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 22d, 1803. His father, Samuel A. Foot, was governor of that State, and was successively member and speaker of the Connecticut legislature, member of the House of Representatives, and Senator of the United States from Connecticut, during which term of office he introduced into the Senate the historical resolution in reference to the public lands which brought up the great debate between Hayne and Webster. He is the elder brother of Admiral Andrew H. Foot, of naval fame during the war of Secession. Educated at Yale College, he graduated in 1823, studied law in Litchfield, where he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in New Haven county for seven years. He took an early interest in politics, acting with the whig party, and served two terms in the Connecticut legislature. In 1833 he removed to Cleveland, and immediately on arriving formed a law partnership with Sherlock J. Andrews, which continued until 1848, when Mr. Andrews was elected to the bench. In 1837, Mr. James M. Hoyt had been admitted to the firm, and on the retirement of Mr. Andrews this partnership was continued until 1854, when he retired from practice. Both these firms enjoyed a high reputation and extensive practice at the Cleveland bar. In 1837 he was elected to the Ohio legislature by the whigs, and in the following year declined a reelection. In 1839-40 he was a member of the city council, and in the former of those years was chosen president of that body. A few years after, he was the whig candidate for mayor, but there being three candidates in the field, he was defeated and a democrat elected. In 1853 he was elected to the State senate. With the formation of the republican party, he became an ardent republican from principle, and spared no honorable efforts to secure and maintain the supremacy of that party. In all matters of local public interest he has borne an active share. He worked zealously to secure public favor for the early railroad enterprises of Cleveland, and it was largely through his unwearied labor that the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad stock subscription was brought up to the required point at a time when the prospects of success looked dubious. He performed similar service shortly afterward in behalf of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. He was director of several railroad companies, and a trustee of the Society for savings. One of the most important and useful features of his life, was his connection with the work of juvenile education and reform in the city and State. When a member of the city council, he was placed on the committee on schools, and during his occupancy of that position the first purchases of land for school purposes were made. He took an active part in this matter, feeling a deep interest in the educational facilities of the city. In 1856, Governor Chase selected him as one of the three commissioners of the reform schools of the State of Ohio, whose duty it was to investigate the subject of establishing a reform school for the State, and especially with the view of determining the method

of training to be adopted. His colleagues were Messrs. Charles Reemelin and James D. Ladd. The commissioners visited the reform schools of other States, and found them nearly all alike, being simply houses of refuge on the old plan. Mr. Reemelin visited Europe for the purpose of investigating such institutions there, and the result was the recommendation and adoption of the system known as the "family" system. The Ohio Reform Farm was acknowledged to be one of the most successful in its results, of all similar institutions in the United States or elsewhere. He was a commissioner of this model reformatory establishment, and, as the only one of the original three, remains such. As an auxiliary to the Ohio Reform Farm, he was instrumental, with the cooperation of Mr. Waterton and Hon. Harvey Rice, in starting the industrial school of Cleveland and the Children's Aid Society, and was one of the trustees of the institution. In 1872, under appointment of the national society, and also under a commission from the governor of Ohio, he attended the International Penitentiary Congress, which was held in London, to discuss reforms in prisons and reformatories, caring for discharged prisoners, prevention of crime, etc. Always zealous in good works, he never labored with more eager activity or to better result than in his connection with the Industrial School and Children's Aid Society of Cleveland, and the Ohio Reform Farm. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church, of Cleveland, and one of the session, and was liberal toward that organization and the numerous religious and benevolent missions connected with it, as he was also to most works of charity. His patriotism, like his benevolence, was warm and earnest. He married twice: first, Miss Frances A. Hitchcock, of Cheshire, Connecticut, who died in 1855, leaving eight children; and, three years afterward, Mrs. Mary S. Cutter, of Cleveland.

SHAW, GEORGE WILSON, lawyer, merchant and manufacturer, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, November 19th, 1822. His parents, David Shaw and Nancy Andrews, were both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a merchant, and came to Ohio in 1818 and settled in Montgomery county. In 1824 he removed with his family to Rising Sun, Indiana, and in 1836 to Madison, in that State, and died there in 1860, aged sixty-four. His mother still survives at the age of seventy-eight, and is in excellent health. The family comprised nine children, six living, of whom our subject is the second son. He was prepared for college at Rising Sun Seminary, Indiana, and completed his education at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. After teaching for a year in Mississippi, he entered the office of Judge S. C. Stevens, at Madison, Indiana, at one time one of the supreme judges of the State, and pursued the study of law, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in 1843. He immediately began practice in Madison, and so continued for five years. In 1848 he turned his attention to business, and embarked in the dry goods trade. On November 23d, 1852, he married Miss Mary, daughter of James Perrine, a dry goods merchant of Dayton, Ohio. The fruits of this union have been five children, four living. The oldest son, James Perrine Shaw, is pursuing his education at Princeton, New Jersey. In 1855, Mr. Shaw located in Dayton, and engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade, in the firm of Perrine, Lytle & Shaw, which arrangement continued till 1869, when Mr. Shaw, having spent seventeen years in the mercantile business, retired to private life. For some years,

subsequent, however, he was a special partner in a large dry goods establishment in Chicago, under the firm name of Richards, Shaw & Winslow, but retained his residence in Dayton. In 1875 he was again induced to return to active business life, and was made vice-president and treasurer of the Woodsum Machine Company, of Dayton, the well-known and extensive manufacturers of engines and threshing machines, which position he has since that time occupied. For quite a number of years he was president of the Central Insurance Company of Dayton. In 1871 he became president of the Wayne and Fifth street city railway. He is also one of the directors of the Second National bank of Dayton. He has never sought political position, but has led a purely business life, and has always devoted himself exclusively to the duties of the same. He possesses a quick, active mind, is a careful calculator, and an excellent financier. His legal experience superadded to fine natural abilities, has given him a decided advantage in the conduct of business generally, and his counsel and advice are often sought by those not informed in this regard. He is a man of very earnest, strong feelings, brim full of energy and very decided in his opinions. In politics he is a republican.

FREESE, ANDREW, educator, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Levant, Penobscot county, Maine, November 1st, 1816. His father being a farmer of small means, would have brought him up to farm life, had not his slender frame and weak constitution rendered him unfit. He was taken to a printing office when quite young, for the purpose of being trained in that business, but he begged for a college education, which his father had not the means to procure for him. By teaching school and thus earning funds for his support, he succeeded in obtaining the coveted collegiate course, and having acquired an absorbing passion for teaching during the struggle for his own education, he resolved upon adopting that as his profession. With this resolution adopted, he entered with enthusiasm upon the task of perfecting himself for the work. The best systems of education in use in New England were carefully studied and compared. Teachers of reputation were consulted and their ideas obtained. School-houses in various parts of New England were visited, their arrangements examined, plans of rooms and models of furniture secured, and specimens of the best text-books purchased. From Horace Mann he gained many valuable lessons in the principles of education, and with these and the results of his thorough study of the schools and systems in use in the Eastern States as his capital, he entered upon the practical business of his life. By this time, although still quite a young man, he had earned a fine reputation as a promising educator. In Bangor, where the schools were excellent, he had a high position in the estimation of those engaged or interested in the work. He was honored with the position of secretary of the Penobscot Association of Maine. Ambitious of work in a broader field of usefulness than offered itself in New England, he removed to the West, and reached Cleveland in 1840, immediately offering his services to the board of school managers. That body recognized his value and engaged him. He at once took position at the head of the corps of teachers. There was abundant opportunity for a good educator who had ability to organize as well as teach. The general school law was very defective, and the schools of Cleveland were in a disorganized condition. They were not graded, and only the common branches

of an English education were taught. Not a text-book of any educational value was in use in the city. His first step was to protest against the inefficient school laws of the State, which permitted neither teachers nor scholars to do themselves justice, and to demand their improvement. The board of managers seconded his appeal, and after a long and discouraging struggle, the end was reached in new and greatly improved school laws. One of the necessary features of a proper school system he insisted to be a high school, where a higher grade of studies could be attained than in the ordinary grade of schools. This scheme received the hearty support of a few enthusiastic friends of public school education, but was unrelentingly fought by a large number of tax-payers. In 1846 the first free high school in the West was established in the basement of an old church in Cleveland, and he was placed at its head. The struggle was not ended with the establishment of the school. Threats to resist the collection of taxes for its support were made on the one hand, and flattering inducements to assume the charge of private schools were offered him on the other, but to no avail. He had devoted himself to the task begun, and neither threats nor blandishments could turn him aside. His pay was very small, but he spent freely from that for expenses incurred in the study of new methods of teaching and the procuring of improved text-books and school-room appliances. His health was seriously impaired by close attention and unremitting labor, but he refused to suspend his work for the much-needed rest. In June, 1853, the office of superintendent of instruction was created, and the position given to him. The office was one of great responsibility and labor. He entered upon the duties with fresh energy, and speedily made his influence felt in every department of school management. His first care was to gather around him a corps of accomplished and disciplined teachers. For this purpose he personally visited, at his own expense, various parts of the country, and succeeded in obtaining a corps of teachers of the finest abilities, and vacancies, as they occurred, were filled in the same manner. In addition to the organizing, supervising and aiding by personal effort this corps of teachers, the duties of his position compelled him to exercise personal supervision over all the property of the schools, keeping strict account of every item, attending to all repairs, and also acting as secretary of the board of education. These labors, which taxed his energies day and night, continued until 1861, when his health gave way, and he reluctantly resigned the position he had filled with so much honor to himself and benefit to the city. In 1868 he was summoned from his retirement to take charge of the high school, now become a large and flourishing institution, and although unwilling to enter upon the task, at length yielded to the general request and took the position. In 1869 he was reelected to the office by a highly complimentary vote, but immediately resigned, owing to the condition of his health, and bade a final adieu to the profession he had so deeply loved and so long honored. The board of education, in accepting his resignation, adopted resolutions of thanks for the valuable services he had rendered the schools of the city during the previous quarter century, acknowledging the faithfulness with which he had performed every task committed to him, and ascribing to him more than to any other the deservedly elevated character of the system of graded schools in Cleveland. Thus honorably ended the active career of one whose labors in the cause of

education have left their impress upon the educational policy of the entire West. His devotion to education was wholly unselfish, and though poorly requited, except by the affection of his scholars and associates, he found in that affection, and in his love for the work, its exceeding great reward. After his withdrawal from the Cleveland schools, he lived in retirement at his home in Cleveland, recuperating by hard work on his four acres of land, and devoting a portion of his time to the improvement of means of study. His services in this way, during his life, were valuable. He was the originator of school outline maps, and before those of the Mitchell series were published, he had a number of such maps in use in the Cleveland schools. In connection with Dr. Lord he, for two or three years, edited the *Ohio Journal of Education*. He was the author of a new series of educational works, which, in 1875, were in course of publication by one of the largest publishing houses in the West. He was very modest and retiring, shrank from all kinds of notoriety, and was unwilling to claim credit properly his. But there was scarcely a State in the Union which did not contain some persons who cherished kindly memories of him as a teacher and friend. He married Miss Elizabeth Merrill, of New Hampshire, who bore him one daughter.

HILDRETH, SAMUEL PRESCOTT, physician and author, of Marietta, Ohio, was born September 30th, 1783, at Methuen, Essex county, Massachusetts. He was descended from Richard Hildreth, who immigrated from England over two centuries ago, the family becoming of some note in Massachusetts. His boyhood was passed in active work on his father's farm at Methuen, and from a "social library" in the town he acquired the taste for reading. After the common school, he prepared for college, and before completing the collegiate course, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Kittredge, at Andover, Essex county, Massachusetts. In May, 1805, Dr. Hildreth commenced the practice of medicine in Hampstead, Rockingham county, New Hampshire. He there boarded with John True, Esq., whose brother, Dr. Jabez True, was then living in Marietta, Ohio. From him he heard of a "good opening" in Marietta. After sixteen months' practice in New Hampshire, he started on horseback, September 9th, 1806, and arrived at Marietta October 4th following, being then twenty-three years of age. Here he remained about nine weeks, when he moved to Belpré, twelve miles below Marietta. While in Belpré, August, 1807, he married Miss Rhoda Cook, a lady of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and their wedded life extended to fifty-six years. In March, 1808, he returned to Marietta, and ever after resided there. At the age of twenty-seven, Dr. Hildreth was elected representative to the Ohio legislature, and was reelected in 1811. He was a supporter of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. He became a whig in whig days. His taste did not lead him to political life, and after serving two terms he never again became a candidate for office. He was a republican from the formation of that party in 1854. In 1810, Dr. Hildreth became clerk of the trustees of the "Ministerial lands," and retained the position until his death—fifty-three years. He was well known by his various publications in medicine and kindred subjects, and in local biography and history. In 1837 he was one of the assistant-geologists upon the State geological survey, and the report of his labors was published by the State. In 1839 he was president of the medical society of Ohio. In 1848

he published his "Pioneer History," and in 1852 his "Lives of the Early Settlers of Ohio." In 1830 he began the collection of a cabinet of natural history of Ohio, and in a few years had acquired four thousand specimens, arranged in cases, and catalogued. He afterward presented this valuable cabinet to Marietta College, together with his scientific library, and various rare works upon the early history of the West. Dr. Hildreth, though of an eminently practical turn of mind, was of a very cheerful temperament. Industry and system, in all he did, were the strong points of his character. He was exact in all his dealings, an honest man, and a Christian. He died, much regretted, at Marietta, July 24th, 1863, in the eightieth year of his age, and his excellent wife died at the same place about five years afterward.

HILDRETH, GEORGE OSGOOD, physician, of Marietta, was born in Marietta, Ohio, November 17th, 1812, the son of Dr. Samuel Prescott Hildreth, widely known as a medical practitioner, author, and scientist, of the same place. Having enjoyed the means of doing so, when sixteen years old he entered the Ohio University, at Athens, and was graduated in 1829. He then commenced the study of medicine with his father, and being thus prepared, entered the medical department of the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, from which he graduated in 1835. He then commenced practice in association with his father in Marietta. From 1849 to 1853 he was in California, during the crisis of the gold fever. On his return to Marietta, he resumed his practice. In June, 1863, he was appointed examiner of United States pensioners. For a number of years he has acted as clerk of the trustees of the "Ministerial lands," having succeeded his father in that office. He is a stockholder in the Marietta National bank, and in the First National bank, of Marietta; a member of the Washington County Medical Society, and resides at the family home on Putnam street.

BABBITT, THOMAS STURGES, merchant, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Derby, Connecticut, October 24th, 1825, but was reared in the State of New York. His parents were Rev. S. T. Babbitt, a Presbyterian clergyman, and Elizabeth, daughter of Abner Smith, also a minister of the same denomination. Of a family of five surviving children our subject is the oldest. Having received a thorough academic education, he engaged in the profession of teaching, but his talents and tastes inclining him to mercantile pursuits, he became a store clerk in Bath, New York, when eighteen years old, and remained there over three years. In 1847 he came to Ohio, and was similarly employed in Cincinnati, and subsequently became a dry goods merchant of that city. Early in 1852 he removed to Dayton, and, for some five years, conducted the same business. In 1857 he opened a wholesale millinery establishment, the first of the kind in Dayton, and which is now in every respect the leading house of its class in that city. It has ever enjoyed an extensive trade and an honorable reputation. Mr. Babbitt possesses superior business ability, high financial standing and sterling integrity, and to these essentials he superadds all the characteristics of a polished gentleman. He has made his business a specialty, and has never found time to be an officeholder, save in some of the business enterprises of his adopted city. He was one of the organizers of the Second National bank of Dayton, and has since been a director in

the same. Sixteen years a director, for many years he has been vice-president of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Dayton. He was among the movers in the establishment of the Dayton View Hydraulic, and is president of the company. He was also one of the originators of the Music Hall company of the same city, and has been its president since its organization. In January, 1852, he married Miss Kate, daughter of the late Henry Herriman of Dayton, whose biography appears in this work. Mr. Babbitt's only daughter, Anna, was married December 24th, 1878, to Charles W. Dust, of Dayton.

CROSS, D. W., of Cleveland, lawyer and capitalist, was born in Richland township, now called Pulaski, Oswego county, New York, November 17th, 1814. He received a liberal education at Hamilton Seminary, one of the first institutions of learning in the State, and on leaving it, in 1836, he removed to Cleveland and commenced the study of law in the office of Payne & Wilson, who were then among the leading lawyers of the vicinity. In 1837 he was appointed to the office of deputy collector for the port of Cleveland. He still continued the study of law, and in due time was admitted to practice in the United States courts. The following eighteen years, with one vacation, were devoted to the service of the United States government. During this time he introduced many improvements in the management of the custom house departments, in appreciation of which he at one time received a compliment from the Secretary of the Treasury, in the shape of a check for \$500. His policy was ever to protect the interests of commerce. In 1844 he formed a law partnership with Robert Parks, who was collector for the port of Cleveland afterward under Pierce and Buchanan. The firm of Cross & Parks continued till the death of the latter in 1860. In 1848-49 our subject was elected township clerk, an office which then existed for the purpose of collecting taxes for "outside lots," disbursing moneys for the poor, etc., an important office in those days. He was elected to this post by the largest majority ever given up to that time to a candidate for a city office, and had a majority in every ward. In 1849 he was elected to the city council. In 1855 he commenced investigating the coal deposits at Mineral Ridge, and, in company with the late Oliver H. Perry, purchased about one hundred and fifty acres of coal lands, besides leasing several tracts. The first cargo of Mineral Ridge coal ever brought to Cleveland was shipped by Perry, Cross & Co., the total cost delivered on the docks at Cleveland being \$2.90 the ton. The coal was shipped by the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. Mr. Perry's interest was purchased by Nathan P. Payne, in 1859, and the business continued under the name of D. W. Cross & Co. In 1860 the company formed a coalition with Lemuel Crawford, owner of the Chippewa and Brier Hill mines, which was discontinued at the expiration of one year. At this time Isaac Newton was admitted to a share in the business, the firm being known as Cross, Payne & Co., and operations were commenced on a more extensive scale. They discovered the Summit Bank coal deposits, which they connected with the canal at Middlebury by a railroad three miles in length. They repaired the feeder canal from Middlebury to Akron, built extensive docks and shutes, capable of handling four to five hundred tons of coal each day, and employed a working force of about one hundred and fifty men. The coal was of superior quality, and the nearest mines to Cleveland then

open. New lands were purchased and leased from time to time, tenement houses erected, and the business reduced to a system. In 1867 he partially retired from the coal business, retaining, however, his interests in coal lands, and continuing active in this and other business. He has been one of the most prominent in encouraging and developing the manufactures of Cleveland, fully realizing that those interests would be best subserved by bringing cheap coal to the market. His efforts in this direction have proved most successful. Fifteen years of his life have been devoted to the mining of coal in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He owns large coal interests in Brier Hill coal lands in the former State, and also in the coal lands of Straitsville in the latter. He was president of the Winslow Car Roofing Company and of the Cleveland Steam Gauge Company, and is also a director and stockholder in the Amherst Stone Company. In his earlier years he was very fond of deer hunting, and was a very successful hunter. From 1837 he spent thirteen consecutive seasons in pursuit of this and other game in Paulding, Van Wert and Henry counties, in the northwestern part of Ohio. He is said to have killed the last deer in Cuyahoga county, in 1856, in the vicinity of Lake Abram. He is a member of the famous Winans Point shooting club, which owns about six thousand acres of fine hunting ground in the vicinity of Sandusky Bay. On one of the annual excursions to this resort, he killed the largest number of wild geese ever killed by a member of the club. He is also a great lover of the fisherman's art, and in company with Oliver Perry was the first to discover trout fishing among the rocks in Lake Superior. He was elected secretary of the celebrated military company, the Cleveland Grays, in 1837, and kept a thorough and correct history of the organization. The Cleveland Lyceum, an old-established and important debating society in early times, also elected him its secretary for some years, dating from 1839. In 1840 he married Miss Loraine P. Lee, of Bloomfield, New York. In 1873 his wife, with their only son, visited Europe for the benefit of her health. After an absence of about eighteen months she returned, and died January 23d, 1875.

COLLINS, SANDFORD L., land-owner of Toledo, Ohio, was born in Jefferson county, New York, April 4th, 1805. His family removed from Connecticut in 1794, first to Oneida county, New York, in 1803 to Brownsville, New York, and lastly to Watertown, and in all of these places they were among the pioneers. His father was a much esteemed citizen, and held some public offices. Sandford remained in New York State, where he received his education, until 1837, when, with his younger brother he started for the West. They explored large portions of Michigan and traveled far into Illinois. They returned to Michigan, however, and, after remaining a short season at Jackson, removed to Detroit, where Sandford entered the employ of a mercantile firm. While thus employed he visited Toledo on business of his firm, and ultimately made that city his home. He engaged in merchandising and in the improvement of the extensive land properties he soon acquired. After the settlement of the Toledo boundary question, which made a considerable accession of land to Lucas from Fulton county, he was elected and reflected treasurer of the latter county, and gave universal satisfaction by his thorough and prudent management of the office. Mr. Collins was among those early settlers of Toledo who broke ground and prepared a



A. S. Brown

civilized way for the incoming of the enterprising merchants and capitalists of the East. Few men contributed more to the growth and improvement of Toledo, both in early and recent times. Politically he was a whig, and afterward a republican. Though no politician he always took a deep interest in local affairs, and wielded considerable influence in his party. He was a prominent and high Mason, having joined that fraternity soon after attaining his majority. He became eminent commander of Toledo Commandery in 1857. This high office he retained until 1870, when his faculty of hearing became so impaired that he resigned. The Collins lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Toledo, was named after him, in recognition of his long and faithful labors, and as a mark of esteem. Mr. Collins was a conscientious and honorable man in all relations of life, and in 1879 was regarded as one of Toledo's substantial representative men of the past and present. He was a devoted Unionist during the war of Secession. In matters benevolent and charitable he gave liberal help. He married, in 1834, Miss Harriet Whitney, of New York.

GARRARD, KENNER, Major-General, United States army, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1827. His maternal grandfather was Israel Ludlow, one of the founders and original proprietors of the city of Cincinnati. In 1847, Kenner entered West Point Military Academy, graduated in 1851, and received the appointment of brevet second-lieutenant in the 4th regiment of artillery. The commencement of the civil war found him doing duty as a captain in the 2d United States cavalry, at San Antonio, Texas, when, being unable to induce him to renounce his allegiance, as did his commanding officer, General Twiggs, to the United States Government, the rebels seized and held him as a prisoner of war, but subsequently allowed him to go North on parole. Recognizing this parole as binding upon him, he refused to do field or active duty, and was accordingly appointed by the War Department as commander of the cadets at West Point, at which post he remained until September, 1862, when he was exchanged. He was then appointed colonel of the 146th New York volunteers, and served with that regiment on the Potomac, in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. For gallantry at the last-named battle he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He was given charge of the cavalry bureau of the War Department for a short period, and resigned this on being appointed to the command of the 2d cavalry division, army of the Cumberland. He was in command of this division at the capture of Atlanta. He also participated in the battle of Nashville, in command of the 2d division, 16th army corps, and for conspicuous gallantry and efficiency at this battle, was brevetted a major-general of the regular army. He was afterward engaged in the Mobile campaign, where he remained in command until his regiment was mustered out of service. As a citizen and resident of Cincinnati, General Garrard was greatly respected and esteemed. He was modest and unassuming in a rare degree, but had an influence for good that was based on the best qualities of character. It had been his good fortune to enjoy the best of training from an excellent and devoted mother, and he rewarded her devotion in a marked degree. He became distinguished in deserving estimation, rather than in seeking it. He had a singularly quiet manner, and his general bearing was so modest that few would have suspected him of possessing the

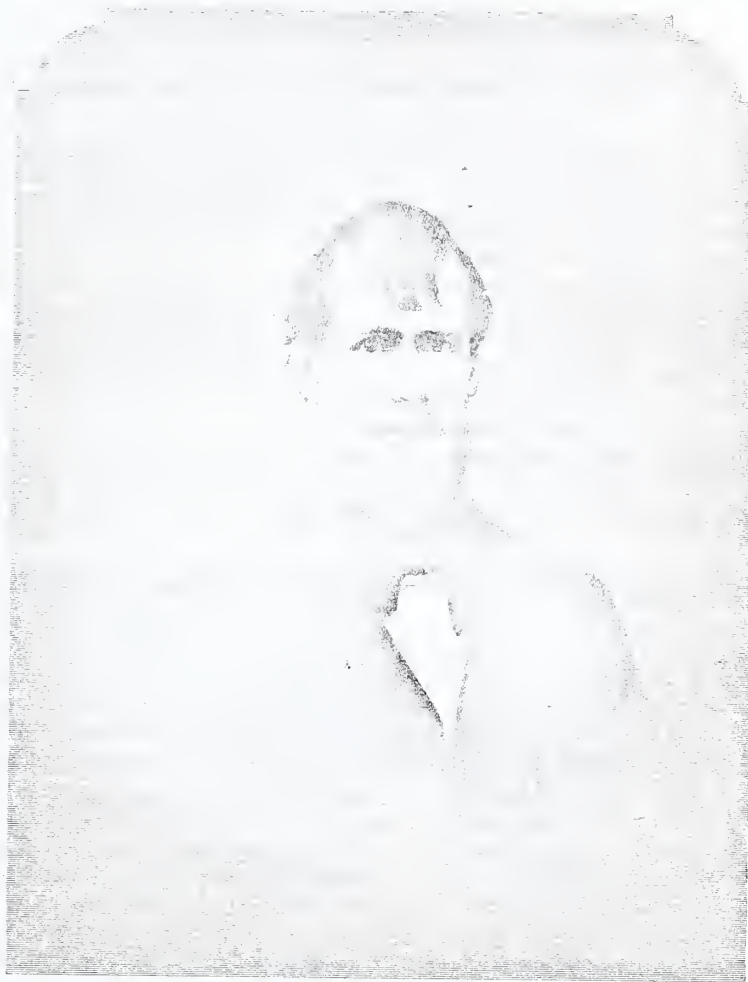
high qualities of a soldier, which he displayed with great distinction during the war. The delicacy he showed as to his duty to observe the parole he gave when General Twiggs surrendered his command in Texas, in the spring of 1861, was a key to his principles of action. He declined a part in the war until honorably and formally exchanged. Then he took his place, and earned rapid promotion by good service. In his quiet and effective administration of important civic trusts, in more peaceful times, he gave proof of how capable and deserving a citizen he was. He died almost suddenly at his room in the Grand hotel, Cincinnati, May 15th, 1879, and, having never been married, left no family.

McMAHON, JOHN A., attorney and member of Congress from the 3d district of Ohio, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 19th, 1833. His father, John V. L. McMahon, of Baltimore, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of the Maryland bar. At an early age, he was sent to St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1849, after a full collegiate course. He remained at that institution as tutor, until January, 1851, when, at nineteen years of age, he removed to Dayton, entering as a law student the office of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, who had married the sister of his father. He was admitted to the bar at Dayton, in the year 1854, and immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Vallandigham. Thorough preparation and diligence as a student, enabled him at once to achieve a high position among his brethren of the bar, and a general reputation in the community that secured a large and important legal business. He was not unfrequently engaged upon opposite sides, before he was twenty-five years of age, with some of the most able and distinguished lawyers of the State; upon one occasion, in the year 1859, trying an important case at Dayton in opposition to Judge Thurman, then in the zenith of his reputation at the Ohio bar. After Mr. Vallandigham's entrance into official political life, Mr. McMahon practiced some time alone, until in the year 1861, he formed a professional connection with George W. Houk, which still continues. On 23d January, 1861, he married Miss Mollie R. Sprigg, of Cumberland, Maryland, a lady belonging to one of the oldest families of that State. Four children have been the fruit of this marriage, three of them survive. Mr. McMahon persistently declined all political preferment up to the year 1872, when he was elected a delegate at large by the democratic State convention of Ohio, to attend the democratic national convention held in Baltimore that year. He repeatedly refused nomination for Congress from the Dayton district, until the year 1874, when the democracy so strenuously insisted upon his acceptance, that he consented to make the canvass. The district at that time was considered largely republican. But having entered upon a thorough canvass of it, he was elected by a majority of nearly eleven hundred. In the first session of his first term—in the Forty-fourth Congress, he was chosen as one of the managers of the Belknap impeachment proceeding, and upon the organization of the management for the conduct of the trial, Mr. McMahon was selected chairman of the sub-committee to try the case. In the discharge of the duty thus devolved upon him, it is only necessary to say, he fully met all its responsibilities, and earned the universal commendation of the press, and of the tribunal before which the proceeding was held. During the same session he was appointed upon the special committee to investigate the St. Louis whiskey frauds. He was often

ward appointed by the House one of the committee of fifteen to investigate the Presidential election in the State of Louisiana, prior to the counting of the electoral vote, of which Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, was chairman. Mr. McMahon was re-nominated without opposition for a second term by the democratic party, and was reelected to the Forty-fifth Congress. Upon its organization he was assigned to a position on the judiciary committee and the committee on accounts. During this session he was also selected as one of the Potter investigation committee. The ability and success with which he performed the part assigned to him upon that committee fully maintained the high reputation he had already secured. During this Congress the undetermined questions connected with the distribution of a remainder of the Geneva award fund, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000, was referred to the House judiciary committee. It soon became apparent that there would be so great a difference of opinion in the committee as to necessitate two reports—one from the majority and the other from the minority. The minority report was drawn and presented by Mr. McMahon, and signed by Messrs. Fry, of Maine, Butler, of Massachusetts, Conger, of Michigan, and Lapham, of New York. In the fall of 1878, Mr. McMahon, though disinclined to continue in political life, was earnestly solicited to allow his name to be presented for another congressional term. He did not refuse, and the result was his unanimous renomination by acclamation for the Forty-sixth Congress. Accepting the nomination, he was again elected by a majority of about one thousand votes over his republican opponent. There are few men in Congress at the present time of more general ability, greater popularity, or a purer or better record than Mr. McMahon. His political career has been one of marked good fortune and success. His high reputation as a lawyer is known and recognized by the bench and bar throughout the State, and his character as a man has been in every respect beyond the slightest reproach. He possesses superior social qualities, strong and pure domestic tastes, studious habits, and a mind well stored. Of robust and sound physical health, great industry and capacity for work, he is yet approaching the zenith of his power and usefulness.

PERKINS, JACOB, capitalist and railroad promoter, was born at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, September 1st, 1822; resided in Cleveland, and died at Havana, Cuba, January 12th, 1859. He was a brother of Joseph Perkins, now living at Cleveland; of studious disposition from his boyhood, and after thorough preparation at Burton Academy, Ohio, and at an academy in Middletown, Connecticut, he entered Yale College in 1837. There he distinguished himself by his literary and oratorical abilities, delivering the philosophic oration at his junior exhibition, and being chosen second editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, a position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction and pride of his classmates. His close application to study and the additional labor of literary work was, however, too much for his strength, and before the close of his junior year he was obliged to relinquish his studies and go home without graduating with his own class. In the succeeding year, his health having improved, he returned and graduated with the class of 1842. On leaving college he entered his father's office in Warren, and was engaged closely in its business until the death of his father, when with his brothers he was some time engaged in settling the large estate. After his return to Warren he was fre-

quently called on to address the people upon public occasions, and always with success. He became early interested in politics, taking the anti-slavery side, which was then not in popular favor, and made many effective speeches in support of its principles and measures. An address delivered in 1848 attracted much attention from the boldness and distinctness with which it asserted the right of self-ownership to belong to every person, without regard to color or race. The abilities he displayed, his strong convictions of right, and the fearlessness with which he maintained them, led the people of his district to choose him as one of the members of the convention that framed the Ohio Constitution which was adopted in 1851, and remains the fundamental law of the State. His political principles placed him with the minority in that body, but his influence and position were equalled by few in the dominant party. This was the only political position held by him, except that in 1856 he was one of the senatorial Presidential electors for Ohio on the Fremont ticket. As might be expected from his early devotion to study he was in later life an earnest friend of educational enterprises. It was owing to his suggestion and persistence that the authorities of Western Reserve College were induced to adopt the conditions of a permanent fund rather than to solicit unconditional contributions, and, in connection with his brothers, he made the first contribution to that fund. The wisdom of the course adopted was shown in after years, when dissensions and embarrassment crippled the institution and would have destroyed it but for the permanent fund which enabled it to weather the storm, and which became the nucleus of its permanent endowment. He gave another proof of his public spirit and generous liberality by uniting with two others of like spirit in purchasing the grounds for Woodland cemetery at Warren, beautifying them, and then transferring the property to the existing corporation. The most important enterprise of his life, and one which has conferred vast benefits upon the public, was the building and management of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad. Soon after returning from the Constitutional convention he became interested in the scheme for a railroad between Cleveland and Pittsburgh by way of the Mahoning Valley, and was most influential in procuring the charter and organizing the company, of which he was made president. It was very difficult to procure subscriptions to the stock, most of the capitalists of Cleveland and Pittsburgh being interested in other and partly conflicting lines. In 1853 work was commenced with a small stock subscription, and the gradual tightening of the money market operated to prevent much increase. The bonds were placed with great difficulty, and when the financial crisis occurred, with the road still unfinished, the bonds were unsalable. Railroads which were to have connected with the Mahoning and so have prolonged the line to the seaboard were abandoned, and the prospects of that road thus rendered still more gloomy. In this emergency but one of two courses remained open to the management: to abandon the enterprise and lose all that had been invested, or to push it to completion, from Cleveland to the coal fields, by the pledge and at the risk of the private fortunes of the managers. The latter course was chosen at his earnest entreaty, he agreeing, in case of disaster, to pay the first \$100,000 of loss and to share equally with the others in any further sacrifice. In 1854 he went to England with the hope of raising money, but returned unsuccessful. In 1856 the road was completed to Youngstown, and the development of the coal and iron business commenced. In



Laura Perkins

June, 1857, his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, died of consumption. His close attention at her sick bed broke down his constitution. The latter part of the winter of 1857-58 was spent in the Southern States, as was also the following summer when he again visited the South, but the disease was beyond cure, and on the 12th of January, 1859, he died at Havana, Cuba. His remains were embalmed and brought home to Warren, where they were interred in Woodland cemetery. His character shows clearly in the acts of his life. Richly endowed with natural gifts, he used those gifts in the interests of humanity and freedom, though thus sacrificing all hope of a political career he was so well fitted to adorn. Fond of study, and with wealth to indulge his tastes, he sacrificed ease, wealth and health for the public benefit. One of his last remarks was that on his tombstone might justly be engraved, "Died of the Mahoning Railroad." He was married October 24th, 1850, to Miss Elizabeth O. Tod, daughter of Dr. J. I. Tod, of Melton, Trumbull county, Ohio. His wife and two of his three children died before him. His son, Jacob B. Perkins, alone survives him.

FINNEY, CHARLES G., preacher and professor, was born August 29th, 1792, at Litchfield, Connecticut. He studied law in Jefferson county, New York, and was noted at the time as a young man of strong will and contemptuous disregard of religious ties and opinions. Coming under the influence of the revival of 1821, his habits and character underwent a serious change, and in 1824 he entered upon the career of a revival preacher, which he continued for the next ten or eleven years, with such vigor and success that his name became famous. In 1835 he moved to Ohio, and accepted a professorship in Oberlin College, Lorain county, and in 1852 was chosen president of it, which position he held for more than fifteen years, and then resigned its care to younger hands. He still maintained his connection with Oberlin, residing there, and giving a regular Thursday lecture to the students, and occasionally preaching. During his professorship he continued his revival services at intervals, preaching in different parts of the United States, and going to Europe for three years. Of late years his manner of preaching had toned down somewhat, and his theological and social views were softened, but he still held the works and ways of fashionable society in detestation, and was as strongly opposed as ever to all forms of ecclesiastical, political and social pretence. Even to the last his keen eye would flash, and his voice ring out, as he denounced some public evil or social folly. He died in Oberlin of a sudden attack of heart disease, August 16th, 1875, at the age of eighty-three years. Some years since, one of the daughters of President Finney married Hon. James Monroe, member of Congress from the eighteenth district; and another daughter married General J. D. Cox.

HERRMAN, HENRY, merchant, Dayton, Ohio, was born in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, October 26th, 1797, and died in Dayton, January 22d, 1877. His parents were Hebrews, and in very affluent circumstances. Having obtained a very liberal education in his native country, he emigrated to America, and for several years moved about from one place to another, experiencing all the difficulties that a stranger and a foreigner meets in a new and sparsely settled country. By energy and perseverance he surmounted all these obstacles, and gradually directing his course westward, located in Dayton about the year 1825, where, without

patrimony and without friends, he laid the foundation of the ample fortune and honorable name which he achieved, the one the reward of sagacious and careful investment under a policy always conservative, the other fairly won by a punctilious fidelity to his word, which he unvaryingly regarded as the equivalent of his bond. At first he was engaged for a time in traveling and selling goods, but afterward opened a dry goods and clothing house in Dayton, following which his business expanded with the growth of the city. He subsequently became an extensive and successful dealer in grain, tobacco and real estate. He was prominently connected with various business enterprises of Dayton, being one of the founders of the Cooper Cotton Manufactory, a director in the Second National Bank, a large stockholder in the Music Hall Company, president of the Central Insurance Company of Dayton, and extensively interested in the Dayton Hydraulic Company. He was also a stockholder in the various railroads that pass through Dayton. By his intelligence, business sagacity, industry and energy, he accumulated a handsome competency, and that, too, by fair and honest dealing. Belonging to no church, but in religious belief a Unitarian, his benevolence extended to all. With a nature intense and sometimes impetuous, he was nevertheless moved by the warmest and kindest impulses, and his hand was ever extended in the gentle offices of charity. In this respect he was remarkable. Upon the occasion of his death, the colored people of Dayton called a meeting and passed the following resolutions of respect for his memory: "*Resolved*, that we, the colored citizens of Dayton, ever mindful of those who have stood by us in our efforts for freedom and citizenship, in our days of adversity, when aliens, and outcasts in our native land, in the death of our fellow-citizen, Henry Herrman, have lost a warm friend and benefactor, and the cause of justice and right a staunch advocate. *Resolved*, that his numerous deeds of charity to the escaping fugitive, succoring and comforting him and bidding him God speed in his journey toward the north star in old fugitive slave law times, will ever awaken in our hearts warm feelings of regard for his memory." Mr. Herrman was also a faithful member of the Masonic fraternity. August 17th, 1828, he married Ann Bimm, who died March 7th, 1874, aged sixty-two years. She was a woman of extraordinary character. For many years she was an active, leading member of the Disciples church in Dayton, and was specially noted for her deep sympathy with the suffering and unfortunate, and her generous charities toward the poor and needy. In latter years, until stricken by disease, her chief avocation was to visit the suffering and destitute, and to minister to their comfort. She was the mother of eight children, six of whom are living: Mrs. T. S. Babbitt, Miss Nettie Herrman, William T. and Ezra A. Herrman, of Dayton, and Charles D. and Isaac J. Herrman, of Toledo. Three of the sons made an honorable record in the Union war. Charles was a Captain in the 100 days service. Ezra served as Lieutenant nearly three years in the 23d corps, army of the Cumberland. He superintended the building of Fort Lytle, near Bowling Green, Kentucky, and was assistant ordnance officer at Louisville. He was also a participant in the squirrel hunters' campaign. Isaac was in the 100 days service, and also served in the cavalry under Colonel Wheeler in Kentucky and Tennessee. Charles and Isaac constitute the wholesale millinery firm of Herrman Brothers, of Toledo, Ohio. William T. Herrman was born in Dayton, Ohio, February 22d, 1855.

After acquiring an education in the old Dayton Academy, and at Oxford, Ohio, he was engaged with his father in the grain and seed trade from 1852 to 1862, and from the latter date, with the exception of one year with his brother, Ezra, has carried on the same business alone. June, 1862, he married Josephine, daughter of Dr. John White, of Knox county, Ohio. She graduated at Antioch College, Ohio, 1862, under the care of the late Hon. Horace Mann, and was married on the day of her graduation. She died in Dayton, September, 1866, being the mother of two children, one living. February, 1869, Mr. Herrman married Sarah A., daughter of Rev. James C. White, now a Presbyterian clergyman of Cincinnati. Miss White was educated at Cleveland, Ohio, and Providence, Rhode Island, under Dr. Eben Tourjic, now director of the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Massachusetts. Ezra A. Herrman was born in Dayton, January 8th, 1841. He was educated in Dayton and at Antioch College, Ohio, under the supervision of Horace Mann. Early in 1865, he began business in Dayton, being successively in the grain and seed trade, the hat, cap and fur business, and the tobacco trade, the latter in company with his father, from 1867 to 1877. September, 1878, he engaged in his present business as retail grocer. February, 1864, he married Margaret, daughter of the late Samuel D. Edgar, of Dayton, and has had four children, all living. All the Herrman brothers are substantial business men and valuable members of community. In politics they are republicans.

YOUNG, SAMUEL M., banker and capitalist, of Toledo, Ohio, was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, December 29th, 1806. He was the son of Samuel Young, a prominent architect and builder, who had been a member of the legislature, and was highly esteemed. After receiving an education in the academies of New Hampshire, he read law with John M. Pomeroy, of Burlington, Vermont, and in 1835 removed to Maumee City, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of law. In 1839 he took into partnership Morrison R. Waite (at present chief-justice of the United States), who had been reading in his office for the previous year, under the firm name of Young & Waite. In 1850, the county seat having been removed to Toledo, it was found necessary to open an office there, which was done. This partnership continued until 1856, when Mr. Young retired from practice. In 1847 he turned his attention to banking, and in 1855, with others, purchased the Bank of Toledo, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and was closely identified with its management until 1865, at which time the stockholders accepted the provisions of the national bank act, and reorganized as the Toledo National bank. He was chosen president, and still fills that position. In 1860 he removed from Maumee City to Toledo. In 1862 he associated with Abner L. Backus, as forwarders and commission merchants, under the name of Young & Backus, and erected extensive grain elevators. The firm is still in existence, doing a heavy and prosperous business. Among other enterprises in which he engaged, was the rebuilding of the Maumee and Perrysburg toll bridge across the Maumee river at Maumee City. Three different times the bridge had been swept away by the ice-freshets, the last time in March, 1849. All the owners except himself were discouraged, and refused to rebuild. He stepped forward, bought their stock, and rebuilt the bridge at a cost of \$36,000, which now stands in good condition. In 1852-53 he took a deep interest in the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, which

was then in process of construction, and was a director of the same for a number of years, and until it was consolidated with other roads, forming what is now known as the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. He is also a director and the largest stockholder in the Columbus and Toledo Railroad, now in process of construction. In 1866 he bought in and reorganized the Toledo Gas-Light and Coke Company, and has been its president ever since; and, also, was one of the originators of the Booddy House hotel project, and president of the company that carried its construction forward to completion. A decided republican in his political views, he took a prominent part in political matters, but would accept no office, with the single exception of a term of two years as the first auditor appointed in the county of Lucas. During the war, he contributed money and worked for the cause of the Union. His religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal church, toward which, and also to charitable institutions, he contributed liberally. A self-made man, he has won success by steady, persistent, methodical work. A strong, clear-headed lawyer, he so worked up the points of a case that never was there danger of a client suffering because something had been neglected or not pushed. In 1841 he married Miss Angeline L. Upton, step-daughter of Dr. Conant, of Maumee City, and had four children: Horatio S., bank cashier; Frank L., with the firm of Young & Backus; Helen E., and Morrison W.

WESTERMAN, WILLIAM STANLEY, business man and capitalist, Dayton, Ohio, is a son of Thomas Westerman and Mary Stanley, of Liverpool, England, who came to this country in the spring of 1815, and located at Cranetown, New Jersey, where our subject was born May 6th, the same year. In 1820 the family came to Ohio and located in Washington township, Montgomery county. In 1824, young Westerman, being only nine years of age, came to Dayton, and was apprenticed to learn the trades of molder and machinist in the foundry of Messrs. Clegg and McElwee, who had started the first establishment of that kind in that city. After having worked at these trades for some years, our subject, in company with Mr. A. L. Stout, purchased the foundry and machine shop and conducted the business very successfully for several years. Being almost pioneers in this business, they made the first retorts for the first gas company of Dayton. Aside from this business, Mr. Westerman has been prominently connected with numerous public enterprises of his adopted State and city. He was one of the original stockholders and directors in the Greenville and Miami, now the Dayton and Union Railroad, in the Dayton and Western Railroad, and in the Dayton, Xenia and Belpré, now the Little Miami Railroad, he was also one of the purchasers of the Richmond and Miami Railroad, and for some years president of the company. He was one of the original stockholders and directors in the German Insurance Company of Dayton; also a director in the Montgomery County Mutual Insurance Company, and has served as a member of the board of health. He is a stockholder in all the Dayton street-railways, a director in two of them, and was one of the originators of the Third street line. He was also one of the originators and first stockholders in the first gas company of that city. He is an Odd Fellow of long standing, and was among the first members of that order in Dayton. Mr. Westerman has also been engaged in building, having erected several business houses and a number of dwellings. Begin-



Saml M. Young -

ning life a poor boy, and with little education, he has worked his way by earnest labor and careful savings, to a position of affluence, and is now a leading capitalist in his adopted city. Some years since, he retired from active business, and has since devoted his leisure to superintending his financial interests. Personally, he is a gentleman of tall, commanding figure, and somewhat eccentric in his manners. His character has long been known as that of a cautious business man, who entertains independent views and is very determined in his convictions. October 10th, 1841, he married Mahlah, daughter of John Bailey, of Montgomery county, Ohio, with the issue of two daughters, one surviving, Mary Luella, who is the wife of J. H. B. Edgar, cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of New York City.

SCHENCK, ROBERT C., soldier, foreign minister and congressman, born October 4th, 1809, at Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, a son of General William C. Schenck, an early settler in the Miami valley, who died at Columbus, Ohio, in January, 1821. After the death of his father, Robert was placed under the guardianship of General James Findlay, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and in November, 1824, in his fifteenth year, entered the sophomore class at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He graduated in 1827, but remained at Oxford until 1830, employing his time in reading and as tutor of French and Latin, when he received his degree of master of arts. In November of that year he entered the law office of Thomas Corwin at Lebanon, and in the following January was admitted to the bar. Removing to Dayton, Ohio, he commenced the practice of his profession with Joseph H. Crane, and three years later formed a partnership with Peter Odlier, which continued until the commencement of his public life. In 1838, being twenty-eight years of age, he became a candidate for representative in the State legislature for Montgomery county on the whig ticket. The Democrats, however, elected their nomination by a small majority. Three years later, he was elected to the lower branch of the legislature. In May, 1843, he was accepted by his party as their candidate for Congress, and was reelected for each succeeding term until 1850, when he declined a nomination; and at the close of 1851 was appointed by President Fillmore minister to Brazil. He returned from Brazil in 1854, and for some years took no active part in politics. He was engaged occasionally in important law cases, and principally in managing, as president, a line of railroad from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to the Mississippi river. In 1859 he addressed a meeting of his fellow-citizens in Dayton on the political issues of that period, and was, on this occasion, the first to suggest the name of Abraham Lincoln for the next President. When the attack was made on Fort Sumter, Mr. Schenck at once tendered his services to the government, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. June 17th, 1861, General Schenck was ordered to take possession of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad as far as Vienna. On reaching Vienna he was unexpectedly attacked by a body of rebels in ambush under Gregg in greatly superior numbers. General Schenck, with great coolness, rallied his few men, and behaved with so much courage, that the rebels, believing a heavy force must be in reserve, withdrew. At Bull Run, July 21st, 1861, he commanded a brigade in General Tyler's division, and when the order for retreat was given, Schenck, forming his brigade, brought off the only portion of "that great army that was not resolved into its original elements

of a mob." General Schenck was next assigned to the command of a brigade in West Virginia under General Rosecrans, and was actively engaged in the campaign on the Kanawha and New rivers. From Cumberland he, with a small force, was ordered to move up the south bank of the Potomac, did so, and successfully occupied and held Moorefield, Petersburg, Franklin and other important points. At the battle of Cross-Keys he was assigned to the right of the line, and the rebels, in heavy force, attempted to flank his position, but the attempt was promptly repulsed. From that time until the second battle of Bull Run the general was actively engaged in all the fatiguing marches along the Rappahannock. General Pope abandoned this point, and, August 22d, 1862, Schenck's division was ordered towards Bull Run. In the two days' fight that ensued, Schenck's division took an active part. His orders were given with great promptness and judgment, and he himself was active in seeing them executed. General Pope, in his report, speaks of his conduct in terms highly commendatory. On the second day of the battle he was severely wounded, and was carried from the field, and conveyed to Washington. Shortly afterward he received his appointment as major-general of volunteers, and, accompanying it, a letter from Secretary Stanton in which he stated that no official act of his was "ever performed with more pleasure than the forwarding of the enclosed appointment." For some time his wound was critical, and he recovered very slowly, with his right arm permanently injured. General Schenck's service in the field closed with the second battle of Bull Run. Over six months elapsed before he was again fit for field duty. Meantime his great reputation and experience in civil affairs, had suggested him as the fit commander for the troublesome middle department. He was, accordingly, December 11th, 1862, assigned to that command, 8th army corps, with headquarters at Baltimore. He assumed command on the 22d of the month, and in a general order announced, briefly, the rule by which he would regulate his official conduct toward the citizens. General Schenck's administration of the middle department was what might have been expected from one of his known executive ability and firmness. During the march of Lee into the southern border of Pennsylvania, July, 1863, General Schenck rendered valuable aid to the Union cause. The autumn elections in Maryland, for members of Congress, excited much interest. "General order, No. 53" was thereupon issued, which provided that provost-marshals and other military officers should prevent violence at the polls, and support the judges of election, in requiring an oath of allegiance from any one whose vote might be challenged on the ground of disloyalty. December 5th, 1863, he resigned his commission to take a seat in the lower house of Congress, to which he had been elected from the 3d Ohio congressional district in 1862. His administration of affairs in Maryland and Delaware received the unqualified approval of Union men within the department, and he had been presented with highly-flattering testimonials from city councils, county conventions, and Union leagues. He had also been warmly praised by the War Department and the President. Upon resuming his seat in Congress he was appointed chairman of the committee on military affairs, a position of much responsibility, involving continuous and exhausting labor. A history of his course in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses would be a complete history of the military legislation of the country through the most eventful years of the war and after

its close. It is enough to say that in military matters he was laborious and vigilant. He proved himself utterly fearless as to loss of personal popularity, and championed measures which were generally felt to be needful, but from which many of his colleagues shrank through fear of the prejudices of their constituents. In civil as in military life, he has been the same bold, fearless fighter for what he deemed the right, and never shrank from a course because it would increase the number of his enemies. As an effective orator he has had few superiors in the nation, and as a political leader his judgment is excellent and his counsels always sagacious. He remained in Congress from 1863 to 1871, and in the latter year was appointed minister to Great Britain, serving in that capacity until 1876. General Schenck is a man of wide culture and varied accomplishments, a good lawyer, well read in political history and general literature, and a good French and Spanish scholar. He has been for many years a widower, and resides in Washington.

GARRETSON, HIRAM, merchant and banker, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in York county, Pennsylvania. His parents were members of the Society of Friends. Whilst he was yet a boy, the family moved to New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio. He was there sent to school and acquired a good district school education. He clerked in his father's store until he was about nineteen years old, when he took charge of a trading boat running from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and stopping for trade at the towns and villages along the river. After several voyages had been made, he returned to New Lisbon and carried on business for himself with moderate success until the winter of 1851, when the trade of New Lisbon having been mostly destroyed by the opening of railroads passing at a few miles distance, he closed up his business and removed to Cleveland in the early part of 1852. Here he became associated with Messrs. Leonard and Robert Hanna, and the firm of Hanna, Garretson & Co. was established as a wholesale grocery and shipping house. The partnership continued nine years, during which time it was very successful, building up an extensive business and enjoying a fine reputation. The firm dissolving in 1862, he established a new house immediately, under the firm name of H. Garretson & Co., for the transaction, mainly, of a Lake Superior commission and forwarding business. A line of first-class lake steamers was run between Cleveland and the Lake Superior ports, and as at that time he secured the agency for all the Boston and New England mining companies located on Lake Superior, purchasing all their supplies and having charge of all the transportation between their mines and Boston, a large amount of business was brought to Cleveland, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Besides this, the firm made wide acquaintances in the northern and western part of Ohio and in Michigan and other States, so that it became one of the foremost of Cleveland's business houses. In 1868 ill health compelled him to relinquish this large and important business, and on his retirement the extensive purchases for Lake Superior, made in Cleveland under his management, went in part to other cities. His attention was now turned to banking. In the same year he projected and organized the Cleveland Banking Company, which went into operation under his presidency February 1st, 1868, with a capital of \$325,000. The concern did a good business for nearly two years, when the company retired from banking, and he was elected

cashier of the Second National Bank, on the 1st of January, 1870. His connection with the bank was highly satisfactory to the stockholders and to the customers, but in the spring of 1873, his health again compelled his temporary retirement from active business, and he went to Europe under appointment of President Grant as assistant United States commissioner at the Vienna Exposition. General Van Buren, having been removed from the position of commissioner, he was appointed to the vacated position, remaining in office from May to November. He was decorated by the emperor of Austria with the imperial order of St. Joseph, for his services, and his ability, energy and integrity in the position won for him the highest praise abroad and at home. On his return from Europe he was chosen president of the Second National Bank, which, under his management, enjoyed a high reputation. Besides being president of this bank, he is director in the Citizens' Saving and Loan Association, a large stockholder in the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and the Union Rolling Mill Company of Chicago, a director in the Cleveland and Newburgh Railroad Company, and has large interests in the manufactories of Cleveland generally. In politics he acts with the republican party. In civil affairs and in social life, he has ever acted the part of a good citizen, a genial neighbor, and an honorable and liberal man. His reputation as a financier ranks high, and his business record of a quarter of a century, is clear and unspotted.

COOPER, DANIEL C., surveyor, was born November 20th, 1773, at Long Hill, Morris county, New Jersey, and died at Dayton, July 13th, 1818. He removed to Ohio at an early date by the promise of professional employment. The prospect of making some profitable land speculations, by the opportunities furnished by the extensive purchases of the government made by John Cleve Symmes, formed a further inducement to him to remove to this territory. The town upon which the city of Dayton now stands, attracted attention, as possessing superior advantages for the site of a town, and in 1795, General Arthur St. Clair, governor of the territory, with Jonathan Dayton, General James Wilkinson, and Israel Ludlow, contracted with Symmes for the purchase and settlement of the seventh and eighth ranges, between Mad and Little Miami rivers. Surveyors were forthwith employed to run the boundaries of the new purchase, among whom was the subject of this brief sketch. Other surveyors left Cincinnati for the location on September 21st, 1795, and it is related that their horses were stolen in the night by Indians, and that after suffering much alarm and fatigue, they reached Mad river on the 27th, on foot. November 4th following, the town was laid out, and named after one of the before-mentioned proprietors, Jonathan Dayton. Symmes found himself unable to complete his payments, and the land thereupon reverted to the government, and ultimately Daniel C. Cooper became the proprietor of the town location. He laid it out again on a grand and liberal scale. Main street he made one hundred and thirty-three, and each of the cross streets one hundred feet wide; the building lots one hundred feet front, by two hundred feet deep, with ample reservations for markets, schools, churches, county buildings, and burial-grounds. To encourage the settlement of the town he donated lots to mechanics, whom it was desirable to receive as permanent residents, and liberal terms of payment were granted them. Appreciating the value of the water-power, which forms so important an element in the prosperity of Dayton,

the enterprising proprietor, as early as 1804, erected a saw and grist mill, and soon after, added a carding machine to the establishments. By every means he fostered the growth of the town, whose future importance he foresaw. Such a man would necessarily become popular with his fellow-citizens, and he was, accordingly, elected to various civic offices, and to a seat in the State legislature. He never, however, witnessed the fruition of his wise and liberal plans, as he died at the early age of forty-five years. Mr. Cooper had a family of several children, but they all, but one, died in childhood. His son, Daniel Zeigler Cooper, inherited the large estate of his father, but lived only long enough to give promise of an honorable and useful career. He died December 4th, 1836, aged twenty-four years. No representative of the family now remains in the city which Daniel C. Cooper so wisely and liberally founded. He needs perhaps no more distinguished eulogy than is conveyed in the simple inscription on his monument at Woodland Cemetery, "Proprietor of Dayton."

L'HOMMEDIEU, STEPHEN S., of Cincinnati, editor and railroad president, was born January 5th, 1802, at Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York, and died at West Point, New York, May 25th, 1875. He was a son of Captain Charles L'Homedieu, who was of Huguenot descent, a paternal ancestor having fled from France after the siege of La Rochelle, and crossed the ocean to America. In 1810, Captain L'Homedieu removed West and settled in Cincinnati, at that time a small village of a few hundred inhabitants. Stephen, then about four years of age, accompanied his father, who engaged in business and manufacturing for about three years, and died in 1813, leaving a family of five children. Previous to his death, Captain L'Homedieu had purchased the land now bounded by Central avenue, Mound, George, and Seventh streets, for pasturage and building purposes. This spot was then somewhat remote from the village, but is now the center of a great city. The property, at his death, was divided between the five children. At twelve years of age, he was placed in a store with his uncle, John C. Avery, and three years after (1821), we find him learning the art of printing at the Liberty Hall office, where the *Cincinnati Gazette* was then published. When he became of age, he was received as a partner in the *Gazette*. The paper was at that period a semi-weekly, and dependent upon government patronage, and, moreover, was 'federal' in politics. In 1828, General Andrew Jackson was elected President of the United States, and the publishers of the paper, having consulted with Charles Hammond, its editor, determined to make the *Gazette* an independent paper, believing that that course would bring a better reward than the patronage of the government. The result showed their wisdom. In 1829 the firm of L'Homedieu, Morgan & Fisher issued the *Gazette* as a daily paper. It was the first daily paper published west of the Alleghany mountains, or in the great valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, with the exception of a small sheet, issued for a few weeks, the year previous, in Cincinnati, by S. S. Brooks. The reputation of the *Gazette* from 1827 to 1840, under the very able editorial management of Charles Hammond, is well known. Mr. L'Homedieu closed his connection with the paper in 1848, after twenty-seven years of service, and was shortly after elected president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. This corporation had been chartered in 1846, with a

capital of only \$500,000. Mr. L'Homedieu in a short time, by his personal influence, succeeded in raising about \$750,000 in Cincinnati alone, and about one-third of that amount in the city of New York. In one year from the time the contractors, under R. M. Shoemaker, superintendent and engineer of the road, were enabled to commence work, the road was completed to Dayton, and was regularly opened for business September 22d, 1851. Mr. L'Homedieu remained as the executive head of the company for a period of twenty-two years, when he resigned his position July 4th, 1871. A few days after, he sailed for Europe, accompanied by his wife, and made an extensive tour through the various countries, also visiting the Holy Land. In politics he was an old-line whig, of the Henry Clay school. After his retirement from the *Cincinnati Gazette*, he kept aloof from politics, and never sought an office of any description. After the dissolution of the whig party, he acted with the republicans, and was ever zealous in maintaining the integrity of the Union. His life was one of ceaseless activity and usefulness. The period during which he achieved his greatest success was marked with unparalleled progress. The changes that had taken place during his recollection were wonderful to contemplate, and he had, with his newspaper, contributed largely to the building up of Cincinnati from the little village of a few hundred inhabitants to the present great city of over three hundred thousand souls. In 1830 he married a daughter of Charles Hammond, of the *Gazette*, one of the earliest and most famous of Cincinnati journalists. This union existed for forty-five years, and twelve children were born to these parents. His death was sincerely mourned by every one who knew him.

BALL, FLAMEN, of Cincinnati, Ohio, lawyer, was born January 5th, 1809, in New York City, the son of Flamen Ball, an eminent lawyer of New York, who died March 16th 1816. The subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant of Allen Ball, who, in 1643, emigrated with Dorothy, his wife, from London, and became one of the founders and proprietors of the colony, now the city, of New Haven, Connecticut. At seven years of age our subject was sent to school, and continued his academic education for a series of years. In 1829 he married, in New York, Evelina, daughter of Captain Samuel Candler. Twelve children were born to them, of whom five survive. In 1832 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1838 graduated as bachelor of laws from the Cincinnati College. In the same year he formed a partnership with Salmon P. Chase, which existed until 1858. The firm of Chase & Ball, from its extensive practice, became known throughout the United States, but Governor Chase was at length obliged to withdraw on account of the political exigencies of his position. In the year 1843 he purchased a small farm in Mill-creek township, which speedily became the nucleus of a village. In 1849 he conceived the plan of a municipal corporation for the government and protection of the settlement. He presented the draft of a law to the General Assembly, accompanied by a petition signed by the owners of the land in the vicinity, praying for its passage. The petition was granted in March, 1850, and the village of Clifton was created. Mr. Ball served as its first mayor for over twenty years. Under his administration a church, a good school and good roads, together with good order were secured; and Clifton has become one of the most beautiful suburban villages to be found in the United States. In 1851

he was offered a seat on the bench of the supreme court of Ohio, which he declined. In 1861 he was appointed United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, which office he held throughout the period of the civil war. Among the numerous cases he attended to in his official capacity was that of the Noble county conspirators, and the case of Mr. Vallandigham. In 1867, Mr. Ball was appointed United States register in bankruptcy for the southern district of Ohio, and his decisions have given general satisfaction to the bar. In 1849 he was chosen by the General Assembly a trustee of the Medical College of Ohio, and for many years served as president of that board. During the late civil war, Mr. Ball served the Union first as captain of volunteers in the campaign of West Virginia, and afterward as captain and aid-de-camp in the regular army in Virginia on the Rapidan and Rappahannock, in Ohio, and on the Cumberland, respectively, under Generals McDowell, Cox and Thomas. At the conclusion of the war he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law with great success and not a little celebrity, his reputation as a lawyer being well-known to the profession throughout the country.

THAYER, PROCTOR, physician and surgeon. Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Williamstown, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, October 16th, 1823. When seven years old he lost his father, Daniel Thayer, a farmer, and when of sufficient age was sent to Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, where he graduated at the age of nineteen in the scientific department. On leaving college, he taught school with the Rev. Samuel Bissell, of Twinsburg, until he decided to study medicine, for which purpose he entered the office of Dr. Delamater, in Cleveland. He graduated at the Cleveland Medical College, in 1849, and was associated in the practice of his profession with Dr. Delamater for the next ten years. In 1852 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Cleveland college, and in 1856 was chosen to fill the chair of anatomy and physiology, holding the position until 1862, when he took the chair of the principles and practice of surgery, with the addition of jurisprudence. During all this time he had a large medical and surgical practice. Believing that a thorough mastery of his profession necessitated a well-grounded knowledge of the principles of all other branches of scientific knowledge, and an acquaintance with the newest discoveries and processes, he was an assiduous student in mineralogy, geology, chemistry, philosophy and mathematics, being peculiarly gifted in the latter. The knowledge thus gathered enriched his college lectures and enlarged the minds of the students. In college management, he was an innovator of radical stamp. The system of reading his lectures was never adopted by him, and even the use of notes was abandoned. In eighteen hundred lectures delivered, not one was given from written notes, the object being to give information in the most direct and forcible manner, and to include the very latest facts. As he was a fluent lecturer, with a fine command of language and complete mastery of his subject, the lectures were always interesting and instructive, and their success led to the adoption of similar plans by other professors. Another innovation was that of lecturing on practical anatomy five months instead of five weeks, he holding that practical anatomy was the basis of the profession. As a surgeon, he was widely known to be a skillful and safe operator, and performed many of the most important operations with brilliant success.

His reputation as a fine clinical lecturer and demonstrator was well established. Outside his profession, he was a good citizen, who took an active interest in the public welfare, and was known to be a man of strong convictions, and of incorruptible honesty. He served in the city council for four years, with credit to himself and to the advantage of the public. At the breaking out of the war of Secession, he tendered his services, without compensation, to examine the soldiers who entered the Union ranks, and several thousands were so examined by him. No man was more enthusiastic and patriotic than himself, his time and money being freely given to the cause of the country. Later in the war, he entered the United States army, serving at the reduction of Forts Sumter, Moultrie and Wagner, after which he was given charge of the principal hospital for the wounded at Beaufort, South Carolina. He served also at Pittsburgh Landing and at Corinth. From the latter he brought some three hundred wounded men, distributing them along the way to Cincinnati. He was then honorably relieved from further service, and returned to the practice of his profession in Cleveland. Of progressive ideas, enthusiastic temperament, and energetic character, whatever he undertook he did with all his might, whether it was in a political, scientific, or civil cause, and with equal energy he opposed that which he believed not to be for the public good. In 1861 he married Miss Mary Ellen Mesurey, of Cleveland.

MCCOOK, ALEXANDER M., soldier, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, April 22d, 1831. He removed with his parents to Carroll county, Ohio, in 1831, and at the age of sixteen was appointed to a cadetship at West Point. He graduated July 1st, 1852, and received a brevet second-lieutenancy in the 3d infantry. May 14th, 1853, he was ordered to Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and joined company E, third infantry, in August, and in the summer of the following year was engaged in the campaign against the Apaches. June 30th, 1854, he was appointed second lieutenant, and in the following September, reported for duty at Fort Union, New Mexico. In February, 1866, he was appointed commissary in a campaign against the Utah Indians and other tribes. September 30th he reported for duty at cantonment Baryune, New Mexico. In March, 1856, he was appointed chief guide to an expedition against the Indians of Arizona; he also served as adjutant-general of the command. He participated in the battle of Gila river and in all the skirmishes of the campaign; when he again, in October, reported at cantonment Baryune. He was in command of that post from July to October, 1857, and in December following, received sixty days leave of absence. He was instructor of military tactics at West Point from January, 1858, to April, 1861, when he was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, as mustering and disbursing officer. Here he was appointed colonel of the 1st Ohio volunteer infantry, and on the 29th April, was assigned to the command of the Ohio camp, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In May he marched to the defense of Washington city, and May 14th was promoted to captain in the 3d United States infantry. He participated in the affair at Vienna, Virginia, and commanded the 1st Ohio in the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861, receiving commendation for the efficient manner in which he handled his regiment. In August he was again appointed colonel of the 1st Ohio volunteers, and in December was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, on the 14th October.



A. Thayer

and assumed command of the advance of the army at Nolin creek, Kentucky. He organized the 2d division, army of Ohio, and in February, 1862, led that division in the advance against Nashville. With the remainder of Buell's army he next marched toward Savannah, and April 7th, commanded his division in the second day's action at Pittsburgh Landing, again receiving the commendation of his superiors for the manner in which he handled his troops. At Corinth, he commanded the reserve of the army of Ohio. In June, General McCook marched with his division into East Tennessee. On the 17th July, he was appointed major-general of volunteers. In the advance from Louisville he commanded the 1st corps of the army of Ohio, and brought on the battle of Perryville contrary to the spirit of his instructions, and before the army was prepared to sustain him. The commanding general censured him for having thus undertaken a task beyond his strength, but left him in command of his division. Under General Rosecrans, McCook led his troops to Nashville in the latter part of October. December 26th, he moved against the rebels at Murfreesboro', and in the battle of Stone river, commanded the right wing, which was so suddenly routed by Bragg's onset. He displayed, as he always did, fine personal bravery. General Rosecrans, in the reorganization of his forces, assigned General McCook to the twentieth corps, army of the Cumberland, which he led through the Tullahoma campaign, and in the battle of Chickamauga, where he suffered a defeat. October 6th, 1863, he was relieved from command. The battle of Chickamauga led to much public and official censure. General McCook asked for a court-martial. The request was granted, and the finding relieved him from responsibility for the reverse to the Union arms. February 12th, 1865, he was assigned to the command of the eastern district of Arkansas. In the following May he was ordered to represent the War Department in the investigation of Indian affairs in the State of Kansas, and in the territories of New Mexico, Colorado, and Utah. October 21st, 1865, he was mustered out as major-general of volunteers, retaining his rank in the regular army, in which he soon after rose to a lieutenant-colonel.

FEARING, BENJAMIN DANA, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Harmar, Washington county, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Hon. Paul Fearing, moved to the West with the first colony of the "Ohio company," and at the first court organized in the Northwest Territory, was admitted an attorney, thus being the first lawyer in the territory. He was also the first delegate from the territory to the national Congress. Through his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Dana, who was also a member of the "Ohio company," and one of the first colony that founded Marietta, the subject of this sketch is a lineal descendant, of the fourth generation, from General Israel Putnam. His youth was spent in his native place, mostly in attendance upon schools, and at the age of nineteen, in 1856, he graduated from Marietta College. He then spent two years in business in Cincinnati, and the three following in Philadelphia. In 1861, while on a visit to Cincinnati, news came of the firing upon Fort Sumter, and on the second day following he enlisted in the "Zouave Guards," and started with them to Washington, District of Columbia. At the subsequent organization of regiments at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the "Guards" became company D, of the 2d Ohio volunteer infantry. With this regiment he proceeded to the imperiled capital, and thence to Virginia, under the

command of General Schenck. On this march he won his first promotion, being made fourth corporal of his company. He next entered the camp of the 36th Ohio infantry, to assist in drilling that regiment, and afterward he accompanied it to West Virginia. While in this service he received the appointment of first-lieutenant and adjutant to the 63d Ohio volunteer infantry, and, soon after, the appointment of major, with orders to report to Colonel Hildebrand, then recruiting the 77th regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry at Camp Putnam, Marietta. While General Grant was in front of Fort Donelson, orders came for the regiment to move at once to Paducah, Kentucky, and report to General Sherman, with a request to know "how soon the regiment would be ready to march." The superior officers being absent at the time, Major Fearing answered: "In an hour." By the first train and the first boat he was off, and his regiment was the first, out of nine ordered from Ohio, to report at Paducah to General Sherman. While Sherman was making an expedition for destroying the railroad bridges near the fuka, heavy rains caused a sudden rise in a bayou, which, taking effect upon Yellow creek, threatened to cut off the return of his division to the boats. Major Fearing was detailed to construct a bridge, and executed the work with such promptitude and effectiveness as to draw forth a complimentary notice from the general in command. At the battle of Shiloh, Colonel Hildebrand being in command of a brigade, the command of the regiment devolved upon Major Fearing, who was posted at Shiloh church, which was regarded by General Sherman as the key-point to his position. Realizing the importance of his post, he held it, gallantly repulsing the desperate charges of the enemy, until the lines, upon his right and left, were broken. The general commended the conduct of this regiment in its determined and protracted struggle for the position of the church, and in baffling the enemy in all his attempts to capture the battery. Major Fearing was now promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and reported to his new command in Ohio, the 92d Ohio volunteers. Colonel Van Vorhees being compelled by ill-health to resign, Lieutenant-Colonel Fearing was promoted to the colonelcy. After the fight at Hoover Gap, in which he participated, and the several engagements of the 4th division, 14th corps, his regiment formed a part of General Turchin's brigade at the battle of Chickamauga. While advancing to repel a charge of the enemy, Colonel Fearing was severely wounded, a minie ball having passed through the front part of his right, and the thick portion of his left thigh. When sufficiently recovered for partial duty, he was detailed on several court-martial at Cincinnati and Louisville, where he remained until March, 1864, when he returned to his command at Ringgold, Georgia. In the Atlanta campaign, Colonel Fearing's regiment took part in the several engagements, fighting in Turchin's brigade and Baird's division, and also in those following in the march to the sea. At Savannah he received a commission from President Lincoln as brevet brigadier-general, dating from December 2d, 1864, for "gallant and meritorious service during the long campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to Savannah." General Fearing was then assigned to General Morgan's division of the 14th corps, as commander of the 3d brigade. He participated in the campaign in the Carolinas, and at Averysboro held the left of the line. General Davis ordered General Fearing to "check the enemy and hold them if it cost the whole brigade." The charge of Fearing was made with

spirit and the fighting severe. The general had his horse shot under him, and was himself wounded, a ball having passed through his right hand, carrying away the thumb, forefinger, and a portion of the hand. Being permanently disabled for service in the field, he was mustered out of the service. As a private he took part in the first, and as commander of a brigade in the last, important battle of the war. On his retirement, he purchased an interest in a manufacturing company, and settled in Mansfield, Ohio, for a time. From 1866 to 1871, he traveled from seven to eight months during each year, in the interest of his firm, and in 1872 relinquished his relations with it. He then associated himself with Mr. T. J. Cochran, an old comrade in the army, in the manufacture and sale of oils, and in a general commission business, under the firm name of Cochran & Fearing, at Cincinnati, Ohio. This partnership still exists.

WILLIAMS, JOSEPH R., journalist, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, November 14th, 1808, and died June 15th, 1861, at Toledo, Ohio. His parents removed soon after his birth to New Bedford. His father, Captain Richard Williams, was a shipmaster, and held the office of postmaster of New Bedford. His mother was Rebecca (Smith) Williams, one of a numerous family, and a birthright member of the society of friends. He came from Puritan stock. He graduated at Harvard, in 1831, having held a high rank of scholarship. He then entered the office of "honest John" Davis, at Worcester, Massachusetts, to pursue the study of law. After completing his studies he was admitted to the bar and entered into partnership with John H. Clifford, of New Bedford (since governor of Massachusetts). In 1835, he went to Toledo, whence he removed to Constantine, Michigan, in 1839, where he became prominent in business and politics. He was three times whig candidate for Congress, but his party was then in a hopeless minority. He was twice candidate for United States Senator against General Cass, and was a member of the Michigan constitutional convention of 1850. He rendered the northwest good service as member of the river and harbor convention at Chicago in 1847, and chairman of the committee to furnish a statement of the commercial interests of the West, and the importance of increased protection to the inland navigation and commerce of the lakes and western waters. He was, in 1835, one of the founders of the *Toledo Blade*, it being through his suggestion that it received its name. To his energy and courage—when, in 1852, he returned to Toledo and assumed its proprietorship—the paper owed the great influence which it attained in the Northwest. During the Kansas and Nebraska troubles, he made a vigorous and uncompromising fight against the slave power, and labored with telling force in inaugurating the republican party in northern Ohio. In all matters wherein a principle was involved, he was steadfast, no matter what the consequences. In his editorial capacity he feared neither political parties nor great corporations, and acting upon this, while gaining respect for his opinions and his policy, and making many friends among those who appreciated a fearless and honest press, he frequently brought down powerful influences against him—which, however, failed to intimidate him in the full expression of his convictions, or to shake his consistency, decision and courage in upholding principles or measures which he believed to be right. But the labor of editing and conducting the business of a daily paper caused too great a strain on his strength. After continuing in the work about

three years he sold the *Toledo Blade*, and accepted an invitation at the hands of the Michigan legislature to assume the presidency of the Michigan Agricultural College, just being established, and the first institution of the kind in the country. Although not then a citizen of the State, the position, unsought, was urged upon him. This he prosecuted through the troubles and difficulties attendant upon a novel experiment, with ability, skill and far-sightedness, although he had an element of discord to contend with, of extreme religious bigotry within and political partisanship without. He held this position for about two years, and in 1861 he was elected to the Michigan senate, at the closing session of which he was elected president, *pro tem*. On the same day and immediately after the close of the session, he was seized with a serious attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, and while still weakened by this he repaired to Washington. This was during the stormy period of the commencement of the war. Here he recruited rapidly, and when an extra session of the legislature was called for 7th May, he hurried north to discharge his duties as president of the senate. Leaving his home for Lansing during the severity of a cold May storm, his health received a severe shock, from the effects of which he died, holding at that time by the resignation of his predecessor, the office of lieutenant-governor of the State of Michigan. He married in Buffalo, May 28th, 1844, Sarah R. Langdon, a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and youngest daughter of John Langdon, formerly a prominent shipping merchant of that place; likewise grand-niece of Governor John Langdon, of New Hampshire, member of the first Congress and signer of the constitution of the United States. Three daughters, Charlotte Langdon Williams, Sibyl Williams, and Rebecca Williams (now Cooper), were the result of this union, and, with their mother, survived him. He was always a friend of human rights, and believed in woman suffrage. His children inherited his advanced views and were warm friends of the cause. His wife, Sarah R. L. Williams has been for several years president of the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association, which movement also she warmly sustained in the *Toledo Sunday Journal*; imbuing from his breadth of view and vigor in attacking all forms of wrong, much of the needed hopefulness, in laboring for a cause which has made heavy drafts on the strength and courage of its advocates.

EGGLESTON, BENJAMIN, of Cincinnati, merchant and legislator, was born January 3d, 1816, at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York. He grew up and was educated among the romantic hills that border the Hudson. In 1831 his parents removed to Hocking county, Ohio, where, at the age of sixteen, he engaged in commercial pursuits, and was, for some years intimately associated with the business of the Ohio canal, then the only means of transportation between the great lakes and the Ohio river. He removed to Cincinnati in 1845, and entered into partnership with James Wilson, a leading merchant of that city. The firm of James Wilson & Co., continued their successful career until the death of James Wilson in 1867, when he was succeeded by his sons, and the style of the firm was changed to that of Wilson, Eggleston & Co., which still enjoys the untarnished reputation and unlimited confidence it has so long sustained in the mercantile world. Occupying numerous positions of trust and responsibility in the Queen City, State and National governments, during the last twenty-seven years, he has been

the recipient of unusual marks of respect and esteem from his fellow-citizens. As chairman of the board of public improvements, of the finance committee, president of council, and as representative in the Ohio senate and in Congress, he has been intimately associated with almost every public measure that concerned the welfare of the city of Cincinnati. During his term as chairman of the finance committee, in 1857, the coal famine occurred, and with his usual energy and humanity, he proceeded to secure an appropriation of \$100,000 to relieve the distressed, and which he obtained, despite the most determined opposition of interested parties, and at once reduced the price of coal from eighty cents to twenty-five cents per bushel. In 1863, a repetition of the coal famine occurred, and again Mr. Eggleston came to the front as the champion of the oppressed, and by his indomitable energy secured an appropriation of a similar amount, and averted the threatened calamity. Again, at another period of distress, incident to the outbreak of the war of Rebellion, when the families of the men who had gone forth, in response to their country's call, were left dependent upon those who remained at home, he devoted himself assiduously by his eloquence and determination, to the succor of these helpless women and children, from their impending peril. He secured an appropriation of \$100,000 from council, and disbursed it in small weekly sums to some 3,700 families, in this way preserving them from actual want until employment could be obtained. In January, 1862, a bill was presented in the Ohio senate to levy a tax of half a mill for the relief of the families of volunteers from the State. An amendment was offered making the amount three-fourths of a mill, which Mr. Eggleston supported with all his characteristic energy, and finally succeeded in carrying. He has always taken a leading part in the city improvements. It was due to his efforts that the legislature ceded to Cincinnati that portion of the canal extending from Broadway to the Ohio river, and the city council appropriately recognized this service by unanimously naming the street constructed over the sewer constructed through it "Eggleston avenue," in accordance with a suggestion coming from the legislature. In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the first Ohio district, defeating his democratic opponent by over 3,000 majority, though the district had been considered democratic. In 1866 he was unanimously nominated for reelection by the republican party, and was elected; his opponent this time being Hon. George H. Pendleton. His career in Congress was characterized by the same fearless ability which he had exhibited in the discharge of his other official duties. He drew and obtained the passage of the bill making Cincinnati a port of entry, and secured the first national appropriation for the enlargement of the Louisville canal. He stood firmly by his conviction of right and justice, during the impeachment of Andrew Johnson; and gave unremitting attention to securing the back-pay of soldiers, and the pensions of the widows and orphans of those who had sacrificed their lives for the Union. In 1868 he was renominated by the republicans, but General Peter W. Strader, his opponent, succeeded in securing the seat. Mr. Eggleston, however, did not relax his efforts for the promotion of the interests of his former constituency. He was largely interested in the *Cincinnati Chronicle* Company previous to its purchase of the *Cincinnati Times* in 1872, and consequently became a heavy stockholder in the later *Times* Company, of which he was elected president from its organization. He sold out his interest in

this company in 1878. In 1875 he was reelected to the board of councilmen, and is one of the most active members of the chamber of commerce. His intercourse with his fellow-men is marked by that frank and generous manner that leaves no doubt in the mind of any as to his real feelings and motives; and his speeches, like all his actions, possess that nervous energy that seldom fails to accomplish the desired result. Mr. Eggleston married at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1837, Miss L. M. Wagar, who died in 1864, leaving him two children. In April, 1867, he married Miss Mary E. Davis, daughter of the late John H. Davis, of Cincinnati, who also has borne him children.

GANO, DANIEL, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, near the mouth of the Little Miami river, May 29th, 1794, and died at Cincinnati, August 17th, 1873. His family was of French Huguenot descent. His grandfather, Rev. John Gano, was a Baptist minister of distinction, who organized the first Baptist church in the city of New York, and became its pastor in 1762. A native of New Jersey, he served as a brigade chaplain in the revolutionary army, and died at Frankfort, Kentucky, of which one of his sons was a founder, August 10th, 1804. His fourth surviving son, John S. Gano, father of Daniel, was one of the original settlers of 1788, of Columbia, Ohio, and, being a topographical engineer, commanded an advance party and surveyed the route for the march of General St. Clair's army into the Indian country, and was present at St. Clair's defeat, November 4th, 1791. He also commanded a company of one hundred and thirty-two men that marched to the battle-field during the following winter, buried the dead, and brought back over a thousand stand of arms, with several cannon, etc., which had been left behind in the retreat. He took an active part in the war of 1812, and held commissions, as captain, major, brigadier, and major-general of the 1st division of Ohio militia, from December 1st, 1803, until 1818, when he removed to Covington, Kentucky, of which he was then principal proprietor. He was the first prothonotary of Hamilton county, and served as clerk of the county court, from its organization until his removal to Kentucky. He died at his home in Covington, January 1st, 1822. The mother of Daniel Gano was a daughter of William Goforth, the first judge appointed for Hamilton County. During Daniel's infancy, his parents removed from Columbia to Cincinnati, where one of the first schools he attended was kept by Edward Harrigan, of Fort Washington. When he was but thirteen years old he rode eleven hundred miles on horseback, through the wilderness and across the mountains, to Providence, Rhode Island, accompanied by his uncle, Dr. Stephen Gano, then pastor of the first Baptist church of that place, who had organized the first church of that denomination in the Miami purchase, at Columbia, in 1790. At Providence, Daniel entered Brown University, but soon abandoning the college, returned to Cincinnati and entered his father's office as assistant clerk, shortly afterward becoming his deputy. He retained this position until 1818, when his father resigned, and he was appointed clerk instead, continuing to hold this office until 1856, except during a few months when General W. H. Harrison held the clerkship. At the date above named, he retired from the position, having, with the exception noted, fulfilled its duties forty-five years. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Gano was commissioned, by the governor of Ohio, as aide to the major-general, after which he was reappointed and held his

commission, with the rank of major, under Major-General James Findlay, who succeeded his father, until the death of the general. He assisted in preparing, mustering, and paying detachments of men during the war of 1812. His life was a busy and useful one, and few of its early citizens did more than he toward building up and improving Cincinnati, or contributed more to its material prosperity. By his individual exertions and influence, he secured the location of the Miami canal, and procuring plans from New York, had the first five canal-boats built and equipped, operating them by agents. He was one of the originators, in 1827, of the first agricultural society in Hamilton county, and bestowed much attention on agricultural and horticultural experiments and advancement. He was also actively interested in the improvement of all kinds of stock, and published an illustrated treatise on "Blooded Horses in the West," in 1831. Among interesting incidents of his life in Cincinnati, was an entertainment given by Major Gano, at his house, to General Lafayette, during the latter's visit to the city in 1824, at which Lafayette revived his recollections of his host's grandfather, Rev. John Gano, mentioned above, whom he had known in the Revolutionary army. Major Gano was the last survivor of seven—including Judge Jacob Burnet and Rev. Timothy Flint, who presided over the seven days' debate between Alexander Campbell and Robert Owen, on the "Evidences of Christianity, etc.," held at Cincinnati, April 13th, 1829, which created great interest at the time. Many years before his death, he became interested in Dr. Samuel Thompson's botanical system of medicine, and, as an amateur practitioner, did much important service during the cholera season of 1832. He gave some attention also to animal magnetism, and, later, to spiritualism. An earnest advocate of freedom, he at one time liberated three families of slaves, and it may be said, was always disposed to favor reforms and aid in progressive movements of all kinds. Major Gano married Rebecca Hunt Lawrence, daughter of Benjamin Lawrence, at Cincinnati, September 25th, 1816; issue, six children, only two of whom survived their father: Stephen and Henrietta G., wife of Henry A. Chittenden.

WILLEY, GEORGE, attorney and advocate, of Cleveland, was born in Boston, Mass., January 2d, 1821. He was a son of Newton Willey, a prominent merchant, and largely connected with iron and ship interests in that city. Until the age of fourteen, when his father died, he received instruction at the Boston schools. Under the guardianship of his uncle, Judge John W. Willey, he spent four years at Jefferson college, in Washington, Pennsylvania, where he graduated. He then came to Cleveland, where, after pursuing the study of the law a year in the office of Judge Willey, and another with Bolton & Kelly, he was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1843, he united with the late John E. Cary, in a law partnership which continued for many years. During the years in which a growing practice occupied a large portion of his efforts and time, he still gave much attention to the cultivation of literary tastes, as well as to the study of subjects connected with the educational institutions of the city. His abilities as a public speaker and writer upon the fine arts and subjects of popular science, made him a favorite lecturer upon these and kindred topics. Expending great study in his investigations and researches and great care in the style of his addresses, his lectures before popular assemblies were models of elegant diction, and full of useful and

interesting points. His strong interest in the cause of education brought him fully into sympathy and co-operation with a large number of energetic and public-spirited men. The public schools of this city were in their infancy. It was his aim to organize the schools upon a plan which should be as efficient in giving the people's children the highest and best education as they advanced in years, as it had been in conferring merely primary instructions. In spite of much prejudice, the establishment of thoroughly graded schools and of high schools was after a long contest fully adopted, and the public schools made the pride and ornament of the city of Cleveland. During several years next following 1845, he filled the position of acting manager and superintendent of the public schools, and no one who had knowledge of the rapid strides which the schools made in those years toward perfection of organization and successful results can doubt that his labors were effective and important. His printed reports were full and exhaustive on all the topics connected with systems of teaching, and the policy to be pursued by the authorities in fostering the education of the city's youth. These reports had more than a local influence and circulation. As treatises on education they were considered valuable additions to the literature upon the subjects of which they treated, and are said to have largely assisted in the formation of public opinion and in giving the results of difficult experiments to other educators through the cities of the West. It was to his wisdom and energies that the city was largely indebted for our public school system, the perfection of which was so great that for many years no private school could prosper in the city of Cleveland. The breadth of his views and the healthy influence exerted by him in their adoption were happily described by the first high school teacher in Cleveland, since become an author of valuable text books, who, writing in reference to Mr. Willey's labors, said: "His mind is remarkably well balanced, and he sees the relative values of knowledge better than any man I ever knew. It was just here that he made himself so valuable in the early organization of our schools and in forming plans of instruction. Enthusiastic teachers are exceedingly apt to get into narrow channels and see but a few things at a time. Willey, with his broad and splendid views, in half an hour's talk would fetch them out into clearer seas, and show them the big earth. These broader and more philosophical notions of 'education for the million,' especially characterized our schools while Mr. Willey was secretary of the board of education eight or ten years." At the bar he maintained a position as practitioner and advocate to which but few attain. His natural gifts, physical and mental, were thoroughly disciplined and cultivated. The resources which an excellent education, a wide range of classical, scientific and literary studies, and that very extensive variety of experience which a large legal practice affords, enabled him to give to his public efforts at the bar a strength and wealth of expression which never failed to interest all who listened. His practice was largely devoted to those special departments of the law which embraced the transactions of a large commercial and manufacturing seaport. He was therefore chiefly engaged in cases in the admiralty courts and to those arising under the patent laws. In these broad fields of practice he was acknowledged to have made, by virtue of his thorough research and originality of views, valuable contributions to the science of maritime law, and to have had no superior in the qualities necessary to a mastery of the scientific principles



Geo Henry

and technical difficulties of the patent laws: When President Grant was elected, he appointed Mr. Willey United States attorney for the northern district of Ohio, and again on his second election renewed his commission as such officer. He at times filled the chair of president of the Library Association and of the Cleveland Homœopathic College, and was officially connected with other public institutions. His official duties as United States attorney were discharged with fidelity and ability, in connection with his varied and general legal practice.

JOHNSTON, JOHN, was born near Ballyshannon, Ireland, March 25th, 1775, and died in Washington City, February 18th, 1861. His paternal ancestors went from Scotland into Ireland in the service of the Protestant king, William, and being officers, were rewarded with estates near Enniskillen, county of Fermanagh. His maternal ancestors, named Barnard, were Huguenots, who fled from persecution in France and took refuge in Ireland. His father, Stephen Johnston, emigrated from northern Ireland about the year 1785, and settled in Perry county, Pennsylvania. In his seventeenth year he accompanied Samuel Creigh to the West, as an attaché of the quartermaster's department of General Wayne's army; passing the winter of 1794-95 at Bourbon Court House, now Paris, Kentucky. Returning to Philadelphia, he was for several years employed as clerk in the War Department under Henry Dearborn, who succeeded Washington as general commanding the United States army. He was an officer of the military escort of honor delegated by the governor of Pennsylvania on the occasion of Washington's retirement from the Presidency, and also upon the inauguration of President Adams; and as the secretary of a Masonic lodge in Philadelphia, participated in the obsequies to General Washington in the winter of 1800. He was commissioned by President Madison, and was employed under General Harrison, as Indian agent at Piqua, Ohio, for nearly thirty years having control of the affairs of ten thousand Indians, including the Miamis, Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandottes, Pottawattamies, Chippewas, Ottawas, Senecas, some Kickapoos, Sankees and Kaskaskias, among whom Bucking Chilas, Little Turtle, Black Hoof and Brighthorn, otherwise known as John, were the influential chiefs. He gave great satisfaction to the government and to the tribes under his charge, but was removed for political reasons by President Jackson in 1829. Subsequently in 1841-42, he was appointed by President Harrison to negotiate for a treaty of cession of the Wyandottes, the last of the native tribes of Ohio, and for their removal beyond the Mississippi, and in the consummation of this important work won great commendation both from the government and the red-men. The English novelist, Charles Dickens, was present on the occasion, and makes favorable mention of the circumstance in his "Notes on America." Colonel Johnston also served in the war of 1812. In 1844 he was a delegate to the whig convention in Baltimore, rode on horseback the whole way from his home in Piqua, Ohio, and made speeches for "Harry" Clay along the route. He was one of the founders of the Episcopal church in Ohio, being an early associate of that venerable pioneer, Bishop Chase. Assisted by his excellent wife, he established the first Sunday-school in Miami county. He was actively prominent in the establishment of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, of which he was one of the first trustees. He was also a trustee of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, a member of

the Historical Society of Wisconsin, of the Antiquarian Society of Massachusetts, and president of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. In 1859 he was appointed by President Buchanan one of the visiting board to West Point. His wife was Rachel Robinson of a Quaker family of Philadelphia, who bore him fifteen children, fourteen of whom reached their majority. Three of his sons were distinguished government officers—Captain A. R. Johnston was killed in the battle of San Pasquales in the Mexican war, and Lieutenant Stephen Johnston made an honorable record in the navy. James Adams Johnston, at the beginning of the war of Secession, left a lucrative position in New York City, and enlisted as a private in the 9th New York volunteer infantry, in which he served about a year, and then was honorably discharged, that he might take a commission in an Ohio regiment, and this he immediately did, being commissioned a captain in the 75th Ohio infantry. He was killed in the battle at Alexandria, Virginia, in September, 1862. Highly complimented by his colonel for his brave and gallant bearing in places of danger, he enjoyed the esteem of both officers and men. Only two of his children survive, William Barnard Johnston of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Jefferson Patterson of Dayton. Mr. Patterson was at the time of his death a member of the State general assembly. He was a son of Colonel Robert Patterson, one of Ohio's earliest pioneers, who assisted in laying out the cities of Cincinnati and Dayton. William Barnard Johnston has been for nearly forty years a merchant of the Queen City. He was born at Upper Piqua, Ohio, January 26th, 1824, began his business career when thirteen years old, as clerk in the dry goods store of Messrs. McCoy, in Columbus, Ohio, removed to Cincinnati about the year 1842, and some years later embarked in the dry goods jobbing trade with his brother-in-law, John D. Jones—now deceased—under the firm name of J. D. & C. Jones & Co. More recently the firm has been William B. Johnston & Co. In November, 1866, he married Josephine, daughter of Loring R. Brownell of Piqua, Ohio. Two children were born from this union.

NOBLE, THOMAS SATTERWHITE, of Cincinnati, artist and principal of the McMicken School of Design, was born in 1835, at Lexington, Kentucky, and is the eldest son of Thomas Hart Noble and Rosamond (Johnson) Noble. Love of art was a predominant feature in both parents, but it was from his maternal grandfather, Leroy Johnson, a gentleman of a refined and highly cultivated mind, that he inherited the imaginative faculty, the power so essential to success in an artist. To the poetic element, on that side of the family, was added the practical good sense which characterized his father. At an early age our subject made pictures for his playfellows, and with the proceeds of his crude labors, purchased materials for the production of others. His little patrons were generous, and he was sensible of their appreciation, and grateful for their assistance. These were the sources and means of his inspiration, and with these were coupled, as he advanced in years and experience, a determination to excel in the profession to which he had now devoted himself. All his aspirations were directed to this end. Even the impressions made in his boyhood by the pictorial portions of his books, are still fresh on his memory, and his criticisms of them then have been since found to be correct. At the age of twenty-one, in 1856, Mr. Noble went to Paris, France, full of hope, and sanguine of ultimate success in his

art. He there entered the academy of Thomas Couture, the eminent historical painter, and remained three years, working industriously under the severely critical eye of that famous master. On his return to the United States, the fame of his qualifications having preceded him, he was, through the influence of Messrs. Larz Anderson and G. W. Nichols, elected by the board of directors to the responsible position of principal of the Cincinnati School of Design, a department of the McMicken University, of that city. Under his faithful and competent superintendence, this school has made very considerable progress, and gives promise of becoming a center of American art, reflecting the highest credit on its founder and supporters. The following is a list of Professor Noble's principal works: "Emancipated, a Sketch from Life;" "The Slave Mart, in the Republic of America;" "John Brown on his Way to Execution;" "Margaret Garner;" "Witch Hill in 1692;" "Fugitive Negroes During the War;" "The Whiskey Distillery;" "The Price of Blood—a Planter Selling his Son;" "The Jester;" "Winter Quarters;" "Nemesis;" "The Young Artist;" "The Rehearsal;" "Idle Dreams;" "The China Painter;" "Italian Image Vender;" "Art Devotion," etc. In 1868, Mr. Noble married Miss Caroline Hogan, and has a family of five children. Still in the prime of life, he has a future full of promise.

ALLEN, JOHN W., lawyer, of Cleveland, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1802. His father, John Allen, a lawyer by profession, was a native of the pleasant town of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where William Cullen Bryant began life as a lawyer and made Green river famous in one of his earliest and sweetest poems. Removing to Connecticut, he became a representative of that State in the last Congress held in Philadelphia. He left Litchfield at sixteen years of age and moved to Chenango county, New York, where he received a fair classical education and studied law. He next removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1825, and after one year's necessary study and residence commenced the practice of law in 1826. From 1831 to 1835 inclusive, he was elected annually president of the village corporation, and mayor of the city of Cleveland in 1841. In 1835-37, he represented the district of which Cuyahoga county was a part in the Ohio senate, and in 1836 was elected to Congress, commencing with the extra session called in September, 1837. He was reelected in 1838. In the division of parties of that day he was a whig, and by reason of his admiration of and devotion to the person and public policy of Henry Clay, he was classed with a large party who were designated as old line Clay whigs. He was among the first to appreciate the necessities of the State for better internal communication, and to foresee the advantages to the growth and commercial prosperity of Cleveland from railroad facilities, and the original mover and efficient worker in those early enterprises which resulted so advantageously in developing the resources of the State and accelerating the population and wealth of cities, and happily he lived to see like enterprises, of which he was the father in Ohio, extended over all the States westward and the iron rail laid to the Pacific. He discussed the subject of railroads in the newspapers and otherwise, as early as 1837, and made some movements in the direction of such enterprises, but without practical avail on account of the financial embarrassments of the country following that period, and perhaps for the further reason that his enterprising spirit was a few years in advance of his contemporaries.

In 1836 he was mainly instrumental in procuring the legislative charter for the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, and traversed the line of the river to awaken the people to its advantages and to obtain subscription to the stock, procuring the first subscription of \$100,000 thereon. He became the first president of the company, and by his zealous activity and adroit management in the face of apathetic rival interests and open opposition, secured its success doubtless many years before it otherwise would have existed. He was, for a time, one of the five commissioners of the State charged with the duty of putting into operation and managing the State Bank of Ohio and its several branches, and under whose supervision it proved a sound and admirable banking system. In 1850 he was appointed, under a resolution of the legislature, the agent of the State to investigate the claims of the State against the national government, growing out of the grants of land in aid of canals, which occupied him five years at Washington. He was eminently successful in the service and his labors were of great value to the State. He received from President Grant, in 1870, the appointment of postmaster at Cleveland, and his commission was renewed in 1874. He performed the duties of his office efficiently, devoting his whole time and attention thereto. His official intercourse, like his social, was admirable in manner and spirit, enhancing the public regret that he should retire from public duties. He resigned the office of postmaster in January, 1875. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ann Maria Perkins, of Warren, Ohio, who died early. His second was Miss Harriet C. Mather, of New London county, Connecticut. Four children were born to them, two sons and two daughters.

PARSONS, RICHARD C., lawyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born October 10th, 1826, at New London, Connecticut. His father was a merchant of New York city, a gentleman of large business capacity and remarkable for his benevolence and sterling character. He died in 1832, at the age of thirty-nine years. His grandfather was Rev. David Parsons, D. D., of Amherst, Massachusetts, an eminent clergyman, whose ministry, with that of his father, over the Presbyterian church of Amherst, continued uninterruptedly through a period of eighty years. The wife of Rev. David Parsons was a sister of the late Chief Justice Williams of Connecticut, and a niece of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He received a liberal education in New England. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, where he studied law with Charles Stetson, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1851. He at once took a prominent position, and gave promise of a brilliant future in the line of his chosen profession. But political life had strong attractions for him, and he immediately entered upon that series of official engagements which have occupied him till now. In 1852 he was elected a member of the city council of Cleveland, and the following year was chosen president of that body. In 1857 he was elected to the Ohio legislature, and was reelected in 1859, and chosen speaker of the house of representatives. He was the youngest person that had filled that position. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules, his prompt and vigorous address and great personal popularity secured his election with little opposition. In 1861 he was tendered the mission to Chili, by President Lincoln, which he declined. He was subsequently appointed consul at Rio Janeiro, where he served one year with great advantage to our commercial



N. T. Payne

and maritime interests at that port. Returning to Cleveland he was appointed, in 1862, collector of internal revenue of the Twentieth district, which position he filled for four years, when he was removed by Andrew Johnson, because he refused to give in his adherence to the "Johnson party." In 1866 he was appointed marshal of the supreme court of the United States, and after serving six years, resigned. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress, as a republican, from the Twentieth Congressional district of Ohio, receiving 13,101 votes, against 10,377 for Selah Chamberlain, the candidate of the democrats and liberals. In Congress he was at once placed on important committees, on which he served with industry and marked ability; bringing to the consideration of every subject of national welfare a sound and well-informed mind, that embraced the interests of the whole country; and also energetically and persistently promoting the manufacturing and commercial interests of his district. Through his intelligent and well-directed efforts, he procured the appropriation for the breakwater at the port of Cleveland, a work of inestimable value to the commercial interests of that city. His Congressional career was marked by a wise patriotism and enlarged statesmanship, honorable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. Indeed his whole public life, thus far, has proved him a thoroughly capable, energetic, and upright public servant, meeting promptly and fully all the demands made on him in the various positions of responsibility to which he has been called by his fellow-citizens. In 1877, in company with William Perry Fogg, he purchased the newspaper establishment known as the *Cleveland Herald*, and became editor-in-chief of that journal. The paper under his control has attracted public attention widely, and its editorial columns are said to be equal to those of any journal in the country. Mr. Parsons is regarded as one of the ablest and most industrious writers upon the press, and perhaps outside of New York City no journal has a higher reputation for ability and enterprise, or is more generally quoted than is the *Herald*. In early life he married a daughter of Hon. Samuel Starkweather, a prominent jurist and politician.

PAYNE, NATHAN P., merchant, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born there August 13th, 1837. He was the oldest son of Hon. Henry B. Payne. His elementary education was received in the public schools of Cleveland. It was proposed that he should take the scientific course at Brown University, and, to fit him for entering on this course, he attended Pierce Academy, at Middleborough, Massachusetts; but a severe illness prevented him continuing his studies, and he returned home. In 1855, his health being somewhat improved, he took charge of the McIntosh nurseries at Cleveland, hoping the exercise and open-air occupation would tend to fully restore his health. In 1857, having received benefit from his two years' rest from study, he entered the employ of Perry, Cross & Co., coal dealers, at Cleveland. In course of time the firm was changed to Cross, Payne & Co., and finally to Payne, Newton & Co., he being the senior partner. The firm is widely known throughout the lake region for its extensive business of mining and shipping Brier Hill and Massillon coal. He is an active and enterprising business man, a patriotic and public-spirited citizen, and enjoys great popularity with all classes of citizens and with men of all shades of political opinions. This fact was strikingly demonstrated at the spring election of 1875, when he was unani-

mously nominated for mayor of Cleveland by the democrats and liberals, and was elected by a majority of about two thousand, although the city had for a long series of years been republican, and he was a decided democrat. His inaugural message was comprehensive and incisive, and bore strong indications that jobbery and corruption would be rooted up, and that important reforms and investigations would be entered upon. Though a thorough business man, keenly alive to every thing in the way of business enterprises, he has done a large amount of public service, and always to the satisfaction of his constituents. He served two terms in the board of education and six years in the city council, and his record in both these bodies was that of a hard-working, able and influential member. In business and public life he has always favored and aided enterprises calculated to foster and develop the prosperity of Cleveland. He has fully maintained the high character for honor, integrity and incorruptibility, which, in business or politics, has ever distinguished the Payne family of Cleveland.

MANSFIELD, EDWARD D., of Warren county, Ohio, author, journalist and statistician, was born August, 1801, in New Haven, Connecticut, the son of Jared Mansfield, scientist, professor at West Point Military Academy, and surveyor-general of the Northwest Territory, who died in 1830, after a career of great usefulness to his country. The parentage and education of Edward D. Mansfield were such as to prepare him to be a man of wide influence, his father being one of the first scholars of the day. He accompanied his father to West Point in 1815, and after graduating in June 1819, was appointed lieutenant of engineers. His mother, a literary and religious lady, preferred that her son should not continue in the army. At her suggestion he applied himself to literary studies at Farmington, Connecticut, during the year 1820, and finally graduated with high honors at Princeton College, New Jersey, in September, 1822. He afterward studied law under Judge Gould of Litchfield, Connecticut, for two years, and moved to Cincinnati in 1825. Here he entered into a law partnership with the late Professor Mitchel, the eminent astronomer, but as lawyers, the firm was not successful, the members of it being more given to scientific and literary investigation than to the dry details of the law. The professional life of Mr. Mansfield was, therefore, of short duration. In 1826 he canvassed the city of Cincinnati for material which he put into shape, and in connection with Mr. Benjamin Drake, published as a directory for that year. Mr. Mansfield was now started on a literary career. In 1834 he brought out the "Political Grammar," still published as the "Political Manual." The work was well received, and adopted as a text-book in many schools throughout the country. In the same year he published the "Utility of Mathematics;" in 1845, "The Legal Rights of Women;" in 1846, the "Life of General Winfield Scott;" in 1848, the "Mexican War;" in 1850, "American Education;" in 1855, "Memoirs of Daniel Drake;" in 1868, the "Life of General Grant." From 1836 to 1848 he rendered good service to society as editor of the *Cincinnati Chronicle*, and from 1849 to 1852, as editor of the *Chronicle and Atlas*. During the year 1857 he was editor of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, and from 1853 to 1871 of the *Railroad Record*. His reports upon the condition of the State, materially and morally, are the best representation ever given of a territory of equal extent. As an editor and contributor, he was remarkable for his impartiality

and fairness, and has been one of the most extensive newspaper writers in the country. In the management of his papers he did much to develop the talent for writing in others. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote some of her first productions for his paper. As a politician, Mr. Mansfield supported the whig party with all his ability. He advocated the doctrine of a protective tariff on the ground that only by discrimination in favor of the products of home labor, could the condition of the American workingman be kept better than that of European laborers. No man has done more in his day for the triumph of the republican party. In 1879, in his seventy-eighth year, he published his "Personal Memoirs," social, political and literary, extending over the years 1803 to 1843, a work of great public interest. Mr. Mansfield is known and esteemed by a wide circle of friends. He is simple in his habits, easy of approach, and cheerful and sympathetic in his intercourse with men. In religion he is broad and charitable. He has been honored by the most prominent literary corporations of the country with the degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, and doctor of laws.

CAMPBELL, LEWIS D., lawyer and congressman, was born in Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, August 9th, 1811. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, emigrated from the Highlands of Scotland and settled in Virginia and Pennsylvania. His father, Samuel Campbell, was born in Virginia and emigrated to the territory northwest of the Ohio in 1796, settling in the Miami valley. When of suitable age, he attended school in Franklin until he was fourteen years old, when he was transferred to the farm on which he labored until he was seventeen. From 1828 until 1831 he served an apprenticeship in the office of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. In the latter year he went to Hamilton, Ohio, where he published a weekly newspaper advocating the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency. While editing his journal he studied law, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar. He soon acquired a large and profitable practice. In 1848 Mr. Campbell was elected a representative in Congress over General Baldwin; in 1850 over Judge Vance; in 1852, 1854 and 1856 over Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and in 1870 over Hon. R. C. Schenck. During his first service in Congress, from 1849 until 1853, slavery was the all-absorbing question. He participated prominently in the debates, and uniformly maintained the position that while the Southern States should enjoy all their rights guaranteed by the Constitution, slavery should be excluded from the territories by congressional enactment. In the Thirty-third Congress, when the great question of repealing the Missouri compromise came before the House of Representatives, he was selected, in a conference of the opposition members, as their leader on the floor. Being a good parliamentarian and a ready debater, with a good voice, he discharged the duties thus assigned him, during that long and ever-memorable struggle, with eminent satisfaction to the friends of freedom, who met in discussion the ablest men of the South. The discussion between him and Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the relative advantages of free and slave labor, gave him rank with the ablest debaters of Congress. At the opening of the Thirty-fourth Congress, Mr. Campbell received the votes of a large majority of his party for the speakership, and would probably have been elected had he continued to be a candidate. But in consequence of pledges exacted of him which he thought would dishonor him if made, he peremptorily withdrew his

name, and Hon. N. P. Banks was elected. During this Congress, Mr. Campbell served as chairman of the ways and means committee, and the duties thus devolving upon him were discharged with great ability. Among the measures reported by him which became laws, was the tariff act of 1857, which levied the lowest average duties on imports of any act passed within the last half century. It was during this Congress that Preston S. Brooks made the assault on Charles Sumner in the old Senate chamber. Mr. Campbell was one of the first to reach the senator after he was stricken down; the following day he introduced the resolution for an investigation, was chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, and made a report for the expulsion of Brooks. The challenge which the latter subsequently sent Mr. Burlingame was one of the fruits of the assault on Mr. Sumner. Upon the pressing request of Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Campbell took charge of the affair as his friend—General Joseph Lane, of Oregon, being the friend of Mr. Brooks. When the war of the Rebellion commenced, Mr. Campbell at once ardently espoused the cause of the Union. In the spring and summer of 1861, he assisted in raising several regiments. In autumn following, he organized the 69th Ohio regiment, and was commissioned as its colonel. In the winter of 1861-62, he was in command at Camp Chase, where he received, and kept as prisoners of war, the officers taken at Fort Donelson and in other battles. In April following, he went under orders with his regiment to Tennessee, where he served in the army of the Cumberland until the failure of his health unfitted him for the service, and he reluctantly retired. In 1866, Mr. Campbell was appointed minister to Mexico—the successor to Hon. Thomas Corwin. In November of that year, accompanied by General Sherman, he proceeded on his mission. The French army of occupation and other forces of Maximilian were then in Mexico, holding the capital and other principal cities. President Juarez and his cabinet officers had been driven to a point near the northwestern border. Failing to reach the government of that republic in its then migratory condition, Mr. Campbell was directed by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, to make his official residence, temporarily, in New Orleans. He remained there until June following, when, tired of that kind of service abroad, he resigned. Elected to the Forty-second Congress, he served through his term, and, in April, was elected a delegate to the convention to revise and amend the constitution of Ohio. After that convention assembled at Columbus, he was elected, on the 22d May, its vice-president by a unanimous vote. In politics, Mr. Campbell commenced his career in the school of Clay, Webster, and others, and was always an active member of the whig party until its dissolution. Subsequently he was identified with the republican party. After the war of the Rebellion closed he left that party, believing that by its reconstruction and other acts it had abandoned the principles upon which the war had been prosecuted, and that its measures of centralization were anti-republican, and of imperial tendency, and he has since coöperated with the democratic party. Since retirement from public life, Mr. Campbell has been engaged in agricultural pursuits on his large and fertile farm on the great Miami river, near the city of Hamilton, in which he resides. He married the only daughter of John Reilly, deceased, who at the age of seventeen volunteered as a soldier of the revolution. In 1789, he emigrated to the Northwestern Territory, and settled where Cincinnati now stands.



GEN. JAMES FINLAY.

FINDLAY, JAMES, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1779. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Smith) Findlay, who had a family of seven sons, viz: John, William, James, Samuel, Jonathan, Thomas and Nathan. With the exception of Samuel, who died young, these were all, more or less, prominent and distinguished men. In politics they were democrats and held offices of distinction. John, the eldest, was member of Congress from the Chambersburg district, Pennsylvania. William was in Congress from 1803 to 1817, was governor of Pennsylvania from 1817 to 1820, and United States senator from 1821 to 1827. About the year 1795 James, the third son (and subject of this brief sketch), with his wife, Jane (Irwin) Findlay, removed to Ohio, by way of Virginia and Kentucky, traveling on horseback, and eventually settled in Cincinnati, then a small village. Here for a number of years he filled the position of receiver of public moneys in the land office. In 1805-6 he served as mayor of Cincinnati, and again in 1810-11. In the war of 1812 he served as colonel of a regiment, and was present at Hull's surrender of Detroit. For his meritorious conduct in the war he was shortly afterward promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of the Ohio State militia, in which capacity he served for a considerable period. He erected Fort Findlay, from which the town of Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, derives its name. Naturally reserved in his manner, he presented to strangers an air of austerity; but to those who knew him he was the soul of kindness and geniality. He possessed great decision of character, was just in all his dealings with men and maintained through life an unsullied reputation. He died in Cincinnati in the year 1835.

STARKWEATHER, SAMUEL, lawyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in the village of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. His father, Hon. Oliver Starkweather, was an extensive and successful manufacturer, and grandson of Hon. Ephraim Starkweather, who was prominent among the patriots of the Revolution. He worked on a farm until nearly seventeen, when he began to fit himself for college. He entered Brown University and graduated with the second honors of his class in 1822. Being soon after his graduation appointed tutor, he remained at the university, filling that position with entire acceptance till 1824, when he resigned and began the study of the law with Judge Swift, of Windham, Connecticut. Subsequently he attended the lectures of Chancellor Kent, of New York. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio at Columbus in the winter of 1826-27, and soon after settled in Cleveland. His legal learning and ability were soon recognized throughout northern Ohio. He took a prominent position in the politics of the day, being an earnest advocate of the principles of the democratic party, then clearly defined, and warmly supported the administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren. He was collector of customs for this district and superintendent of lighthouses under their administrations. In 1844 he was elected mayor of the city of Cleveland; reelected in 1845, and again elected in 1857 for two years. And to his efforts the city is largely indebted for those improvements which tended to its prosperity and beauty. He also took special interest in the schools, and he united his powerful influence with Messrs. Andrew Freese and Charles Bradburn to secure the establishment of the first high school in the city of Cleveland, which was the first established in the West, in connection with common schools. He was very active in advocating and promoting those railroad schemes

which so greatly benefited Cleveland. He was particularly instrumental in pushing forward to completion the Cleveland and Columbus railroad, taking hold of the enterprise when many of its friends had become greatly discouraged. In 1852 he was the first judge elected to the court of common pleas for Cuyahoga county under the new State constitution; and his five years of service marked him as an able and upright judge, and on his retirement he carried with him the esteem and respect of the bar and the community generally. After his retirement from the bench he led a rather quiet and retired life, not engaging actively in public affairs, except on leading occasions, when his superior gifts as a speaker were called into requisition by his fellow-citizens, as on the occasion of the grand reception given to Van Buren in 1840, the magnificent reception tendered by the city to Kossuth, the dedication of Woodland cemetery, and many other occasions when a man of culture and oratorical powers was demanded.

WATTERSON, MOSES GEORGE, lawyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born January 12th, 1835, at Warrensville, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. He was the fourth son of a family of eleven children. His parents were natives of the Isle of Man, and came to America in 1827. He was sent to the common district schools in his native town till he was old enough to be put to a trade. When about sixteen his father set him to learn the shoemaker's trade; but the ambitious boy had higher aims, and after eighteen months' service he quit the bench and began to prepare for college at Twinsburgh, under Rev. Samuel Bissell, a well-known and popular instructor. His strength of character was conspicuous at this period, for during the whole of his preparatory course, subsequently through his college experience, he met daily expenses by daily toil, working with a tenacity of purpose that no hardship could discourage nor self-denial weaken. Severe manual labor, often for a mere pittance, occupied many hours of the day; the intellectual labor was carried on while fellow-students slept. He entered Western Reserve College in 1856, and graduated in 1860 with the highest honors, being the valedictorian of his class. After graduating he taught school for a year at Kinsman, Ohio, and was also for a year principal of the Mayflower Grammar School, in Cleveland. During the vacation of the last collegiate year he studied law with Kelly & Griswold, eminent attorneys of Cleveland, and on leaving the Mayflower school he completed his studies with the same firm, and was admitted to the bar in 1864, under Judge Bolton. In the spring of that year he enlisted as a private, and went to Washington with the one hundred day's men. After his return he began the practice of his profession, occupying a desk in the office of Kelly & Griswold, and continued till the spring of 1866, when he was appointed by Mayor Chapin his private secretary. He was also made secretary of the board of improvements. The same year he was elected to the board of education from the Sixth ward, and was appointed its secretary and held this position six years. He continued a member of the board for nine years; was elected its president in 1874, and reelected in 1875 without a dissenting vote, both parties uniting. He continued in the mayor's office as private secretary since his first appointment, in 1866; and although a pronounced republican he served under seven democratic administrations. He had rare executive ability; and few excelled him as a presiding officer. He took especial interest in the public schools; thoroughly appreciating their im-

portance, he always gave his earnest and hearty support to wisely-directed efforts for their improvement; indeed every measure involving the welfare of society found in him a warm friend and earnest advocate. He was highly esteemed by all classes of his fellow-citizens. His integrity and uprightness of character were never questioned. In 1868 he married Miss Helen Farrand, of Cleveland.

STRUTHERS, THOMAS, of Warren, Ohio, railroad constructor and iron manufacturer, was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1803. His father, John Struthers, of Scotch descent, moved from Maryland to Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1776, and removed again, in 1798, to Trumbull county, where he settled, became one of the leading men among the pioneer settlers, opened up a fine farm, built mills, and, erecting a small blast furnace, became a pioneer iron manufacturer, but subsequently met with business misfortunes and lost much of his property. The son obtained his early education in the common schools during intervals of farm work, entered Jefferson College at seventeen years of age, worked his own way through, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. In December, 1828, he removed to Warren, Pennsylvania, making that his permanent home. He practiced law, but found land agencies more remunerative, and soon embarked in land speculations on his own account. The great obstacle to his sale of lands was the lack of railroads or good wagon roads. Mainly through his personal efforts at Harrisburg, a bill was passed in 1837, incorporating the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, which was then organized with himself as a director, and Nicholas Biddle, of the United States Bank, as president. Elaborate surveys were made in 1838-39, and the work of grading commenced in 1840, when the final collapse of the United States Bank crushed the hopes of a speedy prosecution of the work. It struggled along for the next ten years, being deserted by the Philadelphians in 1847, but he and some western associates retained their faith in the project, and in 1851 resuscitated the company and recommenced work. He formed an organization with himself at the head to build a portion of the western division, taking municipal bonds and the company's stock, with promise of a little money, in payment, and subsequently he carried the work to completion under an individual contract, the road being finished in 1862. Through his faith toward him, he was a loser by his labors for and on this railroad. During this time he had performed another great achievement in railroad construction. The Cattawissa Railroad, connecting with the Sunbury and Erie Railroad at Milton, and running to Tamaqua, had been graded and bridged to a considerable extent in 1835 and 1836, when the company became bankrupt, and work was suspended for fifteen years. In 1851, in company with A. S. Diven, of Elmira, he resuscitated the company, raised money on its credit, paid off its old debts, and constructed a first-class road of seventy miles, over one of the most rugged and mountainous parts of the State, with four tunnels, several high trestle structures, and a bridge spanning the Susquehanna river. This was done within two years of the work being taken in hand. About the same time he was connected with General Wilson in constructing the first railroad in California, from Sacramento to Folsom, or Negro Bar. When he took hold of this enterprise, it was unendowed. By his superior tact and financial ability, he procured the rails and equipment complete for forty miles of road, in Boston, to be delivered

in San Francisco, without money or other securities than the bonds of the company, and his own and Wilson's guarantee. Soon after this, he embarked with others in the enterprise of constructing street railways in the city of Cincinnati, procured a grant from the city council for half the city, and subsequently sold out his interest. About the same time, in company with others, having procured an act of the low legislature for the purpose, containing valuable land grants, he undertook the improvement of the Des Moines river for steamboat navigation; but after locating their dams and several towns and cities on the donated lands, the legislature repudiated the grant. After the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, he procured the passage of a law incorporating the Oil Creek Railroad Company, with powers to build a line from the Sunbury and Erie—changed to Philadelphia and Erie—Railroad, in Warren or Erie county, to Titusville, and down Oil Creek and the Alleghany river to Franklin. In 1862 he organized the company, located the road from Corry to Titusville, twenty-eight miles, and in one hundred and twenty working days, the road was built without subsidies from any quarter, and almost without stock. It was found impossible to inspire the people along the line with confidence in the project, so he and his associate, Dr. Streater, took nearly all the stock themselves, and then built and equipped the road upon its own bonds. It proved extraordinarily successful. He remained its president and chief financial agent until 1866, realizing large profits from its earnings, when he sold out his interest, and with his entire family spent a year and a half in traveling through Europe, Asia and Egypt. Before going abroad, he made arrangements for the completion of the Cross Cut Railroad, which he had organized in concert with Dean Richmond, for the purpose of connecting the Oil Creek Railroad with the New York Central Railroad. In 1870, in connection with John Stambaugh, John Tod and others, he completed the Liberty and Vienna Railroad, the first six miles of which were constructed by him as a private enterprise. This proved very successful, and was afterward sold to the Atlantic and Great Western and Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad companies. He was one of the projectors of the Youngstown and Canfield Railroad, to connect the Lawrence Railroad with the Kyle & Foster coal mines, in which he owned a large interest. In 1863 he purchased the farm on which he was born, and in 1867, in company with some associates, erected on it a large furnace, and built the thriving village of Struthers, on the Lawrence Railroad. In the latter year, he also purchased an interest for himself and son in a flourishing foundry and machine shop in Warren, which he greatly enlarged and had incorporated under the style of "The Brown & Struthers Iron Works." In August, 1875, he bought up the entire property of the corporation, and established the firm of Struthers, Wells & Co. During his management of the Oil Creek Railroad, he established the Corry National Bank, becoming and continuing its president. He was always a very earnest and active politician of the whig and republican school, and a zealous friend of a protective tariff system. In the sessions of 1857 and 1858, he represented his district in the State legislature with marked ability, and was an active member of the convention of 1872-73 to revise and amend the constitution of the State, serving on important committees. During the war of the Rebellion he spent much time and money in aid of the Union cause, and filling quotas—furnished two substitutes.



W. J. Stuart

though not subject to service himself. In business, politics and social life he has always borne the reputation of undoubted honesty. Temperate and regular habits of life, with vigorous good health, sustained him in the performance of a wonderful amount of labor and exertion. He was the recognized leader, and often originator, of measures to benefit the county and town where he so long resided, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all. In December, 1831, he married Miss Eunice Eddy, of Warren, Pennsylvania, and reared two children. His son Thomas E., died in 1872. His daughter Ann Eliza, was married to Captain George R. Wetmore, a soldier of the war for the Union, and a prominent manufacturer and influential business man.

STREATOR, WORTHY S., M. D., and railroad builder, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Madison county, New York, October, 16th, 1816. After receiving a good academical education he studied four years in a medical college, graduated and commenced practice in 1839 at Aurora, Portage county, Ohio. Five years afterward he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he spent one year in the medical college and, returning to Portage county, resumed practice in Ravenna. In 1850, having made considerable reputation and some money by the practice of his profession, he removed to Cleveland, where he engaged in the business of real estate and merchandise until 1852, when he associated with Mr. Henry Doolittle in a contract for building the Greenville and Miami Railroad; Dr. Streator having the superintendence of the work. In 1853, in company with Mr. Doolittle, he took contracts for the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, in Ohio, a distance of two hundred and forty-four miles. Work was pushed as the funds were provided, money coming in but slowly. In 1860 the firm contracted for the construction of the ninety-nine miles of the Pennsylvania portion, and also for the New York section. Work was commenced on both these contracts in February of that year, and by the spring of 1861 the road was completed from Salamanca, in New York, to Corry, in Pennsylvania, a distance of sixty-one miles. His partner, Mr. Doolittle, dying in that year, he sold his unfinished contracts to Mr. James McHenry, of London, England, by whom they were completed, he acting as superintendent of construction for Messrs. McHenry and T. W. Kennard for about two years after the transfer of the contracts. In 1862, whilst still engaged in the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, he projected the Oil Creek Railway, from Corry to Petroleum Centre, in the heart of the Pennsylvania oil regions, a line thirty-seven miles long and which was constructed with unparalleled rapidity. As soon as this line was ready for operation he resigned his position on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway and took charge of his Oil Creek Railroad as superintendent, retaining its ownership and management until 1866. The success of the road was unexampled, the demands upon it for both passenger and freight traffic more than keeping pace with the utmost efforts of the management. In 1866 he sold this railroad to Dean Richmond and took charge of the construction of the Cross Cut Railroad from Brockton to Corry, which connected Oil Creek with Buffalo. His work on this was completed in 1867, when he went to Illinois, purchased five thousand acres of coal lands in La Salle county and organized a company of New York and Cleveland people for the developments of the coal deposits. To bring the coal to market he built fifteen miles of railroad

connecting with the Illinois Central, and seventy-one miles connecting with the Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Chicago and Northwestern railroads. The former line was completed in 1868 and the latter in 1869, when he sold it to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and also sold one-half of the coal banks in the south part of La Salle county. One-half interest in these coal banks, the most successful in the West, remained in his possession. In October, 1869, he was elected by the republicans of Cuyahoga county to represent them in the Ohio senate. He served with marked ability and with fidelity to the interests of his constituents until the close of his term in 1871. During his term of service in the senate he was chosen president of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad Company, which had just been organized to construct a railroad from near the mouth of Black river, on Lake Erie, to Urichville, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. The work of raising money for the line was pushed vigorously, and in 1872 the road was completed. Of this company he remained president. In connection with his son, S. R. Streator, to whom he gave the more immediate supervision of this department, he did much to advance the agricultural interests of Ohio. He owned a large farm, six miles from Cleveland, and another in Lake county, and stocked them by securing the best breeds of all classes of stock, to obtain which no trouble or expense was spared. His thorough-bred short-horned cattle, Kentucky horses and Cotswold sheep were not excelled by any in the country. Although his stock-breeding and farming were rather a pastime, yet so thorough was his energy in this direction that he won the respect of agriculturists and stock men generally, and was elected to and held for some time the office of president of the Northern Ohio Fair Association. He was the architect of his own fortune, having commenced active life with no capital; what means he had to start with as a railroad contractor came from the earnings of a medical practice of about twelve years, during which the accumulation of fees was always the last consideration, and success in combating disease the first. A marked characteristic of his professional and business life was thoroughness. Whatever he undertook to do was done with earnestness and well done. His reputation for integrity in public and business life was well established and never questioned. During the war he demonstrated his patriotism by liberal contributions, and by furnishing several recruits to the Union armies. In 1839 he married Miss Sarah W. Sterling, of Lima, New York.

HAGANS, MARCELLUS BROWN, of Cincinnati, lawyer, was born in Petersburg, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, April 21st, 1827, son of Elisha M. and Anna M. Hagans. On the father's side he is of Puritan descent, his mother being of Scotch-Irish origin. He accompanied his parents, when four years of age, on their removal to Kingwood, West Virginia. Having received a preparatory training at an academy in Kingwood, he entered Washington College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and graduated at the age of seventeen. Soon after leaving college, he commenced the study of the law with his uncle, Hon. W. G. Brown, of Kingwood, who represented the Wheeling district in Congress for three successive terms, and was a distinguished lawyer of that State. In 1843, when he had barely attained his majority, our subject was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon. John A. Dille, at Kingwood. Mr. Dille

was afterward judge of one of the circuit courts of West Virginia. In the year 1852, Mr. Hagans removed to Cincinnati, and studied the Ohio laws with Messrs. Coffin & Mitchell, and continued the practice of his profession. In May, 1856, he entered into partnership with S. J. Broadwell, and continued in this partnership until May, 1868, when he was elected to the bench of the supreme court of Cincinnati. His professional career has been an eminently successful one. Its exacting claims and duties, however, have not prevented his finding leisure for intellectual and social culture, and to attend to matters outside the profession of the law, in which the public were much interested. He has been an earnest and effective Sunday-school worker. The Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati, owes its origin and much of its success to his indefatigable labors. Upon the important question of the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools, he with Judge Bellamy Storer gave the majority decision in favor of retaining the Bible. His term as judge of the superior court would have expired in the year 1873, but, on pecuniary grounds, he resigned the position before the expiration of his term, and returned to his practice with Mr. Broadwell. In 1851 he married Almira, the only daughter of Hon. Samuel Lewis, distinguished for his uncompromising opposition to the slave interest; and as the originator of the free school system in Ohio.

AIKEN, SAMUEL C., D. D., Presbyterian minister, was born in Windham, Vermont, September 21st, 1791. He entered Middlebury College in 1813. Among his classmates who afterwards became distinguished were Silas Wright, governor of New York and senator in Congress, and Justice Samuel Nelson, of the supreme court of the United States. His resolution to become a minister of the gospel having been taken during a revival which occurred while he was at the college, he entered Andover Theological Seminary and spent three years there in his studies for that profession. He was then called by the "Young Men's Missionary Society," in New York, to labor under its auspices in that city. His first call to the pastorate was from the First Presbyterian Society of Utica, New York, where he was ordained and installed February 3d, 1818. He continued to minister to that society for over sixteen years. From a handful of struggling people, in what might then have been called a frontier town, his congregation grew to be one of the largest in number and highest in culture in the State. The Erie canal had been built and finished during that time, and an humble village, whose chief trade was in furs borne in bateaux down the Mohawk to tide-water, had become a large and prosperous city. With it, also, the subject of this sketch had ripened into a strong and vigorous manhood, and wielded a wide and beneficent influence upon the people of that community and in the councils of the ecclesiastical body to which he belonged. The removal of many enterprising men of that vicinity and of his church to Ohio led to his receiving a call to remove to Cleveland in 1835; and in the spring of that year he accepted the invitation to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian Society in that city. The society had just completed a small stone edifice at the corner of Ontario street and Public Square. He was installed as its pastor in November, 1835. A large and commanding figure, fine features, a dignified carriage, a clear, strong voice, a mind somewhat slow to act, but, when roused by a great occasion or event, acting with surprising power and effect, were among his peculiar

gifts. His traits as a public speaker were especially adapted to the work which seemed to be before him. The tide of emigration had precipitated a population of great diversity of character and sentiment within the circle of his influence. It was unsettled and unorganized. Society and opinions, religious and moral, seemed strangely chaotic. His great talents and cultured mind attracted to him the most able and thoughtful of the professional and business men of the community, and through them the influence of his elevated piety and wisdom went out to form the new institutions and correct the baleful tendencies of this unformed community. He published addresses on public education, on theaters, on social crimes, his articles of controversy on Romanism, his sermons on the leading topics of temperance, Millerism and slavery testify to the ripeness of his scholarship, the steady purpose of his mind, the enormous weight of his argumentative blows, and the careful and judicious expenditure of his great personal and pastoral influence. He was unpassioned, but yet profoundly in earnest, and his steady and increasing labors operated, not swiftly, but not less surely, the elements of society upon which his influence was expended. He delivered, at Utica, a discourse before Governor De Witt Clinton and the New York canal commissioners on the occasion of the opening of the Erie canal, an event recognized by him as signaling as well great designs of Providence as great enterprise and sagacity of statesmen. Again, his discourse before the officers and guests of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at the completion and opening of this road in 1852, was worthy of the occasion, as it was the commencement of a new era in the history of Western civilization, and of the city where his greatest harvests had been reaped. At the Presbyterian General Assembly which convened in Cleveland in 1857, and which is memorable for its warm and able debates on slavery, the influential position to which he had attained by a long life of public work was most forcibly illustrated. Nearly all the States of the Union were represented. The debates between the Northern and Southern ministry were stormy and portentous of the great coming strife. Dr. Aiken had been known as a conservative and a sustainer of the laws of the country when in conflict with the so-called "higher law." At the close of the great debate he reviewed his own past course on the subject, and, finally, declaring that slavery was too flagrant and heinous to be condoned or ignored, threw his great influence and character into the scale against the Southern brethren, carrying with him a large body of the ministry and laymen. He continued his relation to the Stone Church Society, of Cleveland, without any interruption until 1858, when he resigned on account of the infirmities of age, and Dr. Goodrich, who had been for several years his associate in the pastorate, became the sole minister of the church. He continued, however, for perhaps ten years after this time to take temporary charge of churches and to perform more or less ministerial work in the neighborhood of Cleveland, and assisted largely in the organization and building up of new churches. His purity of life, faithful labors, superior talents and great influence endeared him to thousands and gave him a national reputation. In April, 1875, after fifty-three years' work in the ministry, his majestic form, bent under the weight of over fourscore years, was to be seen occasionally in public, and always received marks of respect and esteem from men of every degree in life and of every shade of religious opinion.



Geo. Graham

GRAHAM, GEORGE, retired merchant, born in Stoystown, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, November, 1798, was the son of George and Elizabeth Graham. His father was an officer of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war of 1812, and marched a regiment to the defence of Black Rock, when an attack was threatened by the British troops in Canada; George, the son, at that time performing the duties of clerk to his father in making out pay-rolls, records, and other papers for the governor of Pennsylvania. After the war of 1812 he engaged in the dry goods trade, in partnership with his brother, and from that time his character for business, which so distinguished him in after life, rapidly developed. In 1816, he was, in connection with his brother, one of the contractors for constructing the first turnpike road over the Allegheny mountains, and, at the same time, was a contractor for transporting goods in wagons to go through in ten days, night and day, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. After the termination of that contract, Mr. Graham devoted nearly a year to travel in the Western and Southern countries, and, in 1822, visited Cincinnati, and formed a partnership with M. P. Cassilly and Geo. M. Davis, which, as the firm of Cassilly, Graham & Davis, continued in the wholesale dry goods and hardware business but a few months. A disagreement in the transaction of the business having occurred, Mr. Graham withdrew from the concern, and used his means in taking contracts to supply the United States troops at Prairie du Chien and Fort Snelling in army supplies. After the delivery of those supplies he returned to Cincinnati and formed, in 1823, a partnership with C. W. Gazzam in a general commission and steamboat business, acting, also, as agents and builders of boats for the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade. From 1823 until 1866 Mr. Graham was in so conspicuous a degree and manner a successful originator and promoter of great enterprises, public and private, educational, industrial, scientific, horticultural and agricultural, that a chronological epitome of his various undertakings and achievements is given as follows: In 1824, he was one of the charter members who organized the "La Fayette Lodge of Cincinnati," for the purpose of receiving La Fayette as a Mason on his visit to Cincinnati. In May, 1825, the reception of La Fayette took place, Mr. Graham acting as the Master of the lodge, and conducting the peculiar ceremonies necessary; delivering also the address of welcome on the part of the Masons of Ohio, to which La Fayette replied in a very able address to the brethren of the order. It was in the same year that Samuel W. Davies offered to the city his charter from the State for supplying Cincinnati with water for one hundred years, with ten acres of ground and all his improvements, Davies having, for want of means, given up the enterprise. A vote of the citizens was then taken to purchase the works, but the proposition was rejected by a large majority, although the actual cost to the city would have been less than \$20,000. After the vote to purchase the works was lost, a company of five individuals, John P. Foote, G. Graham, Wm. Greene, Davis B. Lawler and Wm. S. Johnston, agreed to purchase the charter and rights from Davies, and by paying him \$30,000, to secure to the city the benefits of pure water from the Ohio river. Mr. Graham, as one of the most active owners of the institution, was energetic in enlarging the works, and keeping up a full supply of water. At five different times the citizens demanded a price for the works whilst the company owned them, and the price was

always fixed at a sum which would make the net income of the year equivalent to six per cent. on the purchase money. In 1839, the net income was \$18,000, which made the value of the works \$300,000. At that price the city purchased, giving bonds at six per cent. per annum, twenty-five years after date. The establishment, with all its connections, now pays the city an annual interest on a valuation of more than \$5,000,000. In 1829, he was elected a representative from Cincinnati to the legislature of the State, and, as a member of the finance committee, assisted in the examination of all the accounts of the canal commissioners for the construction of the canals for the State; and that year a financial system was adopted for the future government of the public works. During the session the finance committee also examined all the vouchers of the Auditor and Treasurer, to detect a fraud which had existed five or six years; in this work Mr. Graham acted as the Chairman during the examination. In 1832, Mr. Graham was elected a trustee of the common schools of Cincinnati, and with an energetic hand reformed existing abuses, adopted rules for the government of teachers, parents, and scholars, which, being printed and framed, were placed in each of the houses, and a continued violation of any rule was the cause of the teacher's dismissal. He also introduced the system of the examination of the scholars at the close of each session, and a public procession of the pupils was ordered every year to meet at some church, where rewards of merit were awarded by the mayor, or the trustees, to those pupils deserving such distinction. In 1834, he applied to the city council for funds to erect a model school-house, to contain 500 scholars. The council, in reply, proposed to erect a frame building of two stories, with stairs outside, at a cost of \$1,200, which was considered of ample dimensions for all the scholars of the second ward. This plan was rejected by the trustee, and his plan of a model school-building was ordered, a superintendent of a brick building was appointed, and the funds for the cost guaranteed by the trustee, if the city failed to pay. The completion of this building in 1834 secured the erection of eight other buildings, on the same plan, in the other wards of the city, which were erected with funds procured on city bonds, payable twenty-five years from the date, with six per cent. interest per annum. It was, therefore, principally through the exertions of Mr. Graham, for eleven years as trustee, that the city of Cincinnati may now, with pride, claim to have the most perfect school system, and more liberally supported by the citizens, than any other city of the United States. Mr. Graham was one of the charter members of the "Ohio Mechanics Institute," and for several years, in connection with John P. Foote and Calvin Fletcher, the rent of a building and the principal expenses were paid by them, until a lot was purchased on the corner of Sixth and Vine Streets, when, through the exertions of Miles Greenwood, Marston Allen, and other friends of the institution, the present magnificent building was erected, which, free from debt, affords an education to the apprentices of the city, at a trifling expense, to classes in drawing and designing machinery, and architectural buildings. In 1829, in connection with A. Richards, they became owners and proprietors of the first cotton mill in Dayton, and, at the same time, carried on a large machine shop and foundry for building cotton-mills and cotton machinery. They also erected in Dayton the first carpet manufactory west of the mountains. In 1835, they made a contract to make machinery, and to put it in operation, for

a company of Mexicans, the machinery to make fine cambric muslins, in the province of Durango, in Mexico, nine hundred miles from the sea-coast, the machinery for which had to be transported on the backs of mules, and no piece weighing more than one hundred pounds to swing in a box on the side of the mule. The machinery was put in motion in Dayton to test it, before it was shipped, and three families of machinists and operatives went from Dayton to put up the machinery and to operate it, using the native cotton of the country for making the goods. Pedrassa, afterwards President of Mexico, was one of the Mexicans who contracted for the machinery and saw it in operation in Dayton. Mr. Graham, and a few other Cincinnati citizens, armed and equipped a body of troops in 1836 to defend Texas against the invasion of Santa Anna; those troops, in connection with a company from Louisville, were the principal portion of the American army who fought the battle of San Jacinto, under the command of Sherman and Houston, captured Santa Anna, made Texas independent, and secured the admission of that State into the union. The turnpike road from Cincinnati to Miami Town, now known as the Cincinnati and Harrison turnpike, was made principally under the direction of Mr. Graham, and it was on this road that steam machinery was used in breaking the stone for macadamizing the road, a machine which is now lauded as a late invention in England for macadamizing their roads. In 1838, Mr. Graham was elected president of the "Jeffersonville Association," a company composed of Cincinnati citizens, organized in 1836, to build up and extend the town of Jeffersonville above the falls of the Ohio river, opposite Louisville. A tract of land, containing five hundred and forty acres, was laid off in lots by the company, whose principal object was to have a spacious canal made on the Indiana side of the river around the falls. Surveys were made by the company, and also by Col. Long, the U. S. engineer. By those surveys it was estimated that for a sum less than \$1,800,000 a canal of eighty or one hundred feet wide, with locks of four hundred feet in length, could be constructed to pass the largest class of boats. This sum was about the estimate of the enlargement of the Louisville canal, by survey made at the same time by Col. Long. Therefore, in the interest of Cincinnati, and the commerce of the West, Mr. Graham visited Washington two sessions of Congress, and twice a law passed the Senate authorizing the Indiana canal, but, at that time, Southern influence in the House defeated the bill for a canal in the free State of Indiana, and the enlargement of the Louisville canal was ordered at a cost to the government more than double the estimate of the Indiana canal, which, if made, would have given the commerce of the river two canals, and obviated the great expense in the enlargement of the contracted work now in use, which has failed to pass the largest class of boats now navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Mr. Graham took an active part in the invention and introduction of the first steam fire-engine ever used in the United States. This was at a time when the city was protected from fire by a volunteer fire department, numbering about three thousand men, and being governed by their own laws and regulations, often proved inefficient and disorderly; when their harmonious action was most needed; therefore a demand for a change was made by the citizens. Mr. Graham was at this time a member of the city council, and chairman of the finance committee, also a member of the committee on the fire department. He, with others,

suggested the application of steam to the fire-engine, and suggested A. B. & E. Latta as the persons to make an experimental engine. The experiment was supposed to cost \$300 or \$400, and Mr. Graham proposed to advance the amount to Latta; if he succeeded, the city would order an engine; if the experiment proved to be a failure, the chairman of the finance committee guaranteed him against loss. The experimental boiler and engine were built by Latta, and at a public trial, where Geo. Graham, Miles Greenwood and Joseph Ross were to test the engine for the time required to raise steam and throw water from an inch nozzle, Geo. Graham, as chairman of the testing committee, lighted the kindling, and water was thrown within six minutes fifty feet from the end of the nozzle. A report was made, accordingly, by the chairman that the experiment was a complete success, and at the next meeting of council Mr. Graham introduced a resolution appropriating \$5,000 to A. B. & E. Latta for the construction of a steam fire-engine. While Mr. Graham was chairman of the finance committee, he was ordered to issue \$1,000,000 in city bonds to certain railroads terminating in the city; this was according to a law and a vote passed by citizens a previous year in which security for interest was required, but the council had failed to compel security from the roads. Under such circumstances the chairman of the finance committee of the new council refused to issue bonds, and ordered a repeal of the ordinance, and a new ordinance to be passed compelling the railroads to pay interest, and to give ample security to the city for such interest, before they received the city bonds. The Ohio and Mississippi railroad not being in condition to comply with the new ordinance, the chairman withheld the bonds. The next year a new council was elected, with Thomas Edwards as president, and soon after the election of officers of the council, the ordinance then in force, requiring security, was repealed, and the railway companies were allowed to substitute their stock; thus the million of dollars secured to the city by the prudence and honesty of Mr. Graham were forever lost. Among the other positions of honor and responsibility held by Mr. Graham at various times were the following: A charter member and president of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society in its early history, and was again elected President in 1870. He was an active fireman for a period of more than fifteen years, and while he was connected with the Cincinnati Water Company, when in the city, he rarely missed a fire, to see that the engines had a supply of water from the cisterns. At the great "Western Sanitary Fair" of 1863, held for the benefit of the Union soldiers of the army, he was probably the most energetic and efficient of its officers. As chairman of important committees, he performed valuable and extraordinary service, both for the cause and for the interest of special industries. He was chairman of the committee of the Wine Growers Association, chairman of the committee on autograph letters, chairman on the committee for relics, and war memorials, curiosities, natural science and its various branches. Nearly the half of the great five hundred and seventy-eight page volume, constituting the reports of the Sanitary Fair, was the labor of his pen and brains. His collection and arrangement of the curiosities, relics, autograph letters, and specimens in Natural History, was a remarkable feat, twelve hundred specimens having been received from various parties, living in different parts of the union, and all accounted for, or returned to the proper owners, with two



Isaac Hill

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exceptions of articles of little value. In 1867, he visited Europe, and attended the Paris Exposition. Among other offices in literary and scientific societies held by him: he was the president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, vice-president of the State Historical Society, for several years a trustee of Woodward and Hughes High Schools, one of the early trustees of the Cincinnati College, and continued trustee for forty years. As a member of the committee chosen by the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati to interchange congratulations with the Californians on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, he visited San Francisco and other cities of the Pacific States in 1869. In his day, Mr. Graham was undoubtedly the boldest and most enterprising man in the West, and during the early history of Cincinnati was a leader and chief counsellor in municipal, commercial and all classes of large undertakings. He was a thorough judge of human nature, and, even while engineering great projects, appeared to others to be indifferent and inactive. Of modest mien and conversation, he created no stir of excitement, but silently, and with precision and rapidity, perfected his plans and accomplished his purposes. He was possessed of rare foresight and prudence, continually deferring to the opinions of repeating history, and profiting by the record of the failures and successes of his predecessors: of wide culture and reading, and of versatility of attainments, he was equally at home before the scientific, or industrial, or social societies. His many and able addresses and pamphlets, invariably instructive and interesting, oftentimes contained much that was original and important. The subjects included in his discourses and addresses before societies and public assemblies, were the natural sciences, horticulture, botany, the culture of the grape, general geology, coal, and gas. In mercantile and business life he was sagacious, keen of perception, rapid in execution, and rarely miscalculated results. He seldom entered the arena of politics, although frequently invited to high official positions in the city and national governments. Possessed of a singularly tenacious and clear memory, at the age of eighty years he is an encyclopædia of history and incidents of the early days of Cincinnati and the great West. He was a member of the highest rank in the order of Masonry, having taken the thirty-second degree of the order of the Scottish rite in the year 1827, and was one of the seven members who organized the Scotch rite consistory in Cincinnati, which now numbers within its jurisdiction about seven hundred members. Of benevolent disposition, Mr. Graham dispenses benefits and charities in the way that his right hand knows not what his left does. He is ranked as a wealthy citizen of the West, and as among the highest for commercial probity and honor. Mr. Graham was married in 1827 to Ellen F. Murdock, of Urbana, Ohio, by whom he had five children, two of whom are living, Robert M. Graham and Lavinia M., married to John M. Newton, of College Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio.

PILLARS, ISIAH, Attorney-general of the State of Ohio, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 17th, 1833. His father, Samuel Pillars, was a Pennsylvanian of German extraction. His mother, whose maiden name was Charlotte Potts, was a Virginian, of English descent. His father followed the trade of a carpenter, and was never rich in this world's goods. During his childhood, for a short time Mr. Pillars lived in Carroll county, and from thence the family removed to the village of Risden, (now a part of Fostoria)

in Seneca county, where his mother died when he was eight years old. His childhood thenceforward was the struggle of a poor boy among comparative strangers. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching school, and by great industry prepared himself for an academic course, beginning in the Seneca county academy, then under the management of T. W. Harvey, since school commissioner of Ohio, and finished his course of studies at Heidelberg College, Tiffin. He read law in the office of his brother, James Pillars, who for the last ten years has been upon the bench of the Common Pleas. He was admitted to the bar when he was not quite twenty-one years old, and located and commenced practice at Lima, Ohio, in 1855. In 1862 he was made commandant of camp Lima, by Governor Tod, with the rank of Colonel, and under his supervision the 99th, 118th and 81st regiments were organized. In 1866 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Allen county upon the Democratic ticket; was Democratic candidate for elector in 1868; and in 1871, was elected Representative in the general assembly, and served one term, declining re-election. During his legislative term, he vigorously resisted a proposed measure for levying a tax for the purpose of railroad construction. The wisdom of his judgment was manifest from the fact that his position was sustained afterwards by the Supreme court, which pronounced the measure unconstitutional. He was also the author of a minority report in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. A summary of the argument is as follows:

1. "That the infliction of death as a punishment for crime, is a relic of the laws of revenge and retaliation."
2. "That crime is not lessened by, and that the protection of society in no way demands the death of the offender."
3. "That the infliction of capital punishment does not deter others by way of example, from the commission of crime."
4. "That its effect upon society is to debase and blunt the finer sensibilities, and thereby increases the disposition for the commission of crime."
5. "That by it, one of the legitimate purposes of punishment, the reformation of the criminal is wholly defeated."
6. "That by capital punishment the divine right to life is violated under the sanction of law, the sacred regard for human life destroyed, and many times innocent persons put to death."
7. "That by the substitution of imprisonment for life for the death penalty, convictions and punishments would be rendered far more certain, and thereby crime would be lessened, and all the purposes of punishment be accomplished."

In the fall of 1877, Mr. Pillars was elected Attorney-general for the state of Ohio, by the Democratic party. It will be proper in this connection to state that until 1864, he was identified with the Republican party, but at that time for reasons satisfactory to himself, he abandoned it, and since then has been a warm and active adherent of the Democratic party. In February 1866, Mr. Pillars was married to Miss Susan Fickle, of Lima, Ohio; in February, 1870, his wife died, and he has remained unmarried. The death of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, was a crushing blow from which he but slowly rallied. He has three children, two boys and one girl, named James, Theodora and Stuart. He also had one other child, Pearl, which died at the age of eighteen months. Early in life Mr. Pillars developed a passion for books. For years he was a bibliomaniac, collecting many old and rare works, thinking no effort too great,

if perchance he could gain the precious volume he coveted. But in 1871, he lost many of his treasured relics by fire, which consumed also a valuable law library. Mr. Pillars' leading traits are industry and accuracy; these qualities with the judicial mind added, have made him a profound lawyer. He has ever made it a rule of legal ethics, never to assert a proposition as law, until he has fully mastered it and believed it to be law, and by his continued adherence to this precept he has readily won the confidence of courts. He is a noted instance of success achieved in spite of adverse circumstances. An unbending will, an industrious habit and an honorable ambition, have made his career as a lawyer a brilliant one. In religious belief Mr. Pillars is a firm believer in the doctrine of Emanuel Swedenborg, and is the author of a treatise on the life, works and doctrines of that eminent philosopher.

WILSON, JAMES W., M. D., of Fremont, was born in New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania, February 1st, 1816. His grandfather, James Wilson, emigrated from Connecticut to Eastern Pennsylvania, about 1791. His father, Samuel Wilson, the only son of James Wilson, was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., November 25th, 1793. He married Miss Sarah Mauck, a native of that State, at New Berlin, and resided there, a highly-esteemed citizen and successful merchant, until his death, which occurred November 3d, 1855. His wife, the mother of Dr. Wilson, died May 31st, 1872, aged eighty-four years. Dr. Wilson studied medicine with Dr. Joseph R. Lotz, in New Berlin, and afterwards attended lectures at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1837. He commenced the practice of medicine in Centre county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1837; emigrated to Ohio, June, 1839, in company with Dr. Thomas Stilwell; settled in Lower Sandusky, (now Fremont), July 24th, 1839, where he and Dr. S. opened an office, and continued to practice in partnership nearly uninterruptedly until 1862. During the war of the Rebellion he was appointed by Governor Tod, (in August, 1862,) the surgeon for Sandusky county to examine applicants for exemption from the draft. He deservedly ranked among the best and most successful physicians of this section of the State. In 1857, Dr. Wilson became a partner in the banking-house of Birchard, Miller & Co. In September, 1863, the bank was merged into the First National Bank of Fremont, Sardis Birchard being elected president, and James W. Wilson, vice-president. After the death of Mr. Birchard in 1874, Dr. Wilson was elected president. On the 25th May, 1841, he was married to Miss Nancy E. Justice, daughter of Judge James Justice, of Lower Sandusky. They have four children, two sons and two daughters; Sarah E., married to Dr. John B. Rice, of Fremont; Mary E., married to Charles F. Rice, of New York city; Charles G., the eldest son, studied law, and is in practice with Charles Pratt Esq., at Toledo, and James W., the younger, who is engaged in the bank of which his father is the president.

HARPER, W. H., M. D., of Lima, was born March 29th, 1819, in Ross township, Greene county, Ohio. His parents were Thomas Harper and Mary Sirlott. His father, Thomas Harper, was born at Harper's Ferry, in Maryland. The family name gave the title to Harper's Ferry. Dr. Harper's grandfather, John Harper, came to Greene county, Ohio, in 1813. As one of the pioneers of the new State, he helped to lay its foundations. Dr. Harper,

until he was twenty years of age worked upon a farm, and received only the benefits incidental to a common school education. In the spring of 1840, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. John Dawson, of Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio. In 1842, he attended the Louisville medical university, and in 1851 attended another course of lectures at Starling medical college, Columbus, Ohio. In the spring of 1843, he commenced the practice of medicine in Fairfield, Greene county, Ohio. Here he remained two years. One year he practiced at Bellebrook, Greene county, Ohio. In May, 1845, he removed to Lima, Allen county, Ohio, and there, with a slight interruption, he has since continuously been engaged in the duties of his profession. Dr. Harper, for about the period of four years, was pension surgeon under President Lincoln. For upwards of two years he was postmaster, by the appointment of President Johnson in 1866. During the war, he acted as surgeon in the 151st Ohio National Guards, and for one year was President of the Northwestern medical society. On November 25th, 1840, he married Miss Clarissa Winans, of Jamestown, Greene county, Ohio. They have had ten children, four only of whom are living; one son, about sixteen years of age, died at Andersonville prison. Two children are married; Mary Adelia, to Rufus K. Syfers, wholesale grocer, Indianapolis, Ind., and Thomas W., city solicitor, at Terre Haute, to Miss Ida Husted, of Muncie, Ind. Dr. Harper stands preëminent in his profession, and is still engaged in its active pursuit.

RAWSON, L. Q., M. D., of Fremont, was born at Irvin, Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 14th, 1804. His father, Lemuel Rawson, a lineal descendant of Edward Rawson, the first secretary of the colony of Massachusetts, was a struggling farmer on the east side of the Green mountains. Young Rawson, who was one of eight children by his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Barnes, worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age. Such was the barrenness of the soil that, though never in debt, his parents always remained poor. In his early youth the only education he received was from the common schools, but subsequently, he attended the academy at New Salem, Massachusetts, for three years, during which time he supported himself, principally by teaching school. At the early age of nineteen, he emigrated to Ohio, where he was also engaged in teaching. Here he began the study of medicine, and attended lectures by the faculty at the Ohio Medical college in Cincinnati, and subsequently at the university of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. In the fall of 1826 he commenced the practice of medicine in Crawford county, Ohio, but in the following year he removed to Lower Sandusky (now Fremont). He was clerk of the court from 1836 to 1851, but during this time he was actively engaged in the duties of his profession, the court business being attended to by deputies. His practice extended from Lake Erie on the north, to Wood county on the west. For several years he gave a large portion of his time and resources to the building of the Lake Erie and Louisville railway. At the organization of the company with a capital of \$200,000 Dr. Rawson was elected director and president; he was connected with the road about twenty years. He has given considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, improving a farm owned by him contiguous to Fremont, and has been a member of the State board of agriculture. Although he has never sought public



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life, he was elected a delegate to the Republican convention of 1864, which renominated President Lincoln. On July 8th, 1820, he was married to Miss Sophia Beaugrand, by whom he had seven children, three of whom are now living; Dr. Milton E., at the present practising medicine at Fremont; Joseph L., engaged in farming; and Estelle S., married to L. S. Russell, Esq., an attorney at Cleveland.

HICKENLOOPER, ANDREW, was born in the town of Hudson, in the State of Ohio, on the 10th of August, 1837. In his early years his parents removed from Hudson to Circleville, and subsequently to Cincinnati, where Andrew was sent to St. Xavier's college on Sycamore street, and subsequently to Woodward college. In December, 1853, he obtained a situation in the city engineer's office, being gradually promoted to assistant engineer, but owing to political change of chief engineer, he relinquished his position. Mr. Gilbert, who had previously held the office of city engineer, having recognized the abilities of young Hickenlooper, formed a partnership with him, which lasted until Mr. Gilbert was reelected city civil engineer, in April, 1857. Mr. Hickenlooper was appointed, at the early age of twenty-one, city surveyor. He held this position until the breaking out of the war, in April, 1861, when he recruited an artillery company, known as Hickenlooper's Cincinnati battery, and afterwards as the 5th Ohio Independent battery, which was in September, 1861, ordered to Jefferson City, Missouri, where under orders from Fremont, Hickenlooper was appointed commandant of artillery at that post. In March, 1862, he was with his battery ordered to General Grant's army on the Tennessee river, and assigned to Prentiss' division, with which he opened the battle at Pittsburgh Landing. His skill and bravery at this great battle, which is one of the historic events of the war, attracted the attention of his superior officers, and he was appointed by General McKean, Division Commander of artillery. Captain Hickenlooper having distinguished himself on various occasions, and won the entire confidence of his superiors, was appointed by General Grant on the staff of General McPherson, as Chief Engineer, in which capacity he served throughout the movements finally resulting in the capture of Vicksburg. He won especial praise after the battle of Champion Hills, by the rapid construction of a bridge over Black river, composed of *cotton bales*, over which McPherson's entire command passed in close pursuit of the flying enemy. He had sole charge of the engineering operations of McPherson's command, including the mining operations which resulted in the complete destruction of the rebels main stronghold—"Fort Hill." For his service in this campaign he was specially mentioned and recommended for promotion in McPherson's official report and personal letter to General Halleck, and was presented by the "Board of Honor" of the Seventeenth corps, with a gold medal with the inscription, "Pittsburgh Landing, Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and Vicksburg." When General McPherson assumed command of the Army of the Tennessee, Hickenlooper was made Chief of Artillery of that army, in which position he accompanied his chief through the Atlanta campaign. After McPherson's death, he accepted the position of Inspector-General of his old army corps,—the seventeenth,—and thus served until the army reached Goldsboro, when the opportunity was taken to recommend him for a brigadier-generalship, General Howard endorsing that he "knew of

no officer in the service whom he would more cordially and heartily recommend." General Sherman,—“He served long and faithfully near General McPherson, and enjoyed his marked confidence; is young, vigorous, well-educated, and can fill any commission with honor and credit to the service.” General Grant,—“He has proved himself one of the ablest and most energetic volunteer officers, no one having the confidence of his superiors in a higher degree.” He thereupon received the desired promotion, and succeeded General Belknap—who had been promoted to Major-General—in the command of the 3d brigade, fourth division, seventeenth army corps. After the close of the war, he returned to his profession as civil engineer. In one year thereafter was appointed by the President, United States marshal of Southern district of Ohio, which position he resigned in 1871, and returning to his profession was elected city civil engineer of Cincinnati; served one term, and was unanimously reelected for a second term, but soon thereafter resigned to accept the position of vice-president of the Cincinnati Gas Light and Coke Company, in which position he served five years, when, upon the retirement of Mr. W. W. Scarborough, he was elected president, which position he now fills. On the 8th February, 1867, he married Maria, second daughter of Adolphus H. Smith, by whom he has had four children, Charlie (who died December, 1874), Sallie, Amelia, and Kate. General Hickenlooper is highly respected by all political parties for his sterling integrity and thorough independence. His characteristics are rapidity in thought and quickness in decision.

VAN NORMAN, HORACE B., physician, etc., of Cleveland, was born in Nelson, Holton county, Ontario, Canada, March 11th, 1834. When fifteen years old, his father, William Van Norman, born in Canada, oldest son of Rev. Isaac Van Norman, died while yet in his prime, leaving a family of eight children, of whom Horace was the eldest. His mother, Gills Black, was the third daughter of Dr. Daniel Black, of St. John, New Brunswick, and of Scottish descent. His early education was received in the common schools of the farming neighborhood in which he lived, but at an early age declared “he would go to college and graduate.” Consequent on this firm resolve, at the age of seventeen, he left home with a fellow-student, and entering Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, commenced his collegiate course, attending to his studies in the winter, and working on a farm in the summer. Before entering the college chapel the first morning, he, in a laughing way, said to his companion: “Come, let us pick out our girls;” to which the latter assented, and the doctor selected Miss Jane R. Hoadley, and in the course of time she became his wife. During the first year after they became acquainted, he and Miss Hoadley were converted, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which they still remain consistent members. When quite a youth, he joined the Cadets of Temperance, taking the following pledge: “I hereby pledge my sacred honor that I will not make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider; and that I will also abstain from the use of tobacco in every form.” This pledge has been kept by him inviolate, he never having even tasted any kind of liquor or tobacco. With but a year's intermission in 1855, when he was married, the course of study was perseveringly prosecuted by him, sometimes, however, being nearly discouraged by adverse circumstances, as he was obliged to perform two men's work, in keeping the college boarding;

hall and continuing his studies at the same time. In 1860, an unexpected event occurred, which entirely changed for a while his occupation. An accident unfitting his brother-in-law to perform his duties as railroad agent, Dr. Van Norman took care of him, and attended to the business, leaving college for that purpose. While thus engaged, a long cherished plan presented itself. The study of medicine was commenced by him under the direction of Prof. T. P. Wilson; and in 1864, he graduated in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. Drs. Wilson, Sanders, and Boynton were his preceptors, being professors in the college. After graduating, he settled in Ashtabula, Ohio, where he soon established a large and lucrative practice, second to none in the city, making a specialty of diseases of women, and writing several articles on that subject for the medical journals. The winter of 1870, after disposing of his practice to his brother, he spent in the medical colleges and hospitals of New York and Philadelphia, visiting also several hydropathic establishments for the purpose of increasing his information in reference to the various diseases for which the "water cure" might be considered an efficient remedy. The following spring (1871), he returned to the University at Berea to finish his literary course of study, graduating in June of that year, and, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, shortly after entering into partnership with Professor Boynton in the city of Cleveland, where he now is pursuing with much energy the practice of his profession. He is a member of the County and State society, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Since his residence in Cleveland he has written several articles for the *Reporter*, on the hygienic measures in the treatment of diseases of women, and has lectured several years on hygiene and hydropathy in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College. The success of Dr. Van Norman plainly proves what energy and determination can accomplish, and his example might well encourage the most faint-hearted student. His success has induced a number of young men to embrace homœopathy and the medical profession, who have graduated with honor, and are succeeding well as physicians. His excellent talents, varied acquirements, and sterling integrity, have won for him the well merited respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens and brother physicians.

KIRBY, MOSES H., prosecuting attorney, Upper Sandusky, born May 21st, 1798, in Halifax county, Virginia, was the son of Obadiah and Ruth (Hendrick) Kirby. They belonged to Quaker stock in the Old Dominion. His father died in his native State, but his mother emigrated to Ohio in 1820, bringing her family with her, that they might be reared devoid of the influence of slavery. He received his elementary education at a private school, but was subsequently removed to an academy at Chapel Hill, and graduated at the University of North Carolina. On his arrival in Ohio, he settled in Hillsboro, where he studied law under Richard Collins, and in 1824 was admitted to the bar, being shortly afterward appointed, by the judge of the common pleas, prosecuting attorney for Highland county, of which Hillsboro, is the county seat. In 1826, he was elected to the Ohio legislature, and sat for his district four years. While he was a member of the house, he was elected Secretary of State by the legislature, and held that office three years under Governor McArthur. Shortly after the expiration of his official term, he removed to Columbus, where he practiced law until 1840, but in that year he temporarily abandoned the profession and

commenced farming in Marion county, an occupation, however, from which he retired after the expiration of about three years. In 1843, Mr. Kirby was appointed by the United States government receiver of the land office at Lima, Ohio, but about six months subsequently the office was removed to Upper Sandusky, which was then an Indian town, and, two years afterward, the Wyandot reservation, on which the town was situated, was thrown open to the public for settlement. In 1845, in consequence of a change in the administration, he was removed from office, and thereupon resumed the practice of law in Upper Sandusky, and continued to practice there for thirteen years. In 1858, he was elected probate judge, serving two terms, and at a later period was elected prosecuting attorney, and has continued to hold the office to the present time (1878), a period of twenty years. In 1832, he married at Columbus, Miss Emma Minor, daughter of Judge Minor. They have had seven children, three of whom are living: General Isaac M. Kirby, who had a distinguished military record during the late war, but now in the hardware business at Upper Sandusky; Emma, married to Curtis Berry, Jun. Esq., a lawyer, residing in the same place, and Thomas, living in Jefferson county, Kansas, who is engaged in farming. Mr. Kirby's wife died in October, 1850. He was originally a whig in politics, but on the dissolution of that party, and the organization of the Republican party, he identified himself with the latter, and continued to act with them until the impeachment of President Johnson, when he became a staunch democrat. Mr. Kirby has always been held in universal respect in the community in which he has mingled, and is a courtly and dignified gentleman of the old Virginia type, to which he is indebted for much of his popularity. His long continuance in office demonstrates the esteem in which he is held; twenty years as prosecuting attorney is probably without a precedent. At the advanced age of eighty, he faithfully discharges the duties incumbent on his official position, and he has the high honor of being the oldest, as well as one of the most efficient prosecuting attorneys in the State.

CARPENTER, SAMUEL M., iron manufacturer, Cleveland, was born January 8th, 1817, in Franklin county, Massachusetts. By the death of his father, Apollos Carpenter, a prominent farmer, he was thrown very young upon his own resources. He obtained a fair district school education, and at the age of eighteen entered an iron foundry at Coleraine, Massachusetts, for the purpose of learning the business. He remained there four years. The next year was spent in passing from one shop to another, studying the methods of each, and gaining experience as he went. In this way he visited Troy and Rochester, N. Y., and Erie, Pa. In the latter place he engaged as foundryman in an establishment of which he soon became foreman. A manufactory of stoves and hollow-ware was opened in Erie, under the firm name of Vincent Himrod & Co., and he accepted the position of foreman in it. The business increased rapidly, and the concern became large and important. In three years he was admitted a partner. At the end of two years he sold out his interest, and the firm was dissolved, but he remained in charge for a year to close up its affairs. In 1852, he removed to Cleveland, and in connection with Elbridge Gerry and Charles Wason erected a foundry for the casting of car wheels and general iron-work. Although the concern had little or no active capital after erecting the works, the business of the first



J. D. Warren

year reached one hundred thousand dollars, and gave employment to a large number of men. For ten years the business continued to increase, and the works to be enlarged. In 1862, his health failing, he was compelled to sell out and retire from business, but after two years of rest his health was sufficiently restored to permit his return to active life, and in 1866, associated with Charles Wason and William F. Smith, he started the Fulton Foundry, for the manufacture of car wheels and general iron-work. This has proved a good investment. The works have a capacity of about twenty tons per day. In addition to his interest in the Fulton Foundry, he is a large stockholder in, and was one of the founders of, the Wason Car and Foundry Company, of Chattanooga, Tennessee. He is also interested in a foundry in Delaware, Ohio. Mr. Carpenter has been the architect of his own fortunes, having had to work his way up with hands and head, while to unflagging industry he has added sound judgment. Caution in his mercantile transactions, combined with scrupulous honesty, have preserved unimpaired the reputation he early acquired of being a safe, solid man of business. He was elected to the common council of the city in April, 1877. He was married in 1842 to Miss Sarah K. Baldwin, of Franklin county, Massachusetts. She died in 1851. Two sons were born to them, Frank and Charles, still living. In 1853, he was married to Miss Anna C. Mathers, of Erie, Pennsylvania.

WARREN, J. T., merchant, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 27th, 1811, and died in Cincinnati, May 19th, 1877. He was descended from one of the pioneer families of New England, that traced its lineage back into the early days of English history. He received a fair education, and then commenced his business career in a mercantile house at Philadelphia, but in Detroit he subsequently increased his business knowledge, and in that city, in 1838, married Miss Caroline A. Hartwell. He removed to Cincinnati in 1842, where he founded a large and prosperous firm, the largest of its class in the city, who were engaged in the importation and jobbing of foreign fruits and fancy groceries, which was continued in his name until his death, which occurred from paralysis of the brain. In his youth he acquired an intense delight in books, which he retained all through his life; the study of books gave him the keenest relish of his existence. He was well versed in English literature, and it was a great pleasure to him, after the business anxieties of the day, to take up a volume of Goldsmith, Bancroft, Longfellow, or Macaulay. He entertained a thorough dislike to contemplate even the idea of his entering into public life; although he was solicited on various occasions by parties high in office to allow his name to be brought before the public as a candidate, he invariably refused to listen to the voice of the siren. He was of opinion that whatever a man undertook to do he should do thoroughly; he did not believe in a man that could only half perform his duty; whatever he began himself, he completed, and he commenced nothing without he deemed it worthy of accomplishment. When he entered into business on his own account, he was determined to succeed; he knew no such word as fail. It was this tenacity of purpose that affected those who were in his employ, and insured his mercantile success, in spite of all difficulties. He scorned aught that savored of an approach to prevarication in business; he believed the affairs of every day life in a merchant's office could be carried on with as punctilious a

sense of honor as those of a clergyman in his private studio. He practiced what he believed, and left an enviable record of what an honest merchant can be. "Do unto another as you would be done by," was his practical motto; he shunned the man who would knowingly commit an act of injustice to his fellow-man. He did not believe in time being frittered away in objectless pursuits; he regarded life as too serious for that. And gazing into the future, he regarded death as a relief from necessary evil, ever present with us. Such were some of the characteristics of Mr. Warren. Death came to him suddenly, as he trusted it would, and "at work in the harness," as he often expressed it; it took him hence, having lived an honest man, an affectionate husband and father, and a high-minded and generous citizen. He left two children, Samuel B. Warren, and Caroline, wife of Major-General Merrett.

MATHERS, JOHN H., lawyer, born in Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, about 1830, died April 27th, 1875, in Sidney, Ohio. He was the son of James Mathers, an eminent lawyer in Mifflintown, who represented that town in the State senate, and of Jane Mathers, whose maiden name was Hutchinson. She was the daughter of the Rev. John Hutchinson, a distinguished Presbyterian minister in Central Pennsylvania. The subject of our sketch was educated at Cannonsburg college, Washington county, Pa., where he graduated with high honors. He then commenced the study of law, to which he devoted himself with great assiduity, and on the completion of his studies, was admitted to the bar. He then visited the State of Texas, where he was engaged for a short time in teaching school. In October, 1850, he came north, and settled in Sidney, where he commenced the practice of law in partnership with the Hon. Jacob S. Conklin, and in a very short time obtained a leading position at the bar. For seven years he remained associated with Mr. Conklin, but in 1863 the partnership was dissolved, when for a brief period he was in partnership with Judge H. Thompson. This connection ended, he practiced alone until the spring of 1870, when he again entered into partnership with Judge Thompson, which continued until Mr. Mathers' death. He was elected prosecuting attorney for his county in 1860, and was re-elected, serving altogether six years. Mr. Mathers was thoroughly devoted to his profession, in which he had acquired an extent and accuracy of learning, which justly placed him in its higher ranks. His energy and attainments had in a few years given him legal prominence and a lucrative practice. His success as a practitioner was owing to his indomitable energy and ardent devotion to the interest of his clients; his legal acumen, and thorough preparation of the facts and the law of a case before he went into court, combined with a remarkable skill in meeting unexpected emergencies arising in the course of a trial. Another marked characteristic was his high moral rectitude, and his utter detestation of chicanery and trickery in the practice of law, or in politics, as well as in any of the multifarious affairs of life. His bold opposition to the violation of the laws for the suppression and prevention of intemperance made him somewhat unpopular in the discharge of his duties as prosecuting attorney, but he resolutely and unflinchingly remained steadfast in maintaining the dignity of the law, and in prosecuting offenders. In politics he was ardently attached to the democratic party, and took an active interest in state and national affairs. Mr. Mathers received a Presbyterian training, but did not attach himself to the church until near the close of

his life, although he had a firm belief in its doctrines, and was a liberal contributor to its various societies. He was married October 14th, 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the daughter of his partner, by whom he had one son and two daughters. Early in 1874, Mr. Mathers' health began to fail, and consumption developed itself. In October, he went to Bell's Mills, Pa., thinking a change of climate might prove beneficial, from whence he was accompanied by his brother, the Rev. Joseph H. Mathers, to St. Augustine, Florida; but he returned home about the 1st of April to die. As a man, he was eminently kind-hearted, always open to appeals for the relief of distress; his susceptibility to the tales of the troubles of others often inducing him to lend aid, often greatly to his injury, pecuniarily. John H. Mathers was a gentleman of unblemished honor and strict adherence to principle, and died respected by all classes of the community where he resided.

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER F., lawyer, Carey, Wyandot county, the son of Jacob Anderson, a miller, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, May 10th, 1843. In his infancy, Alexander's father died. His mother, Elizabeth (Vance) Anderson, was of Irish extraction, her father being one of the early settlers in Belmont county, where she was born. Owing to the death of his father he was left very poor; indeed, his early battle of life was an arduous one. In those struggles for existence he never failed to remember his mother, though he was unable to render her much assistance, he did for her all that lay in his power. At fifteen years of age he entered upon the duties of a school-teacher, and received his first certificate as such in 1858, in Pickaway county. Up to 1861, he continued in this avocation, at the same time studying law in a desultory way, without a preceptor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 93th Ohio volunteer infantry, and remained in its ranks until the close of the war, being present in every battle in which the regiment was engaged. He was mustered out of the service on the 14th August, 1865, without having received a wound. Returning home, he once more became a school-teacher, this time in Jackson township, Franklin county; but renewed his study of the law for which he had a strong predilection. Having still to aid in the support of his mother, he was unable to enter a law office to pursue its study unremittingly, but by borrowing law books from lawyers in Columbus, and receiving from them occasional needed instruction, he pushed forward, as best he could, to the goal of his hopes,—an elementary knowledge of jurisprudence. Mr. Anderson was admitted to the bar at Eaton, Preble county, on the 10th May, 1870, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Delphos, where he remained three months, but the small-pox appearing as an epidemic in the town, he removed to Finley, in Hancock county, where he practiced law about one year. He was married March 6th, 1869, (a little more than a year before his admission to the bar) to Miss Frances Charlotte Reed, of Paulding county, whose father was one of its first settlers. They have one daughter, named Mary Elizabeth. In 1871, he removed to Carey, in Wyandot county, where he has since continued to practice law with success. As a lawyer he has a good position in his profession, but as an advocate he unquestionably ranks high. In the courts he has encountered some of the best lawyers in the State, and in argument and eloquence has been found their equal. He is ambitious to take the highest rank in his

profession, and devotes to it the whole of his time and thought. Though frequently solicited to enter political life he has steadfastly refused, resolved to steer clear of its rocks and quicksands, his determination being to achieve his success in the profession he has chosen. It was a strong natural bent for jurisprudence, and an indomitable perseverance that enabled him to overcome his early difficulties. In the legal profession he may be emphatically termed a self-made man, for from the home of poverty, with little aid from others, or the information of the schools, he has gained an enviable reputation, and is regarded as a rapidly rising man in his profession. In politics he has always been attached to the democratic party. He was educated in the Methodist creed, both his parents having belonged to that sect, and he is not only a firm believer in its doctrines, but a communicant of that church.

ROBINSON, JAMES S., of Kenton, a soldier and editor, was born near Mansfield, Richland county, Ohio, on the 14th October, 1827. He was the son of Francis and Jane Robinson, who emigrated from England and settled in Richland county in 1819. James S. was the youngest of a family of five children, all of whom are living except one. The eldest son, Samuel, resides near Syracuse, New York; Francis, in Union county, Iowa, and William lives in the old homestead in Richland county, Ohio. The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools, on leaving which he learned the printing business. When he was nineteen years of age he removed to Kenton, Ohio, where he shortly afterward established the *Kenton Republican*, doing all the work connected with its publication, including the editing and type-setting. He owned the paper until 1864, when he disposed of it to Hunt & Myers. He was elected clerk of the Ohio legislature in the sessions of 1856-57. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he assisted in raising a three months' company, which was organized forty-eight hours after the call for troops was made. He went into camp as a private on the 17th April, 1861, but was elected first lieutenant of his company on the 18th April, and on the 25th of the same month was elected captain. It was assigned to the 4th Ohio volunteer infantry, Colonel Lorin Andrews commanding. After reorganizing, it was mustered in for three years' service on the 5th June, and ordered to the front. On the 25th June, the regiment left Camp Dennison for Western Virginia, and arriving at Rich Mountain on the 6th July, assisted in its capture, this being one of the first victories of the war, about eleven hundred prisoners having been captured, besides artillery and camp equipments. He was with his regiment until the 26th October, 1861, when he returned to Ohio. After the battle at Rich Mountain up to his arrival at home, he was in no very important engagement, except the capture of Romney, West Virginia, when after a brisk engagement, the rebels were driven from that place. The loss of his regiment in this action was thirty-two men wounded. Having arrived at Kenton, Ohio, in October, he engaged in organizing the 82d Ohio volunteer infantry, and mustered into service as major of this regiment on the 31st December, 1861, his commission being dated October 20th. It was ordered to Grafton, West Virginia, on the 26th January, 1862, and remained there until March 16th, when it was assigned to General Schenck's division, proceeding by railroad from Grafton to New Creek, from whence it marched to Moorefield, and arrived there on the 23d. On the 6th April,



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information was received that Stonewall Jackson was threatening the force under Milroy. The 82d regiment was ordered into the valley of Virginia to engage in his pursuit, which ended in the battle of Cross Keys, and the retreat of the rebels. General Sigel having taken command of the First corps in the army of Virginia, under General Pope, the 82d regiment was assigned to an independent brigade of this corps. On the 7th August it moved toward Culpepper, and participated in the battle of Cedar mountain. Major Robinson having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, commanded the rear guard of Pope's army in the retreat from Robertson's river. The next important action in which he was engaged was the second battle of Bull's Run, where the colonel was killed and Colonel Robinson took command of the regiment, which remained in the defences of Washington until September 25th, when it was ordered to join the main army near Fredericksburg. At the battle of Chancellorsville, which took place on the 2d May, 1863, the 82d regiment was not attached to any brigade, but was held in reserve as an independent regiment. Observing the critical state of affairs after the disaster which had occurred to the divisions commanded by Schurz and Devens, he took the responsibility of occupying the temporary line of breastwork near the crest of the hill on the right of General Howard's headquarters, where he held the enemy in check until the artillery could be taken to the rear in safety. He covered the retreat and retired in good order. The loss of the regiment was heavy, especially in officers, about one-third being either killed or wounded. After this battle, the regiment was assigned to the 2d brigade of the third division, and attached to the same command until after the battle of Gettysburg. After the battle of Chancellorsville, owing to impaired health, Colonel Robinson obtained leave of absence, and went to the sea-shore, but receiving information of the advance of General Lee, he hastened to join his command before his leave of absence had expired, and reached his regiment in time to command it at the battle of Gettysburg. Arriving on the field at noon on the 1st July, 1863, his regiment was ordered to the support of the First corps, then very hotly engaged with the enemy near Seminary Hill. The 82d occupied an advanced position in the defence of Dilger's battery, which it held for about an hour. The battery being withdrawn, the regiment was ordered to prepare to join in a general advance. It moved over an open plain, swept by the enemy's artillery, and before it had fired a shot, lost twenty men killed and wounded. In about an hour the regiment was withdrawn, and joined its brigade. The order for the general advance having been given, the 82d regiment advanced within seventy-five yards of the rebel lines, but they were in such overwhelming force that it had to retire. It was then assigned a position near the Gettysburg cemetery. It went into this action with twenty-two commissioned officers and two hundred and thirty-six men; and of these, nineteen officers and one hundred and forty-seven men were killed, wounded, and captured, leaving only three officers and eighty-nine men. Colonel Robinson had his horse shot dead under him. The two senior officers having been disabled, the command of the brigade devolved upon him, but before fully assuming the command, he was shot by a minié-ball in the left shoulder, the ball passing through the left lung and the shoulder-blade. He remained in the field hospital for about a month, when he was removed to his home in Ohio, where he stayed until January, 1864. He then returned with his regiment (which

had been home on veteran furlough) to the front, arriving at Bridgeport, Alabama, March 3d. The Eleventh and Twelfth corps having been consolidated, forming the Twentieth, the 82d regiment was assigned to the 3d brigade of the first division of the Twentieth corps. Being the senior officer of the brigade, he was assigned to the command of the 3d brigade, and continued its commander during the eventual Atlanta campaign, Sherman's famous march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, terminating in the march to Washington City, and the grand review of the victorious armies. General Robinson entered the service as a private soldier on the firing on Sumter, and having passed through all the grades, was on the 14th January, 1865, at Savannah promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, by virtue of rank and service. He was mustered out at the close of the war as Brevet Major-General. In 1877, he was selected as chairman of the Republican State executive committee, the duties of which position he was eminently qualified to fill. General Robinson was twice married, first, to Helen M. Spaulding, of Marion, Ohio, who lived but four years, and secondly, to Hester A. Carlin, daughter of the Hon. Parlee Carlin, of Findlay, Ohio, on November 8th, 1855. He has three children living, William S. Robinson, assistant cashier of the Kenton Savings-bank, Jennie S. Robinson and Parlee C. Robinson.

FAUROT, BENJAMIN C., banker, manufacturer, and trader, a noteworthy, self-made man, was born in the State of New York, October 13th, 1829. He was the son of David Faurot and Eleanor (Kishler) Faurot, the latter being born in Canandaigua county, New York. The only education he received was what he obtained by twelve months' attendance at one of the public schools. His early years were employed like most farmers' sons; he was engaged on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age. From 1851 to 1855, he was employed in farm work, receiving wages from other agriculturists, under whom he served. When he reached twenty-four years of age, he engaged in the livery business at Kenton, where he remained for two years. Removing to Lima, we find him engaged in the same business, which he continued for ten years, but during the Rebellion he turned his knowledge of horses to a very profitable account. There being a great demand for horses and mules, he entered into extensive contracts with the government, and realized a considerable sum of money. He had an excellent knowledge of live stock, and was thus enabled to buy large lots advantageously. Few could successfully compete with him in the district in which he lived. He is now reported to be one of the largest dealers in horses in the State of Ohio. In 1865, he was one of the incorporators of the National Deposit, now called the Allen County bank, and at the present time is its president and principal stockholder. At the date of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., September 18th, 1873, he was journeying leisurely to California for the benefit of his health. The moment he heard of it, he had an intuitive knowledge that it necessitated a monetary panic from Maine to California. He alighted at Iowa City, and telegraphed to Lima for intelligence as to the movements of his bank. He was summoned home, where he found the depositors crowding the doors. A decision had almost been arrived at to close them. He was determined not to succumb. When the creditors saw that Mr. Faurot was determined to carry the bank successfully through the storm, even if it necessitated a mortgage on all he possessed, the panic subsided, but it required a man of

his calibre to enable it to come out triumphantly. Mr. Faurot is also an extensive manufacturer, being the owner of a straw board mill, which gives employment to about seventy men, and is run night and day. He is president of the Straw Board association of the United States, and trustee of the Field lining patent, which has been in litigation many years. Mr. Faurot cultivates about seven hundred acres of land near Lima. This is not rented to tenants, but farmed under his own personal supervision. He has a boundless capacity for work, and has been noted for success in all his undertakings. He is cautious and conservative, believing in common sense methods of performing business. He is opposed to speculation with the capital of other people, as he holds that that has been the prime cause of the failure of many monetary institutions. It is noticeable how the institutions and corporations with which Mr. Faurot has been connected eventually drift into his sole ownership. This proceeds from two reasons: he has abundance of capital to purchase and possess, and as he naturally takes his rightful place at the head, others readily give up the control of the business to him. On the 16th March, 1853, he was married to Miss Helen A. Wells, of Marion, Ohio. They have three children; Lillie M., the oldest daughter, is married to S. W. Moore, of Lima, who is the cashier of the Allen County bank; Carrie B., and Alice Ann, an adopted daughter, who are living at home. Mr. Faurot is a remarkable example of the successful business man of our era. With but little advantage from early education, without powerful patrons, or much original capital, he has been the architect of his own fortunes, and among the business men of Lima he is pronounced by all "*facile princeps*," and yet he is a modest man, without pretension, with no desire for notoriety, asking nothing from the suffrages of his fellows, following out the bent of his nature in conducting a large and varied business. He is a member of the Methodist church, and one of its most liberal contributors; nor does his benefactions stop at the boundary lines of his own sect, for he gives liberally to other worthy objects.

SHORT, JOHN CLEVES, born in Lexington, Kentucky, in March, 1792, was the son of Peyton and Maria Short; the latter was the daughter of Judge John Cleves Symmes, the grantee of the Symmes purchase, which embraced a large tract of land lying between the Little and Great Miami rivers, and including the site of the present city of Cincinnati. He was educated and graduated at Princeton college, New Jersey. Most of his early life was spent with his grandfather, Judge Symmes, near the present villages of North Bend and Cleves, Hamilton county, Ohio. Having a predilection for the study of law, he entered the office of Judge Burnet in Cincinnati, and in that city successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, after he was admitted to the bar. During the war of 1812, he accompanied General William Henry Harrison (who afterward became President of the United States) as aide-de-camp in one of his northwestern expeditions, and subsequently on his return to Cincinnati was elected a judge of the court of common pleas. During the time of his law practice and judgeship he resided in Cincinnati, near the corner of Fourth and Main streets, in a house surrounded by a large yard and garden. Although he did not take a particularly active part in politics, he was greatly interested in all enterprises that affected the well-being of his fellow-citizens, and in recognition of this, and of his thorough qualifications, he was elected a member of the legislature of

Ohio. In 1817, he erected a dwelling-house on the site of the present homestead of his descendants, on the banks of the Ohio, about twelve miles west of Cincinnati, into which he moved on the 17th November of that year. This place he called "Short Hill," and lived there for forty-seven years. The greatest portion of his time was occupied in attending to his adjacent farms, in building numerous additions to his house, and in literary pursuits, of which he was very fond. Previous to his being elected judge, he married Betsey Bassett Harrison, daughter of President Harrison, by whom he had one daughter, who died in infancy. In 1846, he experienced the loss of his wife, and in 1849, married Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, who survived him about seven years. He died at his residence, above mentioned, on the 3d March, 1864, after almost a year's suffering from a disease of the heart. He left two sons by his second marriage, John C. and Charles W., but lost one son, who died very young. A memorial chapel to his memory and that of his second wife, has recently been erected on his estate, and on the 29th December, 1877, it was consecrated to the use of the Protestant Episcopal church.

BERRY, CURTIS, junior, lawyer, Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born in Crawford township, Crawford county, (now Wyandot) Ohio, April 16th, 1831. His father, Curtis Berry, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio about 1806, was of English extraction. He served in the war of 1812 as orderly sergeant, and subsequently settled in Ross county. The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Sally Cavit, and who was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, was of Irish extraction. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He received but little school education, for the country was sparsely settled, money scarce, and the necessities of life so pressing that it required the labor of all the members of the household to gain a livelihood. He received about two months education in a year in a log school-house. At the age of twenty-one he was elected clerk of the court for Wyandot county, which position he held for one year; he then became clerk in the general ticket agent's office of the Ohio and Indiana railroad, (now the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago) at Fort Wayne, Indiana. This position he held for three years, when he was again elected clerk of the county court, an office which he filled for six years; he was simultaneously engaged in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. In consequence of an affliction of the eyes which debarred him from reading, he entered into the grocery and provision business, but his health improving, he disposed of it, and returned to a more congenial pursuit, the practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the present time (1878). In 1865 he was elected to the Ohio senate, and in 1867 was re-elected, serving altogether four years. While in the senate Mr. Berry proposed a measure "to increase the homestead right of the head of each family to the amount of \$1,000," which became a law. He was one of the originators of the movement which resulted in the building of the Columbus and Toledo railroad, the first meeting to promote that object being held in his law office. In 1869 he organized the pioneer association of Wyandot county, since which time it has erected a monument to Colonel Crawford on the spot where he was burned by the Indians; this association now comprises about one hundred members and is in a flourish-



J. C. Leary, Photo

ing condition. He was married May 1st, 1860, to Miss Emma Kirby, the daughter of Judge Kirby, ex-Secretary of State, at Columbus, Ohio. They have had six children, five of whom are living. Mr. Berry has indomitable energy and excellent business qualifications, and taking into consideration his early disadvantages, he has achieved marked success as a lawyer. He possesses a genial, hearty nature, is a man of the people and has numerous friends among them, who are as true as steel. Quick to originate, persistent in carrying out his plans, with a temperament warm and enthusiastic, he well merits his accomplished success.

CHICKERING, J. B., founder and proprietor of the Chickering Scientific and Classical Institute, located in Cincinnati, was born August 10th, 1827, in the town of New Ipswich, New Hampshire. His grandfather, Captain Abner Chickering, served in the Revolutionary war and his father was a captain in the war of 1812. His father was the only brother of Jonas Chickering, the celebrated piano manufacturer. The subject of our sketch spent the first years of his life on a New England farm, where he was trained to habits of hardihood and economy. At the early age of eight years, he lost his father. From the age of eight to the age of sixteen, he worked on a farm, earning his own livelihood, and assisting in the support of his mother. He found time for study, and manifested great quickness of apprehension, with remarkable power of memory. When sixteen years old, it was thought best that the boy should shift for himself, and Yankee-like, he started out eagerly to try his fortune. The cash capital with which he began life on his own account was but forty-two cents! Impressed with the excellent Yankee notion, that education is the prime essential to success in any business or profession, young Chickering determined to go to school awhile, at all hazards. He made arrangements by which he could barter honest work for solid knowledge, and in the winter of 1843, entered "Appleton Institute," a most excellent classical and scientific school, located in his native town. For six years he worked and studied, on an average, eighteen hours a day, and at the end of that time graduated at the head of all his classes. The continuity of his course at the academy was broken by the necessity of increasing his earnings, and he found winter employment in teaching District and High Schools. His active habits and ready skill in imparting instruction, made him very popular as a teacher. For two or three years after graduating, Mr. Chickering continued a post-graduate course of study, giving most of his time to the reading of Latin authors; but circumstances prevented his completing a full collegiate course, as had been his long-cherished plan. Subsequently, he found time to give three years to the study of the French and German languages, but he took a greater interest in, and gained greater proficiency in mathematics and natural science, for which he possessed a peculiar aptness. The cast of his mind is peculiarly practical and methodical. He readily seizes the general features of a subject, and is rarely mistaken in his judgment as to the relative value of studies to individuals, or as to the real breadth and capacity of others, whether they be teachers, learners, or neither. The term "shrewdness" well describes the character of his mind. Education has, in every way, sharpened and strengthened his faculties, but the executive genius, by which he has won so good a reputation and accomplished so useful a work, is inborn, like his common sense, and gay good humor. The following is clipped from

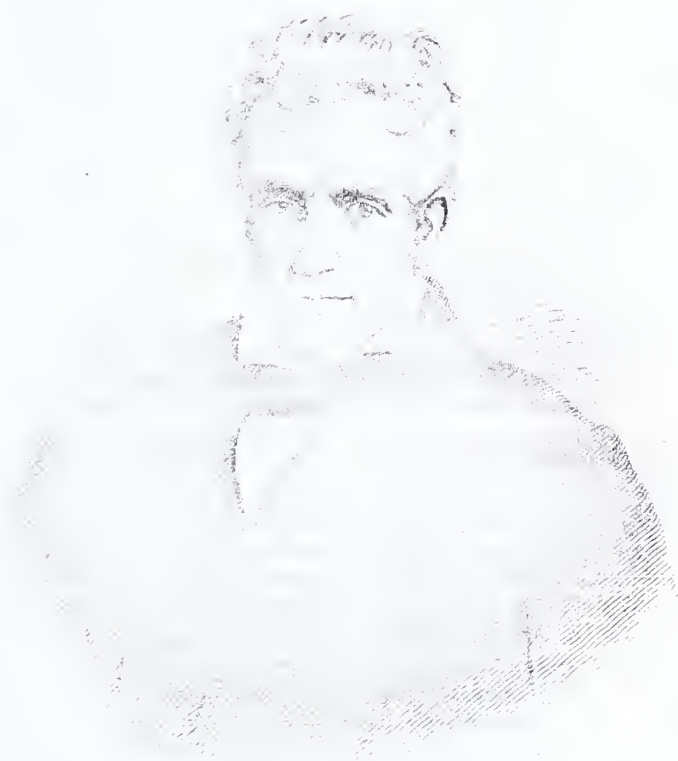
the *Cincinnati Gazette*, of September 17th, 1877: "It is thirty-three years since the principal of the well-known Chickering Institute first commenced his career as a teacher in the Grammar Schools of New England. Here he taught with marked success in Grammar and High Schools, for eight years, when he was induced to come to Cincinnati, on account of a generous offer made him by Miles Greenwood. This was in the autumn of 1852. After eighteen months spent as a private tutor, Mr. Chickering opened a private school in the beautiful village of Avondale. Inducements being offered for him to come to the city, he determined to do so, and in 1855, 'Chickering's Academy' was opened in the George street engine house, with an attendance, the first week of thirty-seven, and during the year increased to fifty-one. The second year the school record showed an attendance of seventy-six. Each successive year the attendance continued to increase, until the year 1859, when it was determined to build for the better accommodation of the pupils. The site of the present building was purchased by Mr. Chickering, a two-story building was erected, and Chickering's Academy changed its name to the 'Chickering Classical and Scientific Institute.' The first year in the new building, the school numbered one hundred and fifty-five. Within two years, it was found necessary to add another story to the building, for the better accommodation of a primary department for young boys. From that time to the present, has been a series of years of most remarkable success in the school's history, the average attendance catalogued being two hundred and fifteen per annum. During all these years, it has enjoyed the reputation of being not only one of the largest, (probably the very largest,) private schools for boys in this country, but is certainly one of the best managed and conducted, in every respect. This school may well challenge comparison, in the almost invariable success of its many graduates, to pass the required examinations of the colleges and scientific schools of this country and Europe. Since 1864, the Institute has presented the graduates of both Classical and Scientific departments with diplomas. No one is 'graduated' unless he has had an average standing of seventy-five per cent. during the Middle and Junior years, and of eighty per cent. in Senior year. This rule is rigidly adhered to. This demands of students most earnest and faithful study and work in all departments, and hence, the reason why those who enter colleges and scientific schools from this Institute have always succeeded, without 'being dropped' from their college classes." At present, the school has a most able corps of fourteen teachers, selected with special reference to their fitness to fill the place assigned them in the school. None but experienced teachers are ever employed. The liberality and discriminating judgment of Mr. Chickering, have been the means of inducing several eminent educators to cast their lot for a longer or shorter period of time in the Institute. Among these may be named: G. K. Bartholomew, Principal of Young Ladies' School, bearing his name; Professor Henry P. Wright, of Yale college; Professor Tracy Peck, of Cornell University; Professor E. G. Coy, of Phillips' Andover Academy; W. H. Venable, author of United States history, and several other works. Mr. Venable has been associated with the institution for seventeen years, and has contributed very largely to its present eminent success. Any sketch of the life of Mr. Chickering would be imperfect, did it not allude to his character, as a citizen and a Christian worker. He is known in the city of Cincinnati as a most

scrupulously honest and prompt man of business, and as such, has the respect and confidence of the business men. His industry knows no rest. He never delegates even the details of his work to agents, but attends with the minutest care to every item of his own business. Mr. Chickering is a vigilant and indefatigable working church member. Perhaps no man living ever gave more faithful service to Sabbath school interests, than he has done. He is never absent from his post of duty, and his punctuality is proverbial. During thirty-three years, he has never been once late at the opening exercises of his school, nor absent therefrom for a single day. Blest with an unusual degree of health, his energy knows no rest. Although so exacting of his own time and energies, he is, nevertheless, generous toward those who do not attain his own standard of promptness and punctuality. On the 15th of July, 1857, Mr. Chickering was married to Sarah M. Brown, of Harvard, Massachusetts. Since then, their pleasant home has been blest with five children, the eldest a daughter, and four sons, all of whom are living. In closing our sketch, it may not be uninteresting to state that the Chickering family is of the old English stock, and the lineage can be traced in an unbroken line back to 1138. His mother, whose maiden name was Boutelle, was of French descent.

GEBHART, SIMON, banker and manufacturer of flour, born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, August 16th, 1816, was the son of George Gebhart, a farmer, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. He was brought up on a farm, educated at the district schools, and when of age was elected deputy clerk of the county court, an office he filled with credit for three years. He then studied law under the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, the distinguished lawyer and statesman, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. After a few years of successful practice, he removed to the West, settling in Dayton, whither his father and uncles, Frederick and Harman Gebhart, had preceded him prior to 1847. Abandoning the profession of law, he at once entered into partnership with his uncle Frederick and cousin Josiah, for the manufacture of linseed oil, and after a prosperous business of some years, he again changed, and with others organized the First National Bank of Dayton, of which he was the first and only president. The charter of this bank was surrendered in 1872, and the well-known banking house of Gebhart, Harman & Co. established in its stead. The firm consists of Simon Gebhart, G. B. Harman, and W. B. Gebhart, son of the above. The business of the house is very extensive, reaching to all sections of the country. Mr. Gebhart's great business capacity also enabled him to build up and successfully direct the operations of two large flour mills, producing between three and four hundred barrels of flour daily; G. P. and William F. Gebhart, his sons, managing the business. He is also a large land-owner and operator in real estate, and possesses a fine farm, which he also finds time to cultivate profitably. Mr. Gebhart is a republican, always exerting a strong and healthful influence, but taking no active part in politics, and repeatedly refusing proffered appointments and nominations to offices of trust, honor, and profit. He attends strictly to his own varied enterprises and interests, to which course is undoubtedly largely due his wide reputation throughout the country as a thorough and safe banker and business man. His position as a counselor and leader in the community is referable to the possession and exercise by him of rare sagacity, the force of a strong will

and individuality, and unflagging zeal in his pursuits. He is remarkable for keenness of perception, promptness of decision, and exceptionally good judgment. In social life he is genial, interesting, and witty, qualities which have added to his large circle of warm and firm friends. Mr. Gebhart is a liberal patron of the Wittenberg college, at Springfield, Ohio; a member of the First Lutheran church, and a large contributor to its support, besides being among the first to encourage and promote enterprises of benevolence and charity. He was married in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1838, to Martha E. Parker, by whom he has had seven children, all of whom are living, namely: Mary; George P.; W. F.; W. B.; Anna, wife of Captain Randolph Norwood, U. S. A.; Florence, and Nettie Gebhart.

JOHNSTON, REV. SAMUEL, the first minister of the Episcopal church in the city of Cincinnati, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, on the 18th August, 1789. His father was Captain Samuel Johnston, who was married August 6th, 1780, to Sarah Sage, born January 14th, 1756. She was the daughter of Mr. Comfort Sage, who married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Colonel Jabez Hamlin and Mary Christophers, the former of whom was born at Middletown, on the 28th July, 1709, and the latter at New London, Connecticut, on the 25th August, 1714. Captain Johnston, the father of the subject of our sketch, was drowned at sea, on his passage from St. Domingo to Greenwich, on the 7th January, 1794. In his boyhood, the subject of our sketch lived with Mr. Edward Hallam, at New London, who had married his aunt, Miss Sarah Johnston. On leaving New London, he was placed in a counting house in the city of New York, but having predilections for the Christian ministry, he retired from mercantile pursuits, and entered Union college, Schenectady, New York, where he subsequently graduated. Desirous of being a thorough student of theology, he joined the General Theological Seminary, in New York city, having as his co-students, the late Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, and the late Bishop Henshaw, of Maryland. After his ordination, he labored arduously and successfully in Western New York as a missionary of the Episcopal church, and officiated at Batavia, Canandaigua, and Buffalo. In 1817, he organized the parish of St. Paul's, in Buffalo, but not long afterward removed to Cincinnati, where he almost immediately became the pastor of Christ church, and, on its organization in 1828, became the rector of St. Paul's. He married Margaretta Elizabeth Wilson, who was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1790. Her father was the Rev. James Wilson, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, who died in Norfolk, Virginia, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard of that place. Mrs. Mary Wilson, his widow, sometime afterward married William Hartshorne, a merchant of Baltimore, and a native of Virginia, born at Hartshorne's Mills, near Alexandria. James and William Wilson, brothers of Margaretta E. Wilson, participated in the defense of Baltimore, one at North Point, the other at Fort McHenry, during the war of 1812. Not long after the peace of 1814, the family removed West and South, some to Cincinnati, others to New Orleans. Mrs. Johnston, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Johnston, died in Cincinnati, in October, 1873, in her eighty-fourth year. Their children were, an infant, that died soon after birth; Sarah Hallam Johnston, who married Mr. Henry D. Huntington, of Cincinnati, and died December 23d, 1871; Mary Elizabeth Johnston, who married Mr. William C.



Joshua Martin

Huntington, and died January, 1857, and William H. Johnston, paymaster in the United States army. After laboring earnestly, faithfully, and consistently as minister of the church in Cincinnati for fifteen years, the Rev. Samuel Johnston died May 22d, 1833. A tablet is erected to his memory in the chancel of the church.

MARTIN, JOSHUA, M. D., was born in London county, Virginia, in sight of Harper's Ferry, March 23d, 1791. The names of his parents were John and Lydia, his father a well-to-do farmer. At that early day, the son received the best instruction to be had in the common school. Having a taste for the study of medicine, he prepared himself under the tuition of Dr. Huff, in Waterford, his native county, to attend a course of lectures, in the Transylvania university at Philadelphia, where such names as Rush, Physic, D'Orsey, Dewees, and Chapman, were justly celebrated as teachers and professors. Having further qualified himself, he in company with his preceptor, Dr. Huff, emigrated to Ohio in 1813, crossing the Alleghanies on horseback, and descended the Ohio in a flat-boat to Cincinnati. Soon afterwards he settled in Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, where till the close of his life, he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine—save one short interval. This occurred when availing himself of the high renown of the Transylvania university at Lexington, Kentucky, he attended a second course of lectures, and graduated at the time when Drs. Dudley, Oberton, Richardson, Blythe, and Drake gave a national reputation to that institution. Thus a student at the two universities of the same name, he became acquainted with the most distinguished professors then known to medical science on this continent. He was twice married—first to Hester, daughter of the late General Benjamin Whiteman, in 1818,—their only child dying in infancy. His second marriage to Miss Sarah Poage, occurred in 1835,—she died in 1841, leaving an only daughter, Sarah, afterwards married to Dr. G. M. Boyd, but now a widow with four children, still occupying the same location where her father lived till his decease. These mere historical events and family recitals, are but the outer garments which cover the interior life of one of the most marked men, as well in his own profession as in the general interest he took in public affairs, that has yet risen in our midst. For some forty-two years he was in almost daily practice, extending his visitations in this then new region, over all the surrounding country, often called upon to perform the most difficult surgical operations in connection with his other medical services. Endowed with a quick perception and great brain power, he comprehended the situation intuitively, and always self-reliant, he was equal to any emergency within the range of human accomplishment. Possessing a manly physique and a noble mien, with an open and frank countenance, he at once impressed and inspired all who came into his presence with unlimited confidence in his integrity and skill. The acknowledged leader among his professional brethren from the first, he maintained it to the last, with none to question the validity of his title. Sensitive as a woman, he was a model of purity in all the relations of life; and to-day, his name is a household word throughout the country, as a synonym of all that is true, good, and noble. His intimacy with Drs. Drake, Rives, Harrison, and Gross, with others the most eminent in their profession, show him to have been appreciative of the highest order of talent, in that calling. With Governors Morrow, Vance, Corwin, Chase, Giddings,

and Lewis, he was on friendly and personal relations—his home and hospitality always shared by them when in Xenia. Yet it was a fixed resolve on his part never to accept an office, though often solicited and within his reach. Still no man in the county ever exerted so controlling an influence in public affairs as Dr. Martin. A whig in politics, he was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay, till the encroachments of the slave power led him to change his base, and advocate a reform in our national policy. His sympathies were always with the poor and unfortunate, and every feasible plan for their relief, found in him a strong and ready friend. In the temperance movement his personal services and ardent speeches are still remembered as most efficient in the early days of that organization. But in the educational interests he was most energetic, giving both his time and means for its higher advancement. As trustee and director of seminaries of learning and other public institutions, his judgment was always considered of prime importance. In that pioneer enterprise, the Little Miami Railroad, he was from the first one of its most able and reliable directors and stockholders, and labored unremittingly in securing its early completion. In fine, in all works of internal improvement and in whatever tended to build up and elevate the community, he was always foremost to advocate and assist. His was a life of active usefulness and benevolent labor; without adherence to any special credal form, yet in honor, integrity, and all the charities that designate the true man, he was second to none. In the hearts of the people, and in the archives of the county his name will ever live, as one of its foremost citizens and public benefactors, while virtue and goodness characterize noble men and women.

CLEGG, JOSEPH, manufacturer, director of Dayton, Gas Company, born in Lancashire, England, April 8th, 1814, was the son of Thomas Clegg, one of the oldest citizens of Dayton, who settled there in 1824, and who erected the first cotton mill, the first iron foundry, and the first brass foundry in the place. Joseph received as good an education as could be afforded in Dayton at that early date. He was employed by his father until 1844, when he started in business on his own account. A cotton factory was his first enterprise. This he sold out to embark in a more profitable branch, the manufacture of linseed oil, now one of the leading industries of the city. After a prosperous prosecution of this business he, in 1851, again sold out to his partner, Thomas Parrott, and, associated with William Dickey and Daniel Beckel, established the Miami Valley Bank, and also organized the Dayton Insurance Company. In 1853, the business of the bank was wound up, and Mr. Clegg also sold out his interest in the insurance company. He then became interested in the Dayton, Xenia and Belford Railroad Company, of which he was elected treasurer, and afterward president. He was also president of the Dayton and Western Railroad for many years. About 1852, Mr. Clegg commenced his building operations, which in subsequent years assumed extensive proportions, and made him probably the largest individual operator in this line in the city. Clegg Hall and business block, Clegg's brown stone block, several rows of houses, and Clegg's opera house block, (in course of construction,) are chief among his many building enterprises. In 1858, he purchased the Phillips house, and about the same time became a stockholder in the Dayton Gas Company. He was soon after

elected director and manager of this company, positions he continues to hold. In 1861, in order to establish his son in business, he built a mill, and re-engaged in business, from which he had retired, and laid the foundation of the house of Clegg & Wood, one of the largest oil manufactories in Dayton. After ten years he presented the business to his children, and again retired. Mr. Clegg is a self-made man, and one of the most stirring and progressive in the country. Although an unusually patriotic citizen, he never aspired to political honors or office, the only office ever held by him being that of police commissioner for four years. During the war of Secession he furnished at his own expense an armory for the Dayton Home Guards, of which E. W. Davies was captain, and tendered the use of a large lot in Cincinnati to the government for military purposes, besides contributing largely of his means and enrolling himself in service with the guards above named, in which he held a lieutenant's commission. Mr. Clegg is a man of large and liberal views and generous instincts. Socially, he is polished, genial, and hospitable, and his deeds of kindness and charity are numerous and unostentatious. A member of the Episcopal church, he is consistent and liberal in its support. Mr. Clegg was married January 25th, 1835, to Tirzah P. Bailey, daughter of one of the earliest settlers of the county. Three children were the result of this union, two of whom survive, Charles B., and Victoria H., wife of Captain E. M. Wood, late of the United States army.

MCLAUGHLIN, ANDREW CAMPBELL, M. D., of Tremont City, is the son of James W. McLaughlin, who came to this country from Scotland with his father, Duncan McLaughlin, about the year 1787. The latter settled in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. Upon arriving at early manhood, the father of Dr. McLaughlin removed to Kentucky, and there married Jemima Stretch, a native of Pennsylvania, but soon after his marriage located in Concord township, Champaign county, Ohio, where the subject of our sketch was born August 1st, 1809, being the second of a family of eight children. He received a good common school education; at twenty-two years of age entering upon the duties of a school teacher, and about the same time became a student of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Richard W. Hunt, of Springfield. After completing his course of study, he commenced the practice of his profession April 2d, 1836, at Clarksburgh, now Tremont City, Clark county, and is a graduate of Starling medical college of Columbus. For a long period he has been a member of the Clark county medical society, of which he has been president; for upwards of a quarter of a century he has belonged to the Ohio State medical society, of which he was vice president in 1874 and 1875; is also a member of the Central Ohio medical association, a permanent member of the American medical association, examining physician for the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance company, and was at one time surgeon of a regiment of State militia. Having experienced considerable difficulty in his early efforts to obtain a medical education, he has given material aid to students who have sought his guidance and instruction in the pursuit of their studies, and are now prominent practitioners. Dr. McLaughlin's first presidential vote was cast in Morefield township, Clark county, Ohio, in 1832 for General Jackson, who received at the same voting place fourteen ballots in all, which were copied by the young voter from a newspaper he happened

to have in his possession, there being no Jackson tickets on the ground. The newspaper referred to was the *Ohio Monitor*, published half a century ago in Columbus by David Smith. Recognizing it to be the duty of the physician to keep abreast of all the discoveries in medical science, and to be thoroughly posted in the literature of his profession, he has studied for many years many of the leading medical journals and text books of this country and Europe, thus acquiring a respectable amount of scientific knowledge. Having for forty years been engaged in a laborious practice, he has retired on an ample competency, to enjoy the years that may still remain of a well-spent and honored life. Although he has maintained a high position in his profession, he has been no less prominent as a citizen. Dr. McLaughlin is six feet one inch high, and weighs three hundred and fifteen pounds; has good use of himself; eats well, sleeps well; has no pains or aches, and enjoys life well. He abstains from the use of strong drink and tobacco, and never used profane language at any time in his life; has no corrosive care or anxiety; obeys the apostolic injunction, "Owe no man anything;" has great reason to be thankful. His aim is to do right, and his trust is in God. Dr. McLaughlin married, August 28th, 1838, Eliza Jane, only daughter of John and Elizabeth Beamer, and had one son, who died in infancy.

HARRIES, JOHN W., brewer, born in Wales, came to this country in early manhood, and in 1829, established in Dayton, Ohio, the business now owned and carried on by his son, Charles Harries. He was entirely without capital, and his progress and success was gradual though sure, and entirely the result of industry and characteristics which distinguish the leader in business and among men. From a barrel or two of ale a day, his manufacture increased until it reached a business of about \$150,000 a year. This success in business, however, was not the chief cause of that honor and credit that he achieved. There have passed away many wealthier men than he whose death was comparatively unnoticed, and whose vacant place in the community remained unfilled because unfelt. Mr. Harries was a man of mark, and a strong character among men. With few advantages of early education, native shrewdness, good common sense and close observation with him supplied the place of scholastic learning. He was a reader of men, not of books. Without public position he was one of the best known, most influential, and popular men in the community in which he lived. He won men by the frank open generosity of his nature, and he governed them by the strength of his will, the originality and force of his character. The great secret of his success was the promptness and accuracy of his decision, and which seemed with him an intuition. While others reasoned and argued and weighed the matter, he resolved and acted. He had also great powers of concentration and self-command, while his self-reliance was unbounded, and he could practice the most rigid self-denial. His virtues, which were many and great, sprung, like flowers in a rich soil, from a generous and noble heart; and in all the relations of husband, father and employer he was a model of fidelity, affection and firmness. He was a good neighbor and a loyal friend, given to hospitality and kind offices, and did favors so graciously that he seemed rather to receive than bestow benefits. With a heart warm and tender his hand was open as the day to melting charity. Though he made no professions of religion, he practiced its holiest and most beautiful precepts. No application for the





A. M. Laughlin

support of his own (the Episcopal Protestant,) or any other church was ever made in vain; and to every good work his sympathies and money were liberally given. By reason of his high character, good deeds and noble example is he eminently deserving of a front place among Ohio's self-made men. He was married twice, the last time on Long Island, New York, to Miss Mary Conklin, and from this union there were born eight children, of whom six survive. His oldest living sons, Rev. Thomas Harries, now pastor in Long Island, and John, were the children of his first marriage. Those of the second are respectively named William, Charles, Ann, Rosetta, J. H. and Gorman. John and Charles are both prominent and active business men of Dayton at this date. Charles, born in New York City in 1827, is a leader in every moral and mercantile interest. He was president of the Southern Ohio Fair Association; director of the Dayton Insurance Company, and president of the work-house board. He is also a Freemason of high standing. On the death of his father he succeeded, as elsewhere noted, to the prosperous business that he now conducts.

KINSEY, JOSEPH, merchant, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1828. His parents were Oliver and Sarah Griffith Kinsey, members of the Society of Friends. In 1833, the family removed to Richmond, Indiana, where Joseph and his brothers and sisters, of whom there were eight, received their early training and a fair English education. In 1845, at the age of seventeen, he took up his residence in Cincinnati, having made an engagement as apprentice to the wholesale and retail hardware house of J. K. Ogden & Co., then located at 118 Main street. Remaining with this firm two years, a better prospect of advancement was found in the wholesale hardware concern of Clark & Booth, afterward Clark & Groesbeck. His motto, however, was always "onward," and when the house of Tyler Davidson & Co. was opened at 140 Main street, the firm made him an offer so advantageous, that he engaged with them, and in their employ was successively advanced to positions of trust and responsibility until his faithfulness proved him worthy of an interest in the business, which he obtained. The methodical training that was engrafted on the honesty of purpose of the subject of our sketch, made him the striking exemplification of what can be accomplished by honest endeavor and well-directed enterprise. Mr. Kinsey remained eight years with Tyler Davidson & Co., as clerk and partner, in both of which capacities he made a notable record. It was here that the most stable business principles of his life were developed, and where he laid the broad foundation of his subsequent prosperity. After closing his connection with that firm, he purchased an interest in the Globe Rolling Mill, which he regarded as a business more in accord with his tastes. Always a friend and promoter of American manufactures, it had been for some time a feature of his ambition to engage in those pursuits which involve the manipulation of our abundant raw material, through the employment of skilled labor, in the production of articles of utility, and here he found a wide range for its gratification. Early in 1866, a joint stock company was formed with the Globe Rolling Mill property as the basis, and Mr. Kinsey retired temporarily from active participation in the management. After spending two years in Massachusetts, accompanied by his family, in which period he was by no means idle, he returned to Cincinnati and active business in 1868. He was elected to

the City Council for two years, performing his duties with assiduity, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was particularly active in the organization of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, serving several years as one of its vice-presidents, and as its president for the 1873-74 term. He was intensely interested in behalf of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, giving to that undertaking much of his time, and rendering invaluable aid in furtherance of its prosecution. He has been for some time the president of the Globe Rolling Mill company, and exercised an active oversight of the affairs of that corporation. He is president of Post & Co., the corporate name of the principal concern in the West in the manufacture of railway supplies and machinery, to the management of which he devotes much attention. The subject of improved telegraphic fire alarm has been one of his studies for several years, and he has engaged in enterprises to forward the views of experts in this branch of science. Having made discovery of new combinations in fire telegraphy, he completed negotiations with Ganewell & Co., of New York, to engage in the manufacture of telegraphic fire alarms in Cincinnati, thus adding an important industry to the city. He is president of the Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern Railroad company, an enterprise designed to open up communication between Cincinnati and the Southwest, via Southern Indiana and Western Kentucky. In addition to his large interests in Cincinnati and the West, he is an owner in, and member of the board of directors of the Central Mills Company, manufacturers of cotton goods in Massachusetts, and doing a prosperous business in their specialties. Mr. Kinsey is characterized as a man of great mental grasp, and is preëminently distinguished for that philanthropy which knits men together in a mutual intercourse of good offices, to distribute the gifts of nature in work for the laborer and profit for the capitalist. His faculties are well proportioned to one another. He possesses in a remarkable degree that exquisite tact which feels unerringly the right moment when to act. A discreet rapidity pervades the movement of his thought and action. He is singularly free from vanity, but an enthusiast who has the art to conceal his enthusiasm until occasion demands its exercise. In his religious views he is liberal, and subscribes to no doctrine that does not contemplate the ultimate salvation of all mankind. Although friendly to all sects, according to the degree of good they promise, he believes they are too narrow to fill the great plan of salvation taught by the lowly Nazarene, and he claims that he has found much to enlighten his understanding of the hereafter, in the philosophy and manifestations of modern spiritualism. He was married at Boston, in 1851, to a daughter of E. D. Ammidown. There are five children of this union living. The wisdom of his choice has been abundantly proved in the good wife and faithful helpmate.

BROWN, THOMAS, manufacturer, was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in the year 1800. His father, Clayton Brown, was also a native of that State, and his ancestors, were among the early settlers of this country. His grandfather, Samuel Brown, served as a soldier and officer in the United States army during the Revolutionary war. Thomas received a fair education in private academies in his native State and in Philadelphia, and moved to the West in 1820, when he began on a small scale the business of a contractor and builder. His operations were attended with so great a



degree of success that, in 1831, as a contractor he retired from business. Two years before, his son, S. N. Brown, a graduate of Delaware college, became a prominent business man, and having entered into partnership with Mr. H. Blanchard founded, in Dayton, Ohio, a new industry, namely, the manufacture of wheels, hubs, spokes, and other carriage work by machinery, and on a large scale. At the death of Mr. Blanchard, S. N. Brown purchased his interest, and took as a partner in the business J. M. Phelps, a Christian gentleman of high standing, the only stockholder not a member of the family, and adopted the firm name of S. N. Brown & Co. In 1866, Thomas Brown purchased an interest, and shortly afterward the firm was incorporated under the State laws, by the same firm name, with Thomas Brown the senior member. The capital stock, \$150,000, was all paid in, and at present Charles H. Brown, a grandson of the senior partner, is also a stockholder. The business of the company employs about one hundred and twenty men, the sales amount to nearly \$200,000 per annum, and the goods are known from Maine to Oregon, and from Canada to the Gulf. Mr. Thomas Brown, for half a century a resident of Dayton, has been an industrious and honorable business man, and a contributor to the material interest and improvement of his adopted city. In 1840 to 1845, he was a whig somewhat prominent in politics, and served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents in the State legislature during the sessions of 1845-46 and 1846-47. He also served three years as director of the State's prison, being elected by the legislature in 1848. He ranks among the oldest and best citizens of Dayton, and as a business man none stand higher. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, during twenty-five of which he served as an official member, and is a liberal giver to all legitimately charitable and religious objects.

GREENWOOD, MILES, iron-master and capitalist, son of Miles Greenwood, of Salem, Massachusetts, was born in Jersey City, March 19th, 1807. On his father's side he was of English extraction, and on his mother's of Huguenot French and German. In 1808, the family removed to New York, and in 1817, to Cincinnati. While quite a youth he worked at various employments, and supported an invalid father and the family. In 1825, when eighteen years old, he went to the New Harmony Community, governed by Robert Owen, where he remained, working for the community four years. In 1827, he left New Harmony and went to Pittsburgh, where he obtained employment in an iron foundry, and gained the knowledge of iron working that determined his future business career. In the fall of 1828, he returned to Harmony and opened a foundry. It was shortly closed, and he returned to Cincinnati, entering the employment of T. & J. Bevin in the business of iron-founding. Three years later he commenced on his own account, employing about ten hands the first year. The business proved successful from the start, and the capacity of the establishment was soon increased, new branches being added from time to time, until nearly all departments of iron-making were included. By the year 1850, the number of hands employed had grown from ten to over three hundred. In 1861, the entire establishment was turned into a United States arsenal for the manufacture of arms and implements of war, a great variety of which was there manufactured. Upward of seven hundred hands were employed, and among the goods turned out were forty thousand Spring-

field muskets, improved by percussioning and rifling, over two hundred bronze cannon, the first ever made in the West, hundreds of caissons and gun-carriages, and also a sea-going monitor. In addition to his connection with the great iron works established by him, he was largely interested in many other industrial and public enterprises. He constructed the Ohio Mechanics' Institute building, and was one of the most prominent in the establishment and successful career of that institution. To Mr. Greenwood the Cincinnati fire department is mainly indebted for its efficient organization. The pay fire department, now in general use, is really his creation. From being a leading spirit in the old volunteer department he saw the inevitably demoralizing tendencies of it upon the youth of cities, and conceiving the idea of adopting steam as a motive power in the extinguishing of fires, he next determined to have a paid, rather than a volunteer, department. In this he met with a weight of opposition, both in the city council and from the volunteer firemen, that would have completely discouraged a man of less determination of character and persistence. For three months after the organization of the paid fire department of the city, the city council refused to recognize the change, or appropriate money to pay the men, and during this time Mr. Greenwood advanced for this purpose \$15,000, to keep the men together by paying them regularly. Night and day he was constantly engaged fighting the opposition to the organization. He had no time to attend to his own business, but paid a man \$1,500 to attend to it for him. Of this sum the city subsequently reimbursed him \$1,000, which he at once paid into the funds of the Mechanics' Institute. Eventually he triumphed over every difficulty, and to-day such a thing as a volunteer fire department is unknown in any city of the first class in Europe or America. His labors in the city council were, during the time he held a seat there, ever directed to lessen unnecessary expense, while introducing every improvement required in the various departments. For twenty years he was president of the Cincinnati Fuel Company. In 1859, the Cincinnati and Covington Suspension Bridge Company was chartered by the Kentucky legislature. He was chosen its president, and continued on its directory. He was one of the directors of the House of Refuge, and furnished means liberally for its support. In 1869, he was appointed by the court one of the directors of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and then made president of the board of trustees, which office he continues to hold. He performed the duties of county treasurer for the term commencing in 1867, gratuitously, that the emoluments of the office might go to the family of the treasurer, who died soon after his taking office. In politics, he was an old line whig during the existence of that party, and after its demise he became a member of the republican party. At the same time he was no politician, although taking an active interest in the establishment and maintenance of good government. He was connected with no church organization, but was among the foremost in all works of charity and benevolence. Of fine physique, he was capable of performing an enormous amount of work daily, and labored incessantly in his business, and in the numerous public enterprises in which he interested himself. He was a man of the highest commercial integrity; eminently a self-made man, and one of the representative iron-masters of the United States. All benevolent enterprises and institutions shared largely of his means and labors. In all his transactions, public and private, his desire was to be strictly just to every one, and in his





Miles Greenwood

seventy-seventh year is building a new foundry, and introducing a new cooking stove, which he claims will revolutionize the kitchen throughout the country. In 1832, he married Miss Howard W. Hills. Two children born of this marriage died in infancy, and their mother also died soon after. In 1836, he married Miss Phœbe J. Hopson, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are living.

CORY, D. J., farmer, stock dealer, and ex-judge, Findlay, Hancock county; born in Warren county, (then in the Northwestern territory,) April 17th, 1801, nine months before the State of Ohio was organized, was the son of Elnathan and Hannah (Jennings) Cory. His father, of Knickerbocker stock, born in Essex county, New Jersey, emigrated to Ohio about 1795, and settled in Columbia, which now forms part of the city of Cincinnati. The country was new and sparsely settled, and he had to endure all the privations that usually appertain to pioneer life. Not being satisfied with his prospects at Columbia, he removed to what is now known as Warren county, and there established a nursery. He was one of the earliest nurserymen in the State, the well-known apple, entitled the "Cory red," originating in his orchard. Ex-Governor Vance and Elnathan Cory laid out the town of Findlay, in 1827, and built a mill and dam at Blanchard's fork of the Auglaise river, which were the first important improvements in the county. The mother of Judge Cory, whose maiden name was Hannah Jennings, descended from English ancestry, was born in Virginia, but emigrated with her family to Ohio about 1800, and settled near Cincinnati. Her father, David Jennings, was shot and mortally wounded by the Indians as he was returning home from the mill. The subject of this sketch attended a log cabin school in his boyhood, simultaneously working on his father's farm. When he arrived at eighteen years of age, he removed to Dayton, where he had some further educational advantages, as although engaged in the store of Steel & Pierce, he attended school for eighteen months. Returning home, he engaged in the farming and milling business,—the saw and grist mill, which had machinery for wool-carding, being the property of his father. At the expiration of four years, he relinquished the business, and settled on a farm near Springfield, at a place now called Enon, and there commenced raising stock, as well as engaging in agricultural operations. From thence he went to Williams (now Henry) county, about eight miles below Napoleon, and was there engaged in farming and stock-raising for nearly fifteen years. In February, 1834, he was appointed by Governor Lucas, an associate judge of Henry county, which office he held for seven years. Being a member of the whig party, which was defeated at the polls by the democrats, his career closed as a judge. For twenty years he was a director and stockholder in the Fremont and Indiana, now the Lake Erie and Louisville, railroad, and devoted his best energies to promote its success. On the 17th April, 1827, he was married to Miss Martha Meek, who died February 26th, 1868, without leaving any issue. This marriage took place near New Carlisle, in Clark county. On September 7th, 1869, he was married to Miss Anna W. Wright, of Urbana, who was by birth a Virginian. Her father, Reed Wright, had an intuitive hatred of slavery, which was the cause of his leaving Virginia, as he desired to rear and educate his children in a free State. His wife, the mother of the second Mrs. Cory had inherited slaves, which she, however, manu-

mitted, or otherwise liberated in accordance with the laws of Virginia. On the 2d November, 1848, Judge Cory removed to Findlay, where he had built a family residence, still, however, managing his business of farming and stock-raising, being the owner of considerable sections of land in Wyandot, Marion, and other counties. He has always occupied a high and honorable position as a public spirited and philanthropic citizen, and taken great interest in the temperance and religious work of Findlay, giving to both his sympathy and financial support. He is in earnest accord with the Methodist church, and has the esteem and respect of the community of which he is so worthy a member.

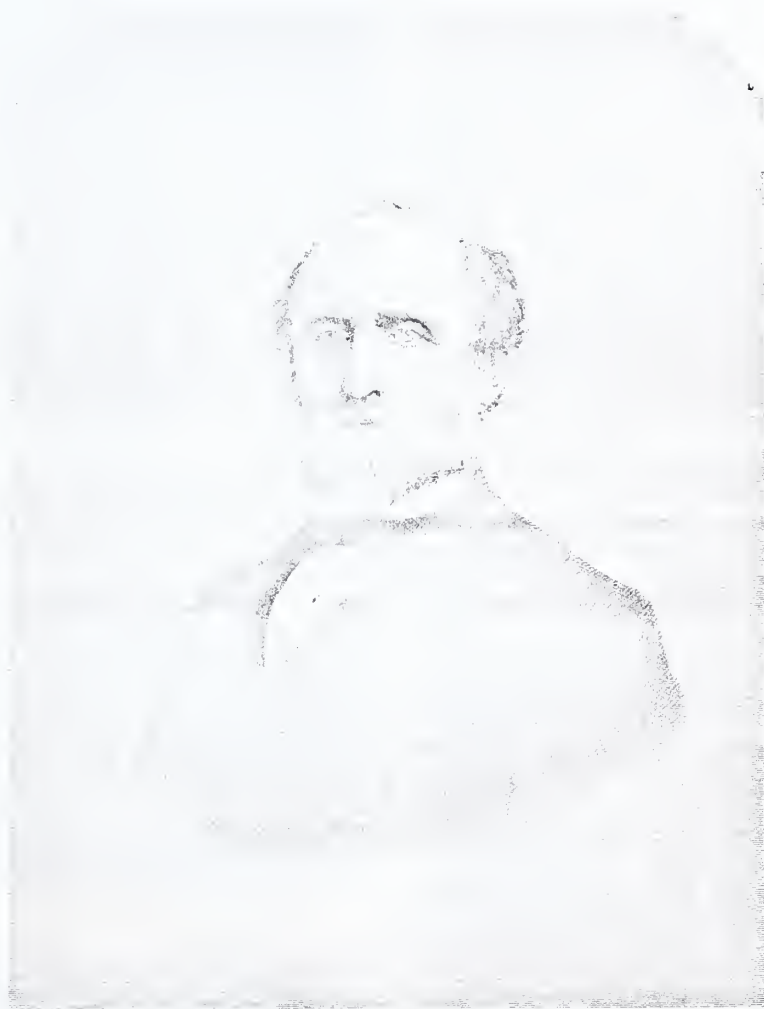
RAWSON, BASS, M. D., of Findlay, Hancock county, born April 17th, 1799, in the town of Orange, Franklin county, Massachusetts, was the son of Lemuel Rawson, a tanner, who carried on his trade in Warwick, Massachusetts, until about 1812, when he devoted his attention to agriculture for a number of years. In 1836, he removed to Bath, Summit county, Ohio, but subsequently died at the residence of his son, Dr. L. Q. Rawson, at Fremont. Dr. Bass Rawson is one of five brothers who removed from Massachusetts at an early day and settled in Ohio, four of them being physicians. He is a member of the sixth generation of the Rawson family, in direct descent from Edward Rawson, who left England in 1636, and became secretary of the Massachusetts colony from 1650 to 1686. His mother, Sarah Rawson, whose maiden name was Barrows, of Warwick, Massachusetts, was left an orphan at an early age. In his boyhood, Dr. Rawson worked on a farm and attended a country school. From the farm, he went to learn the trade of a hatter, and worked at it until he was about twenty years of age, but his health somewhat failing him, he determined to relinquish it and engage in the study of medicine. To this end, he entered an academy at New Salem, Massachusetts, which he attended for several terms. In the meantime, he taught school for the purpose of earning money to defray the necessary expense of his education. At the age of twenty-five, he married and emigrated to Ravenna, Ohio, where he remained a few months. He then removed to Otsego county, New York, and located at Richfield. Here he again taught school. Previous to his leaving Massachusetts, he had studied medicine for a few months, but on his return to the East, he took up the study seriously, with the intention of qualifying himself as a physician. Dr. Thomas, of Richfield, became his preceptor. In the winter of 1826-27, he attended medical lectures at Dartmouth college, New Hampshire, and at the close of the collegiate term, returned to his father's house at New Salem, and continued the reading of medicine with Dr. Brooks, of Orange. In June, 1828, he removed to Ohio, and practiced a little more than a year with his brother, Dr. Secretay, who resided in Medina county. In September, 1829, he removed to Findlay, where he settled permanently in the practice of his profession. He was the first practicing physician that had arrived in the town, and was cordially welcomed by its inhabitants. It had been but recently settled, and the first sale of lots occurred about a week after his arrival. Twelve white families only resided within its limits, the Indians being more numerous than the whites. Here he has practiced without cessation for nearly fifty years. Although he has virtually retired from the active practice of his profession, some of his old patients still desire his attendance upon them and his professional advice; consequently, he

still visits and prescribes occasionally. Dr. Rawson for a long time enjoyed a large and successful practice. The result of which, and his judicious investments in real estate, is that he is in possession of a competency in his old age. He has been a member and supporter of the Presbyterian church for more than forty years. On May 3d, 1824, he was married to Amanda Blackmer, of Greenwich, Massachusetts, who died in 1874, leaving an only daughter, Harriet E. Amanda, who was married to Dr. William D. Carlin, of Findlay, a surgeon in the army, who died in the service in 1862. Mrs. Carlin died in Findlay, in 1870, leaving three children: Dr. Cass R., who is engaged in bee-keeping in Shreveport, Louisiana; William L., residing in Findlay, who has been recently admitted to the bar, and S. Amanda, married to C. T. Dondore, formerly engaged in the sale of musical instruments in Toledo, but now living in Findlay, occupied in the management of his investments in real estate.

McCLURE, ALEXANDER S., editor, son of Charles and Lucetta (Rogers) McClure, was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, on the 10th October, 1839, and continues to reside there. Having arrived at suitable age, he attended the public schools, availing himself of the facilities which were afforded for educational culture, and manifesting an eager and earnest disposition for books and study. At the age of fifteen, his proficiency justified his entering upon a higher plane of intellectual labor and a broader basis of development. In conformity therewith, in 1854, he entered Jefferson college, Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he continued for five years in the pursuit of his studies, although he did not graduate. At college he distinguished himself for his close application, and obtained prominence for his linguistic attainments, especially for proficiency in the Latin language, and the critical study of his own. In the literary societies of the college he took an active interest, soon becoming conspicuous as a fluent and logical debater. Directing his steps to the South, on leaving college, in the winter of 1859-60, he opened a school on the plantation of Alfred J. Rowan, east of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi. In April, 1860, he returned home, and at once entered upon the study of the law, selecting as his preceptors the Hon. Levi Cox and the Hon. Martin Welker. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1861, shortly before the President's proclamation for soldiers for the suppression of the Rebellion. Mr. McClure at once enlisted as a private in the 4th Ohio infantry, and re-enlisted on the 4th June for three years in the same regiment. He was subsequently promoted to a captaincy, and transferred to the 16th Ohio infantry in October, 1861. He was captured at the charge on Chickasaw Bluffs, Vicksburg, on the 29th December, 1862, and held as a prisoner of war until the 20th May, 1863, when he was exchanged at Harrison's Landing, James river, Virginia. In August, 1864, he was discharged in Louisiana, on account of the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he returned home and commenced the practice of law. Captain McClure was elected recorder of Wooster, in April, 1867; was appointed its postmaster in 1867; re-appointed in March, 1871, and again in March, 1875. He was a member of the National Republican convention, held in Chicago in 1868, that nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and of the National Republican convention of 1876, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. He was married on the 26th September, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Brigham, of Vienna, Michigan, a lady of re-

finer culture and of most estimable qualities. As a lawyer, his acquisitions are varied and accurate. In the preparation of cases he is careful and critical, and in presenting them to the court he is circumspect and dignified, and in addressing the jury, is convincing and argumentative. His delivery is calm and attractive, and his style infused with terseness and appropriateness of diction. In politics, he is a republican, of the zealous and pronounced type. As a political manager, he has forecast, sagacity and directness. As a political speaker, he has popularized himself throughout Ohio, having actively participated in the State campaigns since 1864. In debate he displays voluble and ready eloquence in enforcing his deliberate and well-weighed conclusions. There is earnestness about him that emphasizes all his utterances. In August, 1870, he became one of the editors of the *Wooster Republican*. His career as an editor shows that he can wield a powerful pen, and exhibits an independence in his editorials which often show considerable historical research. He is one of the best historical scholars in Wayne county, the shelves of his library being filled with the classic historical authors of the present and past ages. Socially, he is always affable in the circle of his friends, and never inaccessible to strangers. He has faith in the future of his country, and believes that the American is to be the one civilization, and the English the universal language.

INGHAM, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of Cleveland, is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Joseph Ingham, who, though springing from an ancient and titled family in England, smitten with the love of liberty or adventure, emigrated to this country in 1639, and settled in Saybrook, Connecticut. Here numerous descendants still live. Many of the family in this country have had a notable and honorable history. Several of them served during the Revolutionary war. Of these, Mr. Ingham's great-grandfather was killed in the retreat of Washington from Long Island, in 1776; and his grandfather, Alexander Ingham, was one of the garrison of Fort Griswold at its capture, in 1781, under the attack of the traitor Benedict Arnold, and was one of the few who barely escaped from the butchery of the prisoners, by the British. Mr. Ingham was born in Groton, Connecticut, June 23d, 1823. His parents, Alexander and Lydia Ingham, removed to Ohio, and settled in Cleveland in 1832. He has resided there ever since, and has witnessed the growth of the city from a population of 3,000 inhabitants to its present size. He is a self-educated and self-made man. He had begun a classical course in an academy, but an accident put an end to his ambition for a literary and professional life, and turned his attention to commercial and business pursuits. But in subsequent years he has been a diligent and discursive reader; and with a wonderful memory has acquired varied information, both special and general. There are few private libraries in Cleveland more richly and variously furnished than his, and none more prized by the owners. Since 1846 he has been engaged in bookselling and publishing. During the war his business very greatly enlarged and besides the central house in Cleveland, extended to large branch houses in Meadville and Greenville, Pennsylvania. Besides his engagements in the book-trade, he has during the last ten years, had interests in mercantile and other directions; and has especially been largely concerned in the street railroads of the city of Cleveland. This branch of his business has become quite extended, and has done much toward the development of the



John H. Thomas



West side, where he resides. When but ten years of age he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has since remained a consistent and influential member. He has always taken great interest in Sunday-school work, and has made Sunday-school literature a specialty in his book-business. Few laymen of Cleveland have watched for the interests of the Church more closely, or have given more liberally toward its support or labored more in promoting its interests. Nor have his public spirit and weight of character been unrecognized in his own denomination. His power has been felt not only in his own home, but in the state convocations of the Church, and in the business councils of the body. In 1867 he was elected by the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Church, one of the trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, a position he still holds by successive reelections. In the board of trustees of this leading school of the denomination, his influence has been marked, and his zeal for the cause of higher education practically shown. His liberality laid the foundation for a course of lectures, before the University, on natural and revealed religion; and a series of these delivered by distinguished clergymen, was published in 1872, in a volume entitled "The Ingham Lectures." He has added about \$3,000 worth of books to the university library, and made provision to the amount of \$30,000 for the endowment of a professorship in the university. In addition to these benefactions he gave, in 1873, \$1,000 worth of books to the Ohio Wesleyan Female college, in the name of his wife, who had been a teacher in the college, and has also donated private libraries to ministers unable to purchase books. He was first married on his twenty-first birthday. He has two sons, one of whom, Howard M., is the junior member of the firm in the book store. His present wife, *née* Mary B. Jones, is a daughter of the Rev. John Jones, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers in Ohio. Mrs. Ingham is a lady of culture, and is widely known as a writer and speaker. She is prominently connected with the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church, and is now one of the leaders in the temperance movements in her own city. The wife of Mr. Howard M. Ingham has also been prominently engaged in these benevolent enterprises, and is now editor of *The Earnest Worker*, the organ of the Woman's Christian Association of Cleveland.

THOMAS, JOHN HENRY, manufacturer, born at Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland, October 4th, 1826, was the son of Jacob Thomas, of the same place. He received his education at Marshall college, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1849. He studied law with the Hon. S. M. Andrews, of Columbus, Ohio, and completed the study under the Hon. William White, at Springfield, Ohio, to which place he removed in 1851. After two years practice at the bar, he was elected recorder of Clarke county—to so young a citizen of the place, an expression of public confidence as rare as it was marked in those conservative days. At the expiration of his official term, he abandoned the legal profession and politics to engage in manufacturing business. He was one of the first both to predict and actively contribute to the growth of Springfield as a manufacturing centre. The great house of Thomas & Mast was founded in 1857, the year most memorable in the history of the financial disasters of the country. Although the house commenced with the most limited resources and in troublous times, such was the character

of its management from the outset, that it grew with unequalled rapidity, and in a few years the name of Thomas & Mast became as a household word in the agricultural communities of the world; its sales reached nearly \$1,000,000 annually, and the number of its hands to several hundreds. Its success was more than ordinarily remarkable, because at the start it had to be carried through critical and trying times. The great crash was sweeping the entire country, public confidence in everything was at the lowest ebb; banking facilities were of the most meagre description, while the prices of labor and material were in a state of chaos. But in spite of this condition of affairs, while others were inert amid the prevailing confusion, or ruin, Mr. Thomas, with the assistance of his partner, cautiously reared the small new house, gradually built it up, until at length it stood financially strong and commercially prosperous. He continued the financial management and home superintendence of the house for many years, and until 1872, when he withdrew with the intention of retiring from active business entirely, but after two years of comparative rest, he reëngaged in the manufacture of implements, consisting chiefly of horse-power hay-rakes and steam engines. Taking his two sons, William S., and Findlay B. Thomas into partnership, he established the house of J. H. Thomas & Sons, still in successful operation. Aside from his own firm's business, Mr. Thomas was an earnest worker and liberal investor in all enterprises calculated to promote the good of the city and community. He was a stockholder in three and a director in two National Banks, and was connected at various times with nearly all the important corporations and industries. He also distinguished himself as a financier in the management of the finances of the city government. He was member of council for many years, and as chairman of the finance committee, stood an effectual barrier to the introduction and practice of the jobbery and extravagance which threatened Springfield with the general municipal infliction, a large and permanent debt. He might justly have been named the "watch-dog of the treasury," and but for a defalcation to the amount of \$60,000 by the county treasurer, Springfield would now be entirely free from debt; notwithstanding this, however, and to Mr. Thomas' credit largely is the fact due, her liabilities are insignificant, compared with those of other cities of her class. In politics from an old line whig, Mr. Thomas became a staunch democrat, holding the Constitution of the United States in deep reverence, and deprecating and opposing all attempts to violate or tamper with its sacred principles and provisions. At the commencement of the war with the South, although a true union man, his loyalty to the government was questioned by that numerous and inconsistent class of men who, six months before the breaking out of the war, openly avowed themselves in favor of the views they attributed to him six months later. He was subjected to considerable annoyance, if not insult; some of his old friends even becoming unfriendly and estranged; but he stood manfully by his principles, which time and the course of events have since vindicated. In State as well as in local politics he also wielded a large influence, which, however, was never sought nor used to further personal ends; on the contrary, to his honor be it said, that in public life he was thoroughly unselfish and always faithful to the public interests and the common weal. In 1868, he received the nomination for Congress in the eighth district, and although leading a "forlorn hope" in a republican stronghold, giving usually about 3,000 majority,

West side, where he resides. When but ten years of age he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has since remained a consistent and influential member. He has always taken great interest in Sunday-school work, and has made Sunday-school literature a specialty in his book-business. Few laymen of Cleveland have watched for the interests of the Church more closely, or have given more liberally toward its support or labored more in promoting its interests. Nor have his public spirit and weight of character been unrecognized in his own denomination. His power has been felt not only in his own home, but in the state convocations of the Church, and in the business councils of the body. In 1867 he was elected by the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Church, one of the trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, a position he still holds by successive re-elections. In the board of trustees of this leading school of the denomination, his influence has been marked, and his zeal for the cause of higher education practically shown. His liberality laid the foundation for a course of lectures, before the University, on natural and revealed religion; and a series of these delivered by distinguished clergymen, was published in 1872, in a volume entitled "The Ingham Lectures." He has added about \$3,000 worth of books to the university library, and made provision to the amount of \$30,000 for the endowment of a professorship in the university. In addition to these benefactions he gave, in 1873, \$1,000 worth of books to the Ohio Wesleyan Female college, in the name of his wife, who had been a teacher in the college, and has also donated private libraries to ministers unable to purchase books. He was first married on his twenty-first birthday. He has two sons, one of whom, Howard M., is the junior member of the firm in the book store. His present wife, *née* Mary B. Janes, is a daughter of the Rev. John Janes, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers in Ohio. Mrs. Ingham is a lady of culture, and is widely known as a writer and speaker. She is prominently connected with the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist church, and is now one of the leaders in the temperance movements in her own city. The wife of Mr. Howard M. Ingham has also been prominently engaged in these benevolent enterprises, and is now editor of *The Earnest Worker*, the organ of the Woman's Christian Association of Cleveland.

THOMAS, JOHN HENRY, manufacturer, born at Middletown, Frederick county, Maryland, October 4th, 1826, was the son of Jacob Thomas, of the same place. He received his education at Marshall college, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1849. He studied law with the Hon. S. M. Andrews, of Columbus, Ohio, and completed the study under the Hon. William White, at Springfield, Ohio, to which place he removed in 1851. After two years practice at the bar, he was elected recorder of Clarke county—to so young a citizen of the place, an expression of public confidence as rare as it was marked in those conservative days. At the expiration of his official term, he abandoned the legal profession and politics to engage in manufacturing business. He was one of the first both to predict and actively contribute to the growth of Springfield as a manufacturing centre. The great house of Thomas & Mast was founded in 1857, the year most memorable in the history of the financial disasters of the country. Although the house commenced with the most limited resources and in troublous times, such was the character

of its management from the outset, that it grew with unequalled rapidity, and in a few years the name of Thomas & Mast became as a household word in the agricultural communities of the world: its sales reached nearly \$1,000,000 annually, and the number of its hands to several hundreds. Its success was more than ordinarily remarkable, because at the start it had to be carried through critical and trying times. The great crash was sweeping the entire country; public confidence in everything was at the lowest ebb; banking facilities were of the most meagre description, while the prices of labor and material were in a state of chaos. But in spite of this condition of affairs, while others were inert amid the prevailing confusion, or ruin, Mr. Thomas, with the assistance of his partner, cautiously reared the small new house, gradually built it up, until at length it stood financially strong and commercially prosperous. He continued the financial management and home superintendence of the house for many years, and until 1872, when he withdrew with the intention of retiring from active business entirely, but after two years of comparative rest, he re-engaged in the manufacture of implements, consisting chiefly of horse-power hay-rakes and steam engines. Taking his two sons, William S., and Findlay B. Thomas into partnership, he established the house of J. H. Thomas & Sons, still in successful operation. Aside from his own firm's business, Mr. Thomas was an earnest worker and liberal investor in all enterprises calculated to promote the good of the city and community. He was a stockholder in three and a director in two National Banks, and was connected at various times with nearly all the important corporations and industries. He also distinguished himself as a financier in the management of the finances of the city government. He was member of council for many years, and as chairman of the finance committee, stood an effectual barrier to the introduction and practice of the jobbery and extravagance which threatened Springfield with the general municipal infliction, a large and permanent debt. He might justly have been named the "watch-dog of the treasury," and but for a defalcation to the amount of \$60,000 by the county treasurer, Springfield would now be entirely free from debt; notwithstanding this, however, and to Mr. Thomas' credit largely is the fact due, her liabilities are insignificant, compared with those of other cities of her class. In politics from an old line whig, Mr. Thomas became a staunch democrat, holding the Constitution of the United States in deep reverence, and deprecating and opposing all attempts to violate or tamper with its sacred principles and provisions. At the commencement of the war with the South, although a true union man, his loyalty to the government was questioned by that numerous and inconsistent class of men who, six months before the breaking out of the war, openly avowed themselves in favor of the views they attributed to him six months later. He was subjected to considerable annoyance, if not insult; some of his old friends even becoming unfriendly and estranged; but he stood manfully by his principles, which time and the course of events have since vindicated. In State as well as in local politics he also wielded a large influence, which, however, was never sought nor used to further personal ends; on the contrary, to his honor be it said, that in public life he was thoroughly unselfish and always faithful to the public interests and the common weal. In 1868, he received the nomination for Congress in the eighth district, and although leading a "forlorn hope" in a republican stronghold, giving usually about 3,000 majority,

he was defeated by but about 100 votes. On the temperance and labor questions, he held such broad and practical views that the number of his constituents increased at each succeeding election. This was strikingly exemplified during the great temperance excitement in 1875, when he was returned to council as a practical temperance man, and one who had wrought genuine and lasting reforms by the use of argument, reasoning, and moral suasion, when womens' crusades had utterly failed. In politics, as well as in business affairs, Mr. Thomas was a high-principled and safe leader. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder, as well as one of its most liberal supporters. In social and private life, he is admired and beloved. Mr. Thomas married in 1854, Mary, youngest daughter of the Hon. Jacob Bonser, of Chillicothe, by whom he has two sons and two daughters; living at this time.

WALKER, G. W., superintendent of public schools, Lima, Ohio, was born in Montville, Waldo county, in the State of Maine, February 16th, 1832. He was the son of Levi and Lucy B. (Foster) Walker. He is descended from the Walkers of Plymouth colony, Massachusetts. His grandfather having removed from Marshfield in Massachusetts, to Maine, his father went westward and located in Richland county, Ohio, when young George was three years of age. The first eighteen years of his life were spent on a farm, devoting all his leisure hours to self-improvement, and educating himself by studying with avidity every book that came in his way. He was two summers at the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware. He afterwards graduated at Oberlin, where he held the position of assistant principal of the preparatory department of Oberlin college three years, while pursuing his studies there. On his leaving college, he had charge of the union schools at Geneva for one year, and in the four years ensuing, he was principal of Grand River Institute, located at Austinburg, in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Eminently qualified for educational work, he felt it to be his duty to continue in it. Nature had endowed him with peculiar gifts, at all times indispensable for the performance of its duties. In 1865 and 1866, we find him engaged as superintendent of the schools at West Liberty, in Logan county, and in the two subsequent years was superintendent of the public schools of Newark, Ohio. Since then he has held the position of superintendent of the union schools at Lima, Ohio. In 1859, he married Calista Warren, who died in 1862. They had one son, William Franklin Walker. In 1865, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Amelia L. Jewett. By his second wife he has had two daughters, Evangeline and Blanche. He has taken a deep concern in the educational interests of the State, and has been actively engaged in institute work and normal classes. For two years he was treasurer of the State association; for the same period secretary of the State Superintendent's association, and is now its president.

DEVIN, JOSEPH CHAMBERS, lawyer, born on the 6th April, 1827, at Waterford, Washington county, Ohio, was nephew of Colonel David Chambers of Zanesville, who, when seventeen years of age, was a bearer of despatches from General Lee to General Washington, and who edited the first newspaper published in the state of Ohio. In 1830, Joseph's father moved to McCordsville, Morgan county, where the subject of this sketch attended the district school till 1836,

when the family moved to Medina county. He continued to attend school until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a student of Norwalk seminary, Ohio, where he remained two years. He then discontinued his studies, and became a clerk in his father's store, for a like period. In 1840 he became a student of the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, Ohio, which had then recently entered upon its subsequent career of literary renown, under the presidential auspices of Dr. Edward Thompson, afterward Bishop in the M. E. church. In the winter of 1849, he was engaged in teaching a commercial college in Seville, Ohio, having in the previous year graduated in Gundry's commercial college, at Cincinnati. In the same year he decided upon the practice of law as a profession, and chose for his preceptors the Hon. Columbus Delano, and William R. Sapp, in Mount Vernon, where he remained till 1851, when he was admitted to the bar in the courts of Ohio. He commenced to practice in May, 1852, in partnership with Hosmer Curtis, Esq., (whose biography appears in this work,) the uncle of his future wife, and continued with him till 1857, when Mr. Curtis removed to Keokuk, Iowa. The following year Mr. Devin formed a law partnership with Samuel Israel, Esq., and having previously formed the acquaintance of Miss Ella I. Curtis, second daughter of Henry B. Curtis, Esq., (a sketch of whose life is herein published,) he married her on the 2d November, 1859. Mr. Devin's father was a whig, and his son embraced the same political doctrines and cast his first Presidential vote for Zachary Taylor, but on the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the dissolution of the whig party, he became a republican. Mr. Devin was an able speaker, and for some years actively engaged in advocating his party throughout his own and other counties, during each political campaign, and attended every republican convention of his State, since the organization of that party. He was also a member of the Union State central committee. In 1856, he was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention, and supported the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1863, Mr. Devin was elected to the State senate from the seventeenth and twenty-eighth senatorial districts, comprising Knox, Morrow, Wayne and Holmes counties. The same district, in 1862, gave 3,200 majority against his party. He was a member of various important committees, and chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions. Mr. Devin was a good speaker, a ripe scholar, and a faithful Senator. At the date of this publication he is associated with his brother-in-law, Henry L. Curtis, Esq., in the law business, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and actively engaged in the duties of this profession.

CARPENTER, GEORGE H., physician, was born at Alstead, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the 9th October, 1820. He was a son of Eber Carpenter, a respectable physician of that place, who through his integrity and ability, high moral character, excellent judgment, and culture, occupied a prominent position in that State. He died in 1841, leaving as a legacy to the sons and daughters he loved so well, the examples of his virtues, and his honorable name. His sons having attained to manhood while their father was yet in health and the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, and five of them having chosen his profession, they were educated accordingly, and all became successful practitioners; of these five brothers, however, Drs. Eber G. and George H. became as surgeons the most celebrated. The latter, who forms the subject of this sketch, after receiving an academic education,



J. C. Sanders

entered upon the study of medicine with his father, who carefully prepared him for the responsible duties of his profession, and thus enabled him, after he commenced practice, easily to meet the difficulties which usually attend the first operations of the young practitioner. When prepared to attend upon his first course of lectures, he entered the Vermont medical college, then a prominent medical school, presided over by such men as Drs. Frank H. Hamilton and Alonzo Clark, the former of whom attained a high reputation as a surgeon and author of surgical works, and the latter ranked among the first as a medical teacher and physiologist. Here Dr. Carpenter attended his first course, while for the second he attended the lectures of the Berkshire medical college, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Here he also had the personal instruction of Dr. Willard Parker, then the most eminent surgeon and teacher with one exception in America. He attended a third course of lectures at the Vermont medical college, and graduated with as thorough an education as could possibly be obtained without actual practice. Having, as intimated, from the instruction of Dr. W. Parker, received an especial surgical education, it may not seem out of place to say that he has been very successful in that department of his profession. After graduating in 1842, he settled at Athens, Athens county, Ohio, and there beginning the practice of his profession, he has continued to reside and practice in that town until the present time, except while in the army. In 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the 91st Ohio volunteer infantry, but, resigning in 1863, on account of ill-health, he returned to his residence and practice at Athens. In 1847, Dr. Carpenter married Miss Mary, a daughter of the Hon. John Welch, late Chief Justice of Ohio, a gentleman generally recognized as an eminent lawyer and jurist. From this union there have been born a son and daughter. The former, Charles Darwin, having received a thorough scientific and medical education, now resides and practices his profession at Marysville, Union county, Ohio, while the latter is at Boston, completing her musical studies, having graduated at the Stubenville Female seminary. A man of commanding presence, Dr. Carpenter is polite, affable, and sympathetic; and having from the beginning of his practice gradually risen in public esteem as a physician and surgeon, he now commands the largest and the most lucrative practice in Athens county.

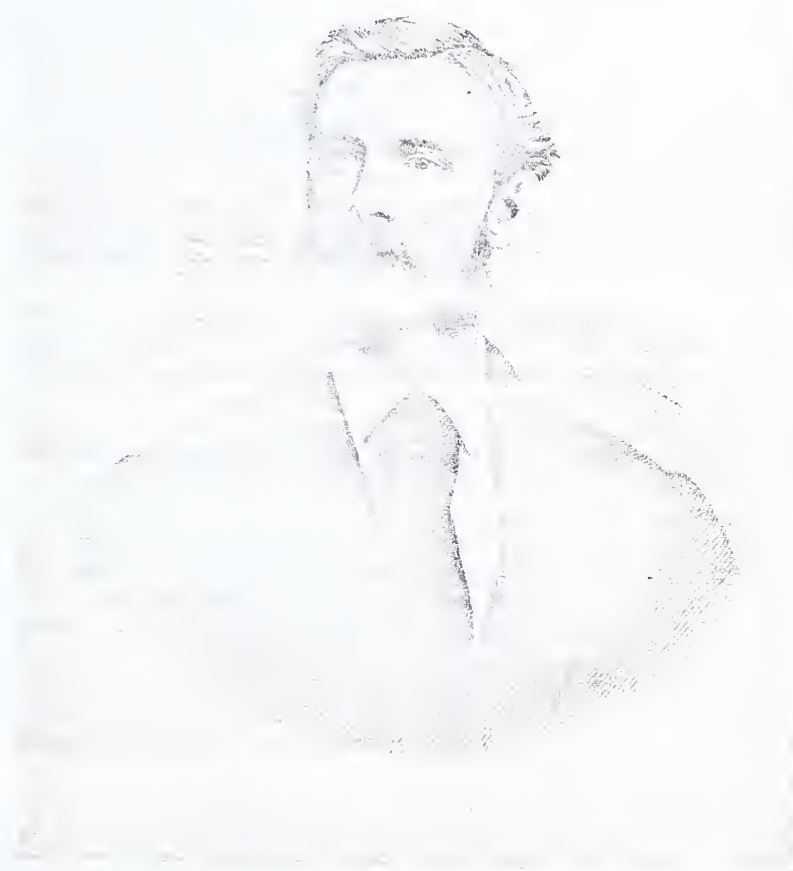
SANDERS, JOHN CHAPIN, physician, Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Peru, Huron county, Ohio, July 2d. 1825. His father, Moses Chapin Sanders, M. D., was a practitioner of medicine and surgery of forty years experience, and distinguished for energy, endurance of toil, accurate judgment of disease and superior skill, and one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve. His mother, whose maiden name was Harriet M. Thompson, died during his infancy. His academic studies were pursued at Milan, Ohio. His professional studies were under the pupilage of his father, who took great pains in his training. When his studies were sufficiently advanced, he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve college, at Cleveland, and graduated therefrom at the close of the session of 1847-48. This was a period in the history of the college, distinguished by the teachings of Professors Kirtland, Delamater, Ackley, and St. Johns, who were then in the prime of their powers, and constituted an extraordinary corps of teachers scarcely equaled by any other faculty in the country. After graduating in medicine, he engaged in the practice of his profession with his father. He

had no sooner taken up its duties and began to feel its responsibilities than he became more and more impressed with the need, and more and more apprehended the worth of a broader and more thorough scholastic preparation for his life work. He had the nerve to surrender a most promising practice, and to break away from the fascinating ties of partnership with his father, whom he dearly loved and honored in order better to qualify himself to enter and work on the higher planes of his profession. After eighteen months of practice with his father, he entered on his classical course, at Western Reserve college, Hudson, Ohio, in which he spent two years. At the close of his sophomore year, he entered Yale as junior, where he graduated in 1854. On leaving Yale, Dr. Sanders returned to Huron county, Ohio, and entered into partnership with Dr. A. N. Read, of Norwalk, assuming the place vacated by his father's retirement. He entered at once upon a large and lucrative practice, dividing its rewards and responsibilities with his partner. On the 25th October following, he married Albina G. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio. Remaining in Norwalk until his father's decease (three and a half years), he became convinced that his health could not longer endure the strain of a ride embracing so large a field as is involved in a conjoint town and country practice, and removed to Cleveland. Soon after his arrival in that city, he was called on by an old and valued professional friend, who interested him by his experiences in the investigation of homœopathy. Doubting the practical merits of a theory with which he was not unfamiliar, he was invited by this friend to visit his patients with him, and judge for himself as to its practical verities. This he was glad of the opportunity to do, and entered upon it with a determination earnestly and carefully to scrutinize his friend's cases, treatment, and results. They were submitted to a most rigid examination and analysis. After a few months of such clinical observation, he became greatly interested, but not fully convinced. In order to enlarge the field of his observation and clinical inquiry, to the great surprise and mortification of his professional brethren, he entered his friend's office, and studied his clinical experiences almost exclusively for one year. His conviction became complete, and he at once gave in his adhesion to the principles of homœopathy, and then entered upon its practice. His great success and recognized ability led to his election, in 1859, to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the Homœopathic hospital college at Cleveland, and, in the following year, to the presidency of the same, which office he held until 1868. The college soon felt the force of his influence in establishing and maintaining an improved standard of culture and requirement. He was the first to suggest the application to medical examinations (and this college was the first medical school to adopt the plan) of written answers in examinations for degree as a substitute for the old thesis system, so capable of abuse. He was the first to suggest the application of the graded system of instruction to medical education, and this school was the first to adopt it. He has contributed largely to the reputation of the college in all the elements of its fame. He has given to it not only of his substance, but the best powers of his years. With the exception of two sessions, he has delivered the yearly course on obstetrics for nearly twenty years. He occupied the chair of physiology for one session, the chair of the principles and practice for two entire sessions, and delivered parts of this course in two other sessions. In whatever department he lectured,

his characteristics were pronounced and uniform, accurate, scholarly, and eminently practical. These qualities of his teaching secured the undivided and earnest attention of his pupils, who always became his enthusiastic admirers. In the department of his specialty, he has contributed valuable papers to the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State, of which society he is and has long been the treasurer; to the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he has been once vice president, and in which he held for a series of years the chairmanship of the bureau of obstetrics. He is much sought after, far and near, for consultation and help in difficult and exigent cases, especially in obstetrics. He has five children living, three sons and two daughters, on whom he is bestowing every possible privilege of education and culture.

WHITE, JOHN S., teacher, born in Wrentham, Massachusetts, on the 3d February, 1847, living in April, 1879, at Cleveland, son of the Rev. John S. White, widely known in eastern Massachusetts as an able preacher, and ordained to the Baptist ministry forty-four years ago. He was descended on both sides from the early settlers of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. The mother of the subject of this sketch (Ama Richardson, of Medway, Massachusetts), was a woman of fine judgment and cultivated tastes, possessing so excellent a knowledge of the practice of medicine as to secure for herself, upon examination, the diploma of a leading homœopathic medical college. During the years of his primary education, her son was noted for his position ever in advance of his classes, while the story of his self-won college education might furnish the subject of a romance. Graduating from the Chapman Grammar School in 1861, and the English High School, both of Boston, in 1864, with the first medals of those schools, he enlisted in the latter year in the 42d regiment, Massachusetts volunteer militia, "hundred days troops," so-called, and served until that regiment was mustered out of service. It may here be properly mentioned that his only brother, after serving three years with and participating in the battles fought by the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, without a wound, was finally taken prisoner near Richmond, in September, 1863, and, after nine months of starvation and abuse at Belle Isle, died in a Union hospital a few hours after his release. After being mustered out of service with his regiment in December, 1864, John S. White, then in his seventeenth year, exhibited most surprising and extraordinary ability in the Boston Latin School. While in this school he held the position of major of the Latin and English High School battalions, and in June, 1866, entered Harvard. Sickness in his father's family superinducing a condition of financial embarrassment that with an ordinary young man would have stopped his further advance, but stimulated Mr. White to do that which he so determinedly had resolved upon, and having borrowed of a good friend sufficient to meet the expenses of his first term, so earnestly did he work that, at the end of every year, he won a "Thayer scholarship" of \$300, by which means, and private teaching, in which he soon acquired a fine reputation, he lived comfortably, met his regular expenses throughout the course, paid the loan, and graduated with a surplus in hand. It was a long and severe four years' drill, but most admirable preparation for the arduous labors of his later life. Fourth for the freshman year, and first in mathematics, in a class of one hundred and thirty-four, he shared the honors of the first rank at the end of the sophomore year with Mr. William G. Hale, now assist-

ant professor of Latin at Harvard, each having attained the remarkable per centum of 97 upon all studies. In his senior year the new president, Charles W. Eliot, was inaugurated and Mr. White was selected by the faculty to deliver the "Latin oration of welcome" to the incoming president,—an honor awarded only to the first classical scholar of the college upon so rare an occasion. Departing from the manner of his predecessors, who had sought the most grandiloquent terms known to the language, with true art and real courage he wrote his oration in the purest and simplest Latin, and delivered it with such natural eloquence and fervor that his learned audience was moved to enthusiasm, while ex-President Walker conferred upon him the highest compliment by saying, "For once we have heard a Latin oration of which every word can be understood!" An incident that occurred in his sophomore year will illustrate the value of accurate scholarship, and the mastery of a modern language. In the summer of 1867, Francis Parkman, the historian, was writing one of his volumes of the early history of the settlement of North America. From excessive use of his eyes he had become nearly blind, and applied to Professor Cutler, of Cambridge, for some student in his classes whom he could recommend as competent to decipher those old manuscripts of the Jared Sparks collection in the Harvard library, pertaining to the discoveries of LaSalle. Professor Cutler selected Mr. White, and he was at once engaged by Mr. Parkman, who, from the correct reading by Mr. White of those manuscripts, written in the extraordinary chirography of the French Jesuits of the seventeenth century in Canada, wrote almost the whole of his "Discovery of the Great West," while a lasting friendship was established between the historian and his young assistant. Mr. White's career as a teacher has been very remarkable. Early in his college course, he chose "secondary education" as a profession, and prepared for that profession with the conscientiousness he would have used in preparing for the ministry or the law. One week after graduating from Harvard, he was unanimously elected to a vacant sub-mastership in the Boston Latin school, over forty-five other applicants, and, in three months afterward, promoted to a full mastership. From the first he evinced in his profession those qualities of mind which have since made him so widely known. His power with boys was simply wonderful. He believed in them, and with a keen zest entered with them into all their studies and all their play. Yet while thus a boy with them, he never lost his dignity or supreme command. Ever accepting a boy's word as absolutely true, even in the face of private doubt, he thereby secured the most frank confession of every fault, and fostered the keenest sense of honor. On the 28th February, 1871, Mr. White married Miss George A. Read, the daughter of a well-known Boston merchant, and a young lady of rare education, who had graduated in 1870 from Mount Holyoke seminary with the highest honors. Three children have been born of this union. After three years fruitful labor, Mr. White, in 1873, resigned his position in the Boston Latin school for the purpose of spending a year abroad in the study of European methods of education, and received from the school board the unanimous expression of their desire that he should resume his position on his return. During the fourteen months subsequently spent with his family in Europe, he visited nearly all the great schools and universities of Great Britain and Germany, and imparted his views by correspondence to, and which were widely read



Engraved by

John S. White.

in, the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. In 1874, the Rev. Frederick Brooks, of Cleveland, brother of Phillips Brooks, D. D., of Boston, proposed founding in the former city a classical and English school for boys, and the teacher he had selected being prostrated by sickness, he went to Boston to secure another, but had only made his want known to President Eliot, of Cambridge, when he lost his life at East Cambridge bridge, across which he had started to walk, and from which he accidentally fell and was drowned. This unfortunate event drew attention to the object of his mission to Boston, and his friends, having selected Mr. White as master of the school, prevailed upon him to go to Cleveland, where he arrived on the 29th and opened the school on the 30th September, 1874, with seventeen pupils, in a room in Weisgerber block, Prospect street. He named it "Brooks School," and stated its aim to be "to prepare boys in the most thorough manner for the best American colleges, or to fit them with equal thoroughness for the scientific school or for business." He also introduced military drill, and an admirably devised system of calisthenics. The prosperity of the school may be determined by the fact that in April, 1875, it had forty-six pupils, and two assistant teachers; and a separate building becoming a necessity for its future usefulness, Mr. White solicited and eventually secured by subscription a capital of \$20,000 for its erection. On the 15th June, the work of building was begun, and on the 15th September following, or less than a year from the small beginning mentioned, one hundred and forty-six pupils met at the first session in a handsome and well-furnished house. A kindergarten, organized in 1875, was followed, in 1876, by a department for young ladies in a separate building, and in September, 1876, President Grant appointed a regular army officer to the school as professor of military science and tactics, and a hundred breech-loading rifles were supplied on his order from Springfield for the use of the battalion. In June, 1878, the Brooks school had twenty-two teachers and two hundred pupils, and had prepared three regular classes for Harvard, Yale, Williams, Columbia, and Vassar colleges. Prominent citizens of Cleveland have already taken steps looking to the endowment of the Brooks School, which will speedily place it on a par with the best endowed schools of New England. And from its position geographically, its importance as a preparatory school for the best colleges bids fair to excel that of any other American institution of its kind.

CURTIS, HOSMER, lawyer, born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the 29th July, 1788, was the eldest son of Zara Curtis, a Revolutionary soldier and officer in Colonel Sheldon's regiment of dragoons of the Connecticut line. On his mother's side he was allied to the Hosmers and Yales, of Connecticut. In 1809, his father's family removed to Ohio and settled at Newark, while he himself, then about twenty years old, removed with the family, and after a few years spent in school-teaching, during which time he read law under the preceptorship of Edward Herrick, and Jeremiah Munson, then eminent lawyers of Newark, was admitted to the bar in 1813, and prepared his first briefs in a little office that stood where the Newark market-house now stands. The next year he served in the campaign for the relief of Fort Meigs, under General Harrison, and, in the fall of 1814, married Miss Eleanor Melick of Turkey Foot, Pennsylvania, a lady of distinguished excellence of character, and the mother of all of his children except the youngest, Samuel P. Curtis, late

of Washington City, now deceased, who was a son by a second marriage. In 1815, he removed to Mount Vernon, Knox county, where he regularly attended the courts from the commencement of his practice. The first prosecuting attorney for the county, an office that he filled for many years, he became the leading resident lawyer; and as nearly all the younger members of the profession in the county, who were admitted to the bar for the first fifteen or twenty years, were pupils from his office, he became generally known as "the father of the bar." He continued in full practice in Knox county forty-two years, and for a considerable part of that time, as was then the custom, he also regularly attended the courts of the adjoining counties and the United States court, at Columbus, Ohio. His great industry and indefatigable labor in the preparation of his cases, more than the power of his oratory or quick perception of his points, established his reputation for a clear knowledge of the principles of the common law; while his probity of character always ensured him earnest attention and the highest confidence and respect of both court and jury. In 1822-23, he represented his county in the Ohio legislature, and held several other important offices and public trusts, in all of which, as also in the large interests of his clients, which, in so long a period of practice, came under his care, his character for honesty and fidelity was ever preëminent. In 1837, Mr. Curtis removed to Keokuk, where several of his children had previously settled, and there resumed the practice of law in connection with Mr. Gilmore, and which he continued to pursue several years, when finding a nervous infirmity growing upon him, about 1867, he retired from all professional engagements, while continuing to give personal attention to all his own private business. Naturally of strong mental powers, cultivated by philosophic research and study, he was distinguished in the days of his best vigor for his capacity in abstruse speculation and close analytical investigation of every subject presented to him for consideration. He accepted no conclusion without duly weighing all that made for or against the proposition or theory. These traits marked his character through all his professional career, and the aspiration inscribed on the fly-leaf of his first law book; "God preserve my mental vigor," seemed to be mercifully and certainly granted to him to the close of his life. He died at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 14th May, 1874, ripe in years and the honors of a well spent life. Of his surviving children, the eldest, Henry H. Curtis resides at St. Louis; J. L. Curtis, banker, at Chicago; Charles Curtis, physician, at Quincy, Illinois; and his daughter, Eleanor, widow of Uzziel Stevens, at Mount Vernon, Ohio.

CANFIELD, AUSTIN, pioneer citizen and farmer, Chardon, Geauga county, born March 10th, 1804, in Litchfield township, Herkimer county, New York, was the son of Norman Canfield, born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, who emigrated to Chardon in 1812. Here Norman Canfield bought and cultivated one hundred and twenty acres of land, and built and kept the first house of entertainment in Chardon for travelers. He was the first settler in Chardon. The maiden name of the mother of Austin was Susannah Bond, of Herkimer county, New York, who likewise moved there from Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch after having received his education at the district schools, when he had arrived at twenty-one years of age, purchased the farm in the cultivation of which for a number of years he had assisted. A portion of this land he eventually sold out in building lots,

and it now forms a part of the town of Chardon. Mr. Canfield has acted as captain of the light infantry company, justice of the peace, and county commissioner, but has now retired from active business pursuits. He has been for many years a respected and esteemed citizen of Chardon, a deacon in the Congregational church, feeling a great interest in its usefulness and prosperity. In politics, he was first a whig and then a republican, but was never a politician, nor an office-seeker; but simply a private citizen, discharging his duties faithfully for the best interests of the community. He has taken for many years a warm interest in the subject of temperance, and has been noted as a public-spirited citizen, doing his part in the work of improving the beautiful town in which he has so long resided. He married, June 3d, 1827, Miss Lodemia Benton, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living: Eugene V., living in Chardon; Mary, married to W. C. Willistown, residing in Red Wing, Minnesota; and Scraph Maria, married to Charles Selden, of Titusville, Pennsylvania. He married again, on the 25th June, 1851, Mrs. Julia Brooks, by whom he has had no issue. His brother the Rev. S. B. Canfield, (now deceased,) was for many years pastor of the leading Presbyterian church in Syracuse, New York.

LEHR, HENRY S., of Ada, Hardin county, Ohio, was born March 8th, 1838, in Weathersfield, Trumbull county, Ohio. His father, George J. Lehr, was a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania; his mother, Yelma Lessig, being a native of the same State. In 1836, his father moved with his family of ten children to Trumbull county, Ohio, and on his arrival found his money reduced to three shillings. Security indebtedness had accomplished this condition, as, before leaving Pennsylvania, he sold all his property to meet obligations of this kind. In this condition of indigence, did the father of our subject begin life with his large family in Ohio. Work of a remunerative character was scarce, sickness overtook his family, and hardships naturally followed; but, with great power of will and naturally ambitious, he struggled against poverty. Not finding suitable employment where he was, he moved successively first to Stark, and subsequently to Wayne county, where he sat up a loom and began weaving as a trade, with Henry his spool-boy. This condition of affairs kept the latter from school until he was twelve years old. Then enabled for the first time to attend irregularly, he made but little progress, as the only language he could speak was German, that being the vernacular of his parents. During the following four years, though nominally attending school continuously, he really received but the education he could have obtained in one year of regular attendance. To obtain his first school books, he bought them with the sales of chestnuts he had gathered for that purpose. When sixteen years old he began teaching a common district school, when he was so small as to be taken for a lad of fourteen years old. This school he taught four months at \$14 a month, and boarded "around" with the scholars. In the spring of 1855, he attended the union school at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio. In the fall he engaged a district school, taught five months at \$18 a month, and boarded with the scholars. In the spring of 1856, he entered Mount Union college, and continued there until 1863, teaching in winter, and being taught in summer. In the spring of 1861, he twice offered to enlist in the union army, and was each time rejected by the surgeon, but, in the spring of 1862, he enlisted in the 86th

regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, and served as a private four months, when he was honorably discharged. He subsequently enlisted in the 176th regiment of Ohio infantry, was appointed orderly sergeant of his company, took sick and was sent into hospital, where, after he got well, he remained in the capacity of hospital steward until the close of the war when, in June, 1865, he was discharged, and returning home, the great problem became, what should be his life work? His father favored the profession of a physician, and out of deference to his wishes Henry began the study of medicine, and continued so engaged eight months, when he was moved to reject it and enter the profession of his own choice. His main objection to teaching as a profession was his experience hitherto, of being under the control of a local school board and subject to removal by the caprice of unprincipled men whose private feelings are allowed to govern them rather than the common good. After mature deliberation, he decided to avoid this condition by founding a school and managing it according to his own ideas of the manner in which a private school should be conducted. But to do this he required first, money and, second, a good location. In March, 1866, he began his travels for the purpose of meeting the second requirement, and after traveling over nearly all of northern Ohio and Indiana and southern Michigan, he concluded to locate at Johnstown, Ohio, now known as Ada. At first he took charge of the public school at \$3 a day, with the privilege of using the school house, free of rent, for a select school when not in public use. Having married on the 30th October, 1866, Miss Albina J. Hoover, of Stark county, Ohio, he bought property and determining to make Ada his permanent home, he chose it as the locality in which to found a school for, to him, quite satisfactory reasons, among which were the purity of the air and the salubrity of the climate. The school prospered from the beginning, and in a few years the applications for admission into the public school and the select school became so numerous that the public school house was entirely too small, and the citizens of Ada and vicinity agreed to assist in erecting a suitable building for the purpose of conducting a normal school. In the fall of 1870, Professor Lehr made a proposition to the citizens of Ada that if they would furnish \$5,000 toward erecting a suitable building for a normal school, he would give the same amount. The citizens accepted the proposition, and on the 23d November the contract for erecting the building was closed. In order to meet the amount he engaged to pay, Mr. Lehr associated with himself in the business of the school, Professors J. G. Park and B. F. Neissy, each of whom had some capital. In July, 1871, Professor Lehr having passed the required examination at Mount Adams college, had conferred on him the degree of bachelor of arts, and on the 14th August, 1871, the normal school was formally opened with an enrollment of one hundred and forty-seven students. Since then it has gradually grown until the present year presents an enrollment of four hundred and seventy-six students. In the winter of 1877-78, Professor Lehr proposed to the citizens of Ada to erect an additional building, as that in use was too small to accommodate the number of students then occupying it and the growing wants of the school, when at a meeting of the citizens it was decided to send a delegation to Columbus to secure the passage of a bill to authorize the levy of a tax for the purpose of erecting additional buildings and purchase suitable school apparatus for the use of the Northwestern Ohio normal school. Suitable legislation having



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been secured to enable the people to tax themselves to the extent of \$20,000, provided three-fourths of the legally qualified voters should accede, on a vote being taken 329 votes were recorded in favor of the tax, to 23 against. On the 22d June, 1878, the contract for erecting the new buildings was awarded to a Cleveland contractor, who engaged to have them ready by the 1st August, 1879. Professor Lehr thus has the pleasure of seeing his way clear to future usefulness, and the prosperity of the school he founded in the firm belief of its ultimate success. He is an active and sagacious worker, a member of the Christian church, in politics a republican, and has the respect and confidence of every one who is personally acquainted with him. Four children were the issue of his marriage, two of whom are living.

CARSON, ENOCH TERRY, merchant, Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in Green township, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 18th September, 1822. His father, William J. Carson, belonged to a family of Scotch and Dutch ancestry, which had in early times removed from New Jersey to the wilds of Ohio. His maternal ancestors, the Terrys, came from Virginia, and were among the first who settled where Cincinnati now stands. When he was born but few of the rugged features of pioneer life had passed away. Cincinnati contained but 10,000 inhabitants; no boat propelled by steam had yet landed at her wharf, and indifferent mud roads were the highways leading to the outlying farming regions. It was a time when energy and self-reliance were no less necessary than distinguishing traits, and these the subject of this sketch inherited and acquired in full measure. The country school, still in the first crude stage of its existence, was in session but three months in the year. In attending it and working on the farm during the long intervals between the sessions, the time passed until Mr. Carson was twenty-three years of age, and had attained a vigorous manhood, with a desire for something more eventful than life on a farm promised. An appointment of collector of tolls on one of the main roads leading to Cincinnati, offered and accepted at this time, proved a stepping-stone to the noteworthy career that followed. It was not, however, anything in the nature of the office, in itself insignificant, but rather, Mr. Carson's industry and ambition that made it profitable to him. The leisure which the light duties of the office afforded was assiduously devoted to reading and study. Three years passed in this manner, in which he had by hard study fitted himself for more responsible duties, and the door to them opened before him. Through a split in the Democratic party, the whigs of Hamilton county elected their candidate for the office of sheriff. Mr. Carson, an ardent whig, had partaken freely in the political discussions of the day, and it thus happened that when the whig executive committee came to cast about for a man to worthily represent them as deputy sheriff, the choice fell upon him. This appointment lifted him another step toward a busy and notable career. It made him acquainted with the prominent citizens of Hamilton county, and opened the way for his appointment to responsible trusts in later years. At the end of two years he left the sheriff's office to have for a time a hand in railway affairs. The Hamilton and Dayton road was approaching completion, and it is on record that Mr. Carson was one of the first riders on a locomotive over that line. The party left Carthage at about nine o'clock at night, and slowly felt their way toward Cincinnati, being compelled frequently to alight and remove the fences

which the owners of adjacent pastures had put up to confine their cattle. On the opening of the road for travel, Mr. Carson was appointed depôt master and freight receiver at Cincinnati, a position that he occupied two years, when he returned to the sheriff's office, and served as chief deputy four years. This brought him to the year 1856, when he became the republican candidate for sheriff, and was honored by receiving several hundred votes more than were cast for his ticket, the triumph of which, a then intensely democratic county rendered impossible. In 1858, he went into the lamp and gas fixture business, which was successfully carried on until the close of the war, and resumed again in 1871. Among his warm personal friends was the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, upon whose suggestion, in May, 1861, Mr. Carson was appointed collector of the port of Cincinnati and United States depositor, by President Lincoln. Previous to the war the office had been one of minor importance, its duties being strictly of a routine character, and the amount on deposit seldom exceeding \$10,000. During the great struggle, however, everything was changed; Cincinnati became the point from which supplies were distributed for the armies in the South, engaged in fighting the Rebellion, and for the loyal citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the business of the office suddenly became immense. Fully \$10,000,000 were sometimes received in a single day, and \$30,000,000 were on one occasion on deposit. But the nature of the business, even more than its volume rendered it imperatively necessary that an officer of superior ability should be in charge. Questions of a grave and delicate nature were constantly arising, to which no rule or precedent would apply. To decide them instantly and wisely required rare judgment. It was a distinguished service, continuing through four exciting and perilous years, and Mr. Carson's performance of its duties resulted in great credit to himself and advantage to the government. His next connection was as a member of the Ohio State board of equalization, a position of much importance and in which he was largely instrumental in securing a considerable reduction in the heavy assessments which had been made on real estate in Cincinnati. In the spring of 1871, he was appointed a member of the board of park commissioners of Cincinnati, and in September of the same year was chosen commissioner of costs and fees of Hamilton county. The duties of this last named office required the exercise of impartiality and fearlessness to a degree possessed by few men, and it was an appointment that in the clearest manner testified to his high standing in the estimation of the public. At the time the erection of the United States government building was entered upon, Mr. Carson, with Mr. Groesbeck and Judge Taft, were appointed a committee to decide where it should be located. In 1876, the board of police commissioners was by the Ohio legislature created, and Mr. Carson was by Governor Hayes selected as one of its members. Under the management of this board the police force of Cincinnati was much improved, while a saving to the city on the cost of the force of some \$40,000 was effected. The change in the efficiency of the force within a single year under the management of the commissioners was illustrated to the satisfaction of all by the conduct of the police during the great railroad "strike" of July, 1877. While other cities suffered heavily from the destruction of property, and many lives were sacrificed, all trouble was in Cincinnati overcome without outside help, or the incurring of any extra expense. The timely improvement in the character of the police force, and which

saved the city in manner as stated in the emergency mentioned from serious troubles and heavy loss, was brought about by the entire removal of politics from the management; and in the accomplishment of this advantageous change, Mr. Carson was foremost. In his financial operations, he has been very successful. In connection with Mr. John E. Bell, in 1868, he purchased a large tract of land in Mill creek bottom, lying to the north and west of Lincoln park. Streets were laid off, the lots sold on reasonable terms, and within a year the whole region was well built upon; the enterprise has proved a very profitable one to those interested in it, and a substantial benefit to the city. In 1845, Mr. Carson was made a Freemason, and steadily increased in the connection, and arose in the esteem of the fraternity until, in that department of it known as the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite," he was chosen lieutenant grand commander of the Northern supreme council. He has twice visited Europe, and while there traveled extensively both in England and on the Continent. He has collected one of the finest private libraries in Cincinnati—his collection of works on the subject of secret societies being one of the largest in the world, with the department of his library devoted to Shaksperian literature remarkably full. As a man of great foresight, sterling integrity, and sound judgment Mr. Carson is eminent; and when found to be in error, the fault was not so much that of judgment as from being unduly influenced by the opinions of friends or the public.

MOORE, REV. WILLIAM THOMAS, one of the most successful, scholarly, progressive, and popular clergymen of the Disciples' or Christian church, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, August 27th, 1832. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his parents being Virginians. From them he inherited great physical strength, and remarkable traits of character. The lofty forehead and heavy brows lend a prophetic aspect to one whose controlling virtue is benevolence; while his tall, angular figure, supporting a head so marked, indicates a man of uncommon natural ability. Many of the circumstances of his boyhood have helped to form his remarkable character. His father, dying when this son was in his ninth year, left him and five other children dependent upon their mother and themselves; and the rugged discipline of toil and poverty, and the early struggles which naturally followed upon such conditions, led to the development of those elements of character which have placed him among the first preachers of his day. Having at an early age given evidence of mental vigor, and distinguished himself among his youthful associates by self-denial and perseverance, he obtained at home the rudiments of an English education, and at an early age entered the academy at Newcastle, Kentucky, where he studied and taught until 1855, when he entered Bethany college, Virginia. In 1858, he there graduated, was assigned to the duty of valedictorian of his class, and shortly afterward was called to the pastorate of the Christian church, at Frankfort, Kentucky. This position he held until 1864, when he resigned it on account of failing health, the result of over-study and continuous labor. In this year he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Governor R. M. Bishop, of Ohio. In 1865, after a few months rest, he was called to the pastorate of Jefferson Avenue Christian church, Detroit, Michigan. This charge, however, he resigned in the following year, to occupy a chair in the Kentucky university, when he was also invited to the charge of what is now

the Central Christian church of Cincinnati. He accepted both positions, and delivered a brief course of lectures in the university every season while performing the duties of his pastorate, until 1869, when the growing importance of his work in Cincinnati compelled him to resign his chair in the university. Mr. Moore's church, with a membership at present of about nine hundred, is the largest Protestant church and one of the most important in the city. In 1868, he made a trip to Europe, where he visited the principal cities and remarkable places, and on his return, resuming his position as pastor of the Central Christian church, he began the publication of the *Christian Quarterly*. A number of poems written by Mr. Moore and received with much public favor have been published from time to time. While they indicate pathetic power, tender beauty, and delicacy of feeling, he has chosen to satisfy his love of poetry and music by his appreciation of the excellencies of others, rather than by creations of his own. In religious literature, Mr. Moore excels, being a voluminous writer, and having produced a great many sermons, lectures, addresses, and controversial papers, those which have a prominent place among his literary productions being "Views of Life," a book of beautiful and practical thoughts of an entertaining character, devoid of what is called the cant of the pulpit, and the "Living Pulpit of the Christian Church." He was several years literary editor of the *American Christian Review*, one of the compilers of the "Christian Hymn Book," and editor of the "Christian Hymnal," where his hand and taste may everywhere be seen. He edited Alexander Campbell's "Lectures on the Pentateuch," and was until recently editor in chief of the *Christian Quarterly*, a periodical largely composed of doctrinal and polemical discussions, and regarded as one of the ablest of its kind in this country. Its editorial reviews were liberal and scholarly, and, in short, represented the theological ability of the denomination. At the close of the eighth volume he was compelled to suspend the publication of the *Quarterly*, mainly because he was simply not able to bear the burdens it imposed. Its suspension was much regretted by a wide circle of readers. With other distinguished ministers of the Christian church, Mr. Moore is also engaged in the preparation of a "Commentary on the New Testament," the book of "Acts" having been assigned to him as his share of the work. One of the great labors of his life, as an executive officer of his church, is the part he took in the erection of that beautiful temple of worship, the Central Christian church of Cincinnati. It is as an executive officer, in every arrangement requiring efficiency and energy in its execution, that he has been found to excel. When it became apparent that the Disciples should organize a uniform plan of church coöperation, he first indicated the methods necessary to attain that object. In the general convention, held in St. Louis in 1860, he offered a resolution submitting the whole matter of church coöperation to a committee of twenty. This committee, of which he was chairman, composed of the ablest men in the church, met in Louisville, and reported a plan of organization that was generally adopted, and this, the first systematic attempt to organize the churches of the Disciples for coöperation in missionary work, is largely indebted to Mr. Moore for its success. In 1874, he was a delegate from the Disciples to the triennial conference of Free-will Baptists, held at Providence, Rhode Island. Here he delivered an earnest address on the faith and practices of the Disciples, and proposed the appointment of a committee to meet a committee from the





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general convention of Disciples to consider the matter of a union of these denominations. His address and proposition were by the conference enthusiastically received, and the committee they indicated was appointed, with Mr. Moore a member of it. Mr. Moore served for two years as corresponding secretary of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society—an organization of great promise of usefulness, and in whose formation he was mainly instrumental. After the duties of this office had begun to assume a rather formidable shape, he was compelled to resign on account of the press of other engagements. After more than twelve years of successful labor with the Central Christian church, on the last Lord's day of July, 1878, Mr. Moore resigned his pastorate, and sailed for Europe on the 3d of the succeeding month. This move was decided upon, not because of any dissatisfaction on his part or the part of the church with his work in Cincinnati, for at no time during his pastorate was he more firmly established in his congregation, or his ministry more promising, but the move was made because it seemed a larger field of usefulness was opened to him. He expects to make his home in England, but will assist in organizing and sustaining mission work in various fields on the Continent. At the time of his resignation, Mr. Moore had held the position of pastor to a Cincinnati church longer than any other Protestant minister in Cincinnati, and this fact, added to his acknowledged efficiency as a worker in local, religious, and reformatory movements, make his loss to the community deeply felt. There will be many prayers for his success in his new and important field of labor.

NEFF, PETER, retired merchant, born March 31st, 1798, at Frankfort, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His ancestors emigrated to this country from Switzerland before the American Revolutionary war. When he was very young his father died, and all the means of the family being required for the support of his mother and sisters, he was under the necessity of making a living for himself. Having received careful instruction in the plain branches of an English education, he left school at the age of fourteen, and obtained a clerkship in a Philadelphia firm, but embraced every opportunity for self-improvement. In arithmetical calculations he attained to a marked preëminence. When the war of 1812 broke out, he was thrown out of employment, owing to the paralysis of trade; but when peace was proclaimed he again obtained a clerkship, and from that time was enabled to support himself without depending upon the family for assistance. His assiduity and business ability attracted the attention of Mr. Charles Bird, a prominent hardware merchant of Philadelphia, who was contemplating the establishment of a branch house at Baltimore. Mr. Neff was then twenty years of age. Receiving a favorable proposition from Mr. Bird, he entered into partnership with him. He was unacquainted with the business, but soon mastered its details, and by his strict integrity soon obtained an extensive credit, which he preserved untarnished during more than fifty years of active business life. In June, 1824, Peter Neff, with his brother William, visited Cincinnati. Although the city contained only about 15,000 inhabitants, he formed a favorable opinion of its future prospects. He proposed to his brother, that if he would leave Savannah and remove to Cincinnati, he would join him in the wholesale hardware business. They entered into partnership, and Mr. Peter Neff continued to reside in Baltimore to buy the goods, while Mr. William Neff, together

with John and George, the only remaining male members of the family, united with them in establishing the first importing hardware house west of the Alleghanies. Only Peter was acquainted with the business. He went to Cincinnati when the goods were unpacked, marked them, and fixed the price, which was firmly adhered to. The mercantile facilities of the new firm, and their high commercial credit, soon led to fortune. In 1827, Mr. Neff married Mrs. Isabella Lamson (Freeman), a lady as remarkable for her mental ability as for her personal graces, whose advice and assistance through life were of very great value to him. Her death occurred March 6th, 1844, and was the severest trial he ever experienced. He never re-married. In 1828, Mr. Neff established a business house in Louisville, Kentucky, which was very successful, and in 1838 it was united with the Cincinnati house. In 1835, he removed from Baltimore to Cincinnati. At the time of the death of his lovely and accomplished wife, his attention was directed to the necessity for a cemetery for the city, and by his exertions and the assistance of other gentlemen, Spring Grove cemetery was purchased by subscription. Temperance reform found in him one of its best friends and most strenuous advocates. He earnestly supported the establishment of the chamber of commerce, and was appointed one of its first vice-presidents. He always manifested a deep interest in the education of the young, especially in their religious training, and the Sabbath schools ever found in him a liberal benefactor and wise counsellor. The organization and establishment of the Poplar Street Presbyterian church is due to him, and he devoted to it his personal supervision, and with his funds liberally supported it. During the war of the Rebellion he took very decided ground in favor of the United States government. As chairman of the finance committee of Hamilton county, he took a very active part in raising \$250,000, which prevented a draft in the county. During the "Kirby Smith" raid, he was untiring in his efforts, and the records of the 1st reserve regiment bear witness to his devotion and zeal. For more than thirty-five years he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and for many years president of the board of trustees. Mr. Neff, during his long residence in Cincinnati, was always a liberal, public-spirited citizen, ever ready to aid in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the city, and the cause of good morals and religion.

MAXWELL, BENJAMIN W., banker and manufacturing miller, Sidney, Ohio, was born November 21st, 1817, near Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. His parents were Samuel S. Maxwell and Polly (Wagner) Maxwell, the former from York county, Pennsylvania, the latter born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. The subject of this sketch worked on a farm until he was seventeen years of age, obtaining a limited education in a subscription school, the public school system not having then been established in Ohio. His father was a pioneer in the milling business in the State of Ohio, having established one near Sidney. In 1835, young Maxwell entered his father's mill to learn the business, and he remained in the situation for several years. In 1841, he commenced the milling business on his own account, and so successful has he been that he now owns and operates three grist and two saw mills. He directs all the internal work of them in person, being an accomplished millwright. On the 1st May, 1875, he was elected president of the German-American bank of Sidney. He has never been a candidate



for public office; originally a whig, on the disintegration of that party, he joined the republican party on its organization, and he remained a faithful adherent of it. On the 5th January, 1843, he married Miss Mary Jane Shaw, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky. They have had two children, but one son only is living, and who married Miss Carrie Arbuckle. Mr. Maxwell is a notable example of what can be accomplished by indefatigable industry and strict integrity in one pursuit extending over nearly half a century.

COOK, WILLIAM, fine stock-breeder and agriculturist, was born at Chillicothe, in Ross county, Ohio. His father, Isaac Cook, removed to Ohio, from Wallingford, Connecticut, and settled in Chillicothe in 1798, where he attained to much prominence as a member of the legislature for several terms, and associate judge of his judicial district for twenty-seven years. He died in 1842, when seventy-five years old. William Cook is one of the most remarkable men in the county as an agriculturalist and breeder of fine stock. His idea when a youth was to be the proprietor of a fine farm, and consequently he became a farmer from natural choice, and gave full scope to this inclination as he found his progress profitable, until, when he retired from active farming operations, he was cultivating upward of a thousand acres. For the past five years he has devoted himself to the management of his estate, which, by the great success that attended his operations, has become well known. Mr. Cook is also an active director of the First National bank of Chillicothe. He married in 1833, Miss Mary Hough, who died on the 15th January, 1867. Five children were born of this union, four daughters and one son, Isaac, who since arriving at man's estate, has had charge of the farm. Mr. Cook is a solid, substantial citizen of Ross county, and a man highly respected wherever he is known.

SHOEMAKER, ROBERT MYERS, civil engineer, son of Robert and Catharine Shoemaker, born October 21st, 1815, at German Flats, Herkimer county, New York, obtained a mathematical education at Cazenovia academy, New York. At the age of nineteen, he entered upon the business of his life as chainman in the employ of N. S. Roberts, State engineer, who was making surveys for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. In 1835, he obtained a situation as rodman under W. C. Young, chief engineer in charge of the location of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, and in the service of that company, under the presidency of the Hon. Erastus Corning, was advanced from rodman to leveler, and, finally, before the completion of the road, became assistant resident engineer, in charge of the Western division, extending from Herkimer to Utica, including the tracks and works in the Utica depot. In 1836, he was engaged in making the surveys and estimates for a railroad across the peninsula of Upper Canada, from Toronto to the Eastern end of Lake Huron, and successfully accomplished that undertaking in the face of many hardships, involving almost incessant exposure and much arduous labor in the hitherto impenetrable forests of that district. Immediately upon the completion of this work, Mr. Shoemaker entered upon a survey for the Ohio, subsequently the Lake Shore Railroad, from the Eastern line of Ohio, near Conneaut, along the Southern shore of Lake Erie, through Cleveland, Norwalk, and Lower Sandusky to Toledo—completing that task in June, 1837; and in October of the same year, at the age of

twenty-two, became chief engineer, under John H. James Esq., president of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Mr. Shoemaker became thus early prominently identified with the history of railroads in the State of Ohio, and it is a fact worthy of note, that under his supervision the first locomotive engine in the State of Ohio, the "Sandusky," was landed from a schooner at Sandusky, Ohio, in July, 1838, and was placed upon the "Old Mad River Road." This engine, not only the first in Ohio, but also the first built by the now celebrated Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works, of Paterson, New Jersey, had been originally ordered for a Southern road, of four feet ten inches gauge, and Mr. Shoemaker was instructed to make the gauge of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad conform to the gauge of that engine, which was done, and thus originated the gauge upon which almost the entire system of railways in the State of Ohio was subsequently built. This "Ohio gauge" proved to be a mistake, and has been generally changed to conform to the standard gauge of forty-eight and one-half inches. In November, 1838, he, still retaining his position on the Mad River Road, commenced the location of the Little Miami Railroad, and in the summer of 1840, the division between Cincinnati and Milford was finished, and the first locomotive, the "Governor Morrow," was put on that road under his supervision. Mr. Shoemaker was appointed chief engineer of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad in 1840, located and put the road under contract in 1849 and 1850, and opened it for business in September, 1851. He next became chief engineer of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, in Kentucky, built that road as far as Cynthiana, and in 1854 left that enterprise to undertake, as contractor, the construction of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad between Dayton and Toledo, which, in turn, was finished, with profit to himself and his associates, and in 1862 leased to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. Between September, 1865, and October, 1868, Mr. Shoemaker, as a member and general manager of the contracting firms of R. M. Shoemaker & Co. and Shoemaker, Miller & Co., built four hundred and five miles of the Kansas Pacific Railway—the first, and at that time, the only railroad in the State of Kansas—extending from Leavenworth to the Western boundary of the State, near Fort Wallace, across the plains and through the Indian country; and upon the conclusion of that work he returned to Ohio, to undertake, in 1870, the construction of the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway (Dayton Short Line), between Cincinnati and Springfield, Ohio, in the interests of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, and the Lake Shore Railroad Company. In July, 1872, the Cincinnati and Springfield Railway, finished and ready for business, was transferred to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway, in accordance with the contract under which it was built. It is but proper to say that in every instance Mr. Shoemaker succeeded in finishing up his work at less than the original estimates for its cost. In June, 1876, he was tendered and accepted the office of president of the Cincinnati Consolidated Street Railroad Company, and was called to the presidency of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, in March, 1877, which included the control of their connecting lines of three hundred and fifty miles of railway, and reflected in 1878. Mr. Shoemaker married at Tiffin, Ohio, in December, 1839, Miss Mary Colegate, daughter of Captain Henry and Rachel Steiner, formerly of Frederick, Maryland. Though her family had been





THE LITHOGRAPHER

R. M. Thormar



slave owners for generations, she was an ardent lover of the union. Mrs. Shoemaker died suddenly on the 7th April, 1878, and this was to her husband an overwhelming affliction, as their nearly forty years of married life had been years of mutual confidence and happiness. Mrs. Shoemaker was a lady of rare acquirements, a lover of books from her earliest years, and possessed of one of the finest libraries in the State; for thirty-five years a Cincinnati, a respected member of society, an earnest, unostentatious worker in the cause of right, a friend to the friendless in all circumstances, an honored mother and the loving wife of a devoted husband, respected and beloved alike by all who knew her. To her advice and support Mr. Shoemaker attributes much of his success. Mrs. Shoemaker having come to Ohio in 1839, was married soon after to the subject of this sketch, and came with him to Cincinnati, when he began the building of the Little Miami Railroad. Since then her history has been his, growing upward into wealth and increased honors; but through all full of kindness and silent charity, relieving without ostentation the wants of the suffering, and devoting herself with the love of a true wife and affectionate mother to the welfare of her family. She has left her husband with five living children: Robert Henry, Murray Colegate, Mrs. Mary Steiner Putnam, Michael Myers, and Henrietta Melchior, the youngest, now eighteen years old, to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Shoemaker is an excellent representative of Western enterprise. He never knew what it was to fail in any undertaking. It was his courage and energy that made his life so successful. No man in the Western States did more to build up and develop the resources of that section than Mr. Shoemaker, and, as a successful man, no more perfect example could be found.

PRUDEN, ANDREW J., lawyer, born January 19th, 1818, in Cincinnati, is the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Leonard) Pruden, whose place of nativity was Morristown, New Jersey. Ebenezer Pruden was one of the early settlers in Cincinnati, arriving there by flat-boat from Pittsburgh in 1808, when it was only a small village. On his arrival in the little settlement that was destined to become one of the largest cities on this continent, he engaged in the occupation of a brickmason, subsequently becoming a master mechanic of considerable reputation. Some of the finest buildings in Cincinnati were erected by him. He died in 1863, when he had arrived at the age of eighty-seven, two years after the death of his wife, who lived to be eighty-one. Young Andrew, the subject of this sketch, received his education at the common schools of his native city, and exhibited great aptitude in his studies. When he was seventeen years old, he was sent to Warren county to work on a farm, which belonged to his father, where he remained till he was nineteen when he returned home, and entered Woodward college. Here he spent two years, and afterward engaged in the study of law. From his boyhood up, his mind had been fired with the ambition of becoming a lawyer, and it was consequently with great assiduity that he read the great lights of the profession. When admitted to the bar in 1841, he was considered a thoroughly well read and proficient student. He immediately commenced the practice of law in Cincinnati, to which he has devoted himself, with little intermission, for thirty-seven years. In 1846, Mr. Pruden was elected a member of the Cincinnati city council, and was four times successively reelected, going out of office at the end of 1849.

During his service in the council, he deserves great commendation for the exertions he made, and which were principally instrumental in changing the soft limestone of the streets of Cincinnati to the present bowlder system of paving. He was then elected to the State legislature, and in this capacity rendered distinguished service to the commonwealth. In the fall of 1850, he was chosen prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, and reelected in 1852, serving in this office until January, 1855. During his official term he tried some very important cases, among which was that of James Simmons, for the poisoning of his father's family and the murder of Mrs. Reeves, to get possession of his patrimony from his father's estate. This was tried in the Supreme Court, presided over by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman, (now United States Senator.) He was ably defended by Rutherford B. Hayes (now President of the United States,) and Frank Chambers, a distinguished lawyer from Kentucky. He was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung, though the sentence was subsequently commuted to imprisonment for life. Mr. Pruden also prosecuted Nancy Farrel, for the poisoning of a family, apparently without any motive. She was, also, defended by Rutherford B. Hayes, but, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung, she succeeded in obtaining a new trial, and was ultimately sent to the lunatic asylum, from whence she escaped. Another important case that he prosecuted was that of William Arrison for the killing of Allison, with what was known as the infernal machine, which resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree, though he got a new trial upon an error in the charge of the judge to the jury. After the expiration of Mr. Pruden's term of office, Arrison was tried by his successor, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. He was very ably defended by Judge William Johnson, Judge Key, and William M. Dickson. William Kissane and others were indicted for forgery on the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and prosecuted to conviction by Mr. Pruden. This was a case that created much excitement, owing to the position of the parties. The prisoners were ably defended by Judge Timothy Walker, who was then regarded as one of the most brilliant lawyers and advocates in the State of Ohio. Then came the most desperate cases of counterfeiters that ever infested any country, in the persons of Louis Slate, his wife, Dallman, and Parker, who carried on their operations in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Indiana. These parties were all prosecuted by Mr. Pruden, who succeeded in getting them convicted. The men were sent to the penitentiary, and the gang broken up. They were ably defended by Frank Chambers and other eminent counsel. Mr. Pruden was engaged in prosecuting many other important cases, in several of which the prisoners were defended by that eminent lawyer, George E. Pugh, whose biography appears in this work. Mr. Pruden retired from office with as enviable a record as was ever made by any prosecuting attorney in Hamilton county. In the fall of 1854, the Know-Nothing party had carried the city of Cincinnati by a majority of more than 5,000, and the Democratic party believed that they had small chances of success. They were of opinion, however, that the most potent name that they could submit to the voters was Mr. Pruden's, and that if he were nominated for the office of police judge of the city of Cincinnati, and he could be induced to accept the nomination, there was a possibility that the Know-Nothing phalanx could be overcome. He was nominated to the office, and



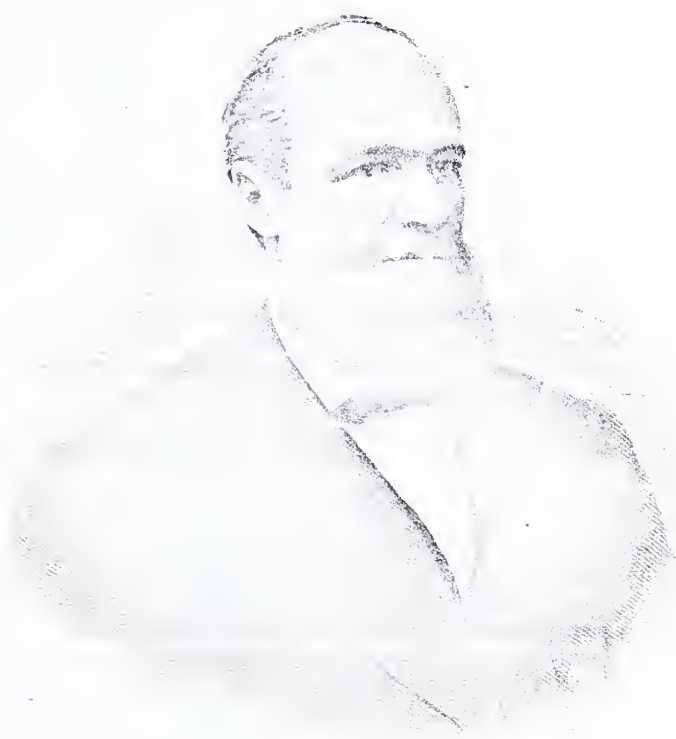
elected by a large majority. His excellent record as a police judge secured his reelection in 1857, when, after serving for another term of two years, he retired from the public service in this capacity. During the greater part of 1860, he was prominently engaged in important duties connected with the building of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, when James McHenry, as its London financial agent, raised in that city the greater part of the funds necessary for its construction. Judge Pruden married August 19th, 1841, Miss Mary A. Powell, the result of their union being six children, two of whom only are now living, one son and one daughter. Having been tutored by his father in the Jeffersonian doctrines of democracy, he has never wavered from an ardent attachment to his colors, nor hesitated when action was necessary in being their standard-bearer. The county of Hamilton, in this State, is greatly indebted to his exertions and the influence that he brought to bear in behalf of the erection of the house of refuge, the work house, the county infirmary, and some others of the county's public institutions. Genial and generous, his urbane and courteous manners have made him eminently popular. To a man to whom he has once professed friendship, he is as true as steel, and to many in the hour of adversity he has proved himself a friend. Whether as a public man, or in the private circle, there are few men in the city of Cincinnati more sincerely respected and truly esteemed.

KELLY, HIRAM R., physician, the son of Aaron Kelly and Sarah (Rockafellow) Kelly, was born on the 7th February, 1835, in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He received his early education in the common schools, which he attended until he was thirteen years old, when for the following two years he was employed as junior clerk in a store. In 1851, he began teaching school, and continued that occupation until 1853, when he left Pennsylvania, removed to Ohio, and settled in Perry township, Morrow county. There he resumed his occupation of school teaching for a year, and in 1854, having resolved to become a physician, he attended the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, and engaged in study until 1856, when he attended a full course of medical lectures at Cincinnati, and immediately afterward commenced the practice of medicine at West Point, Morrow county, Ohio, and there remained until 1865, when, going to Columbus, he attended another full course at Starling medical college, and graduated. Returning to West Point, he continued to practice there until the spring of 1870, when he removed to Galion, his present residence and the scene of his most successful practice. For upward of ten years, Dr. Kelly has been a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and surgeon for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for six years. In May, 1878, he was appointed trustee of the Girls' Industrial Home, Delaware, Ohio. Although enjoying an enviable reputation as a general practitioner, he makes a specialty of surgery, and has performed several very difficult major operations with great skill and success, which have given him a high reputation. His consultation practice is also large and lucrative. On the 10th March, 1858, he married Miss Matilda Emma Keech, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. They have had one son, J. Webster Kelly, who having graduated with honor at Galion high school, is now studying for his father's profession. Since 1873, Dr. Kelly has been a member of the Galion Board of Education.

KENDALL, EDMUND JANVIER, physician, Marion, born in Millersburg, Holmes county, February 18th, 1813, was the son of Joseph Kendall, a farmer, who was also born in the same county. His family came from Massachusetts, and settled in Ohio about 1818. The Kendalls are of English descent, three brothers having settled temporarily in the State of New York. Here they separated, one going to Massachusetts, another to Pennsylvania, while the third remained in New York. The mother of Dr. Kendall, Elizabeth Hochster, born in Pennsylvania, was of German extraction, and a lady of more than ordinary intelligence. Some of her relatives were victims of the Wyoming massacre. At six years of age, the subject of this sketch removed with his family to the West, where in his early childhood he attended a district school, but subsequently worked on his father's farm until he was seventeen, when in a spirit of self-reliance he resolved to obtain sufficient means to get a good education. Soon getting work on a farm, he was enabled to accumulate enough to defray the expenses necessarily incurred in qualifying himself for the position of teacher. He taught school for seven successive terms, and by strict economy, was in possession of sufficient means to enter the University of Chicago, in 1863, where he graduated in 1866. He here devoted himself to a scientific course of study, and on leaving the institution commenced the study of medicine. For three successive winters he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1872, with distinguished honors, and shortly afterward commenced the practice of medicine in Indiana, where he remained two years. Dr. Kendall then removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he practiced about three years, but in the fall of 1877, removed to Marion, since which time he has been actively engaged in all branches of his profession. As a surgical operator he ranks very high, and has been unusually successful in very difficult and complicated cases. Three times he has performed lithotomy, twice he has removed the greater part of the tibia, and has also performed an operation in ovariectomy. In all these cases he proved himself a successful and accomplished surgeon. Though a young man, Dr. Kendall has already acquired a rapidly increasing practice. He is a hard student, and his highest ambition is to be eminent in his profession, to which he is enthusiastically devoted, not so much for its honors and emoluments, but that he may acquire a knowledge of the best methods of relieving human suffering.

LEE, HENRY D., Galion, Crawford county, was born at West Randolph, Vermont, December 9th, 1849. His father, Michael Lee, was born in Canada, but emigrated to West Randolph in 1847, where he commenced the merchant tailoring business. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Cunningham, likewise came from the Dominion of Canada. His ancestry, both paternal and maternal, were Irish. When young Lee was only four years of age, his father died, and hence he had a struggling boyhood. He then went to Sharon, Vermont, and resided with Mr. Moshier, but when he arrived at eleven years of age, he went on his mother's farm at Tunbridge, in the same State, the management of which devolved on him until he was fifteen years old. The education that he received was limited, such only as could be obtained by attendance at intervals at the common schools. Leaving his mother's farm when fifteen, he removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where for about a year he was employed in driving a team. Thence he re-





Wm. R. Kelly



turned to Tunbridge, where he worked for about the same length of time, practicing the closest economy, that he might carry out his intention of emigrating to the West. In 1867, he left Vermont for Ohio, and arriving at Galion accepted a clerkship at the Riblet (now the Central) house. There he remained two years, after which he spent a year in the South selling goods. Returning to Galion, he engaged for a short period in the bakery and grocery business. About this time he became interested in a knitting machine which Franz & Pope, of Bucyrus, proposed to manufacture. Believing it possessed merit, and that it could be profitably introduced, he secured the general agency for five States. Locating his head office at York, Pennsylvania, with a branch office at Galion, he began the work of introducing the machine to the general public, and establishing agencies at various centers. The business he had undertaken was quite hazardous, for heretofore knitting machines had been, to a great extent, failures. This, however, was a new and peculiar machine, as it was the first to knit a stocking complete. Mr. Lee's capital was small, but his courage and industry were great. He had to overcome prejudice and to convince his patrons that the machine he offered was worthy of their entire confidence. His difficulties were many. He sold to persons who, though instructed in its use, were incompetent to manage it, and when the least difficulty arose were disposed to throw it aside as worthless. And again, in the early stage of its manufacture, the machines themselves were imperfect, and would not always do the work promised. But over these and other obstacles, Mr. Lee contended successfully, and soon built up a large and prosperous business,—a business of which he himself must be emphatically termed the creator. His methods of work were his own, conceived in wisdom, and carried out with unflinching fidelity. When the machine was unknown, he took hold of it, and by the instrumentality of energetic agents, he introduced it everywhere throughout his territory. In 1873, Mr. Lee was threatened with pulmonary disease, and hence was compelled to give up his business. It had been well established, had become lucrative, and had won confidence, credit and capital. Returning to Galion, he moved to Newark, Ohio, where for two years he was out of business. But this did not suit his energetic temperament. Engaging in the banking business for a year at Newark, he returned at its end to Galion, where he engaged in the brokerage business. On the 2d August, 1869, he married Emma L. Colburn, the daughter of William Colburn, a retired merchant of Galion.

MURRAY, R. MAYNARD, cashier of the First National bank, Painesville, born in Concord, Lake county, Ohio, November 28th, 1841, is the son of Robert Murray, who for many years was engaged in purchasing cattle on a large scale, and sending them East for sale. His mother, Sophronia (Parnele) Murray, who came to Ohio from Otisco, Onondaga county, New York, was connected with the Bronson family, and was of old Puritan stock. Her parents emigrated from Connecticut to the State of New York, prior to their removing to Ohio. The subject of this sketch had the usual elementary training which was obtained in the common schools, and about 1855, when he was fourteen years of age, entered an academy at Kirtland, in Lake county, where he remained about a year. He then became a student at a Methodist institution at Willoughby, in Lake county, and in 1857, he went to Oberlin College, where he spent two years. Here he did

not take a regular course, but selected his studies. On leaving Oberlin, he attended the law college at Cleveland, conducted by Judge Hadyn, graduating there, and was admitted to the bar. On the outbreak of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the 100 days' service, and prior to the expiration of the period the soldiers were asked to enlist for three years, but owing to the condition of his private affairs at the time, he was unable to do so. Returning to Cleveland, he entered the law office of Ranney, Backus & Noble, where he remained for nearly two years. In 1864, he enlisted in the 150th Ohio volunteers, in the 100 days' service. The regiment garrisoned the forts that formed part of the chain of fortifications that surrounded Washington. The 150th remained in these forts during the whole term of service, and participated in the fight before Washington with a part of Early's rebel corps, July 10th and 11th, 1864. Having left the service, he entered into the cattle trade in the State of Iowa, remaining there, however, only one year. He returned to Ohio, and became collecting clerk in the First National bank, at Painesville. In October, 1867, being made book-keeper, on 10th January, 1871, he was elected cashier. He has been a member of the School Board of Painesville for three years, and treasurer of its funds four years. In the spring of 1878, he was elected mayor of the city. He is also executor of a very large estate, and in addition to these public, financial and fiduciary duties, Mr. Murray owns a farm of one hundred acres, situated one mile west of the Painesville corner house, which daily receives his supervision. He is regarded as a very able accountant, which he has shown in the manner in which he has discharged his duties as cashier of the Painesville National bank. He is not only ambitious to fill positions wherein he can be of service to others, but is a public-spirited citizen, and takes an interest in State and National politics. Those who have business transactions with him, find that he is a model gentleman, courteous and affable to all, and being a fine speaker, his speeches are always acceptable at public and political gatherings. He married on the 1st September, 1869, Miss Alice Gray, of Painesville, the daughter of H. C. Gray, Esq., formerly editor of the *Painesville Telegraph* and the *Cleveland Leader*. They have three children, Paul Gray, Jay Nellis, and Helen Alice.

LANCE, WILLIAM WOLFE, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, Central Ohio conference, was born in Little York, Pennsylvania, May 28th, 1842. His father, Michael Scott Lance, was born on the Atlantic ocean. His grandfather was one of Napoleon Bonaparte's line officers. When Napoleon was banished to St. Helena, he accompanied him. After the lapse of some years he emigrated to the United States, and settled on an estate adjoining West Point Military Academy, and being a military man himself, he named his son after General Winfield Scott, of the United States army. The subject of this sketch on his father's side is of French, and on his mother's, whose maiden name was Eva Magdalena Wolfe, of German extraction. He came to Ohio with his father in 1852, when he was ten years of age. In consequence of his weakly constitution, he was prevented in his youth from attending school, the result was, his education was greatly neglected. When he was eighteen, he spent a winter in Wisconsin, and returned home greatly improved in health. On his arrival in Ohio, he spent three years at harness trade, and subsequently obtained a clerkship in the

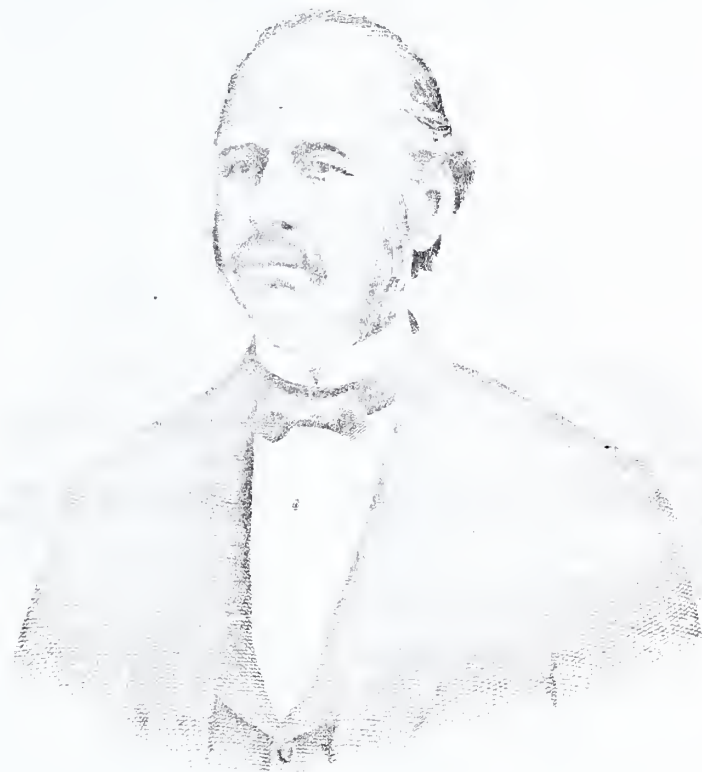


dry goods store of J. Chambers, of Bellefontaine. During his residence in that town, he resolved to change his career in life, and being impelled by an honest conviction as to his path of duty, he chose the profession of the ministry. He at once entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. It was a bold step on his part, as he was without means, but it showed a self-reliance and a strong faith. In order to defray his expenses, he worked at his trade as a "half-hand," pursuing his classical studies during a full course of five years, graduating in 1871. He immediately entered upon the active service of the ministry, and became a member of the Central Ohio conference. His first charge was at Prospect, in Marion county, thence, in 1873, he was removed to Marseilles, in the southwestern part of Wyandot county, and, in 1876, to Carey, in the same county. He was married October 19th, 1871, to Miss Cynthia Ann Howard, of Delaware, Ohio, by whom he has had two children. Mr. Lance is one of the most able and energetic ministers in his conference, being a man of excellent natural abilities and acquired attainments. He has quick perceptions, and seems intuitively to know how to touch the heart of each member of his congregation. A good reasoner, he has ample material for illustration of his argument from having a thorough knowledge of scripture, ancient and modern history, and being well read in the sciences. Mr. Lance has had great success in his ministry, having been instrumental in the conversion and reformation of many who have become useful members of society. A good student, a zealous pastor, a sympathizing friend, he has won the coöperation and respect of the fair-minded and the unprejudiced wherever he has been appointed to labor.

STONE, AMASA, railroad manager and builder, was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, April 27th, 1818; living, 1878, at Cleveland, Ohio. The founder of the family in America was one of a Puritan colony, which landed at Boston in 1632. His father was a farmer, and he remained at home, working on the farm and attending the district school, until he was seventeen years old, when he engaged to work three years to learn the trade of a builder. The first work he did on his own account was to fill a contract for the joiner work of a large house in Worcester. At twenty he associated himself with his two elder brothers in a contract to build a meeting-house at East Brookfield. The next year he acted as foreman in the erection of two church edifices and several buildings in Massachusetts. In 1839-40, he engaged with Mr. Howe in building the bridge across the Connecticut river, at Springfield, for the Western Railroad Company. Mr. Howe had just secured his patent for what is known as the "Howe truss bridge." From the time of building this bridge and for several years, he was employed constantly in building railway bridges and depot buildings. In 1842, in connection with Mr. A. Boody, he purchased from Mr. Howe his bridge patent for the New England States, and a company under the name of Boody, Stone & Co., was formed for the construction of railways and railway bridges, the mechanical branch of the work to be under his care. In 1845, he was appointed superintendent of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad, still continuing his relations with the firm. The business of the latter became so heavy that he was obliged to resign the office of superintendent. Forty thousand dollars had been paid for the Howe truss bridge patent, and a few years after it had been purchased, defects were found in bridges erected on this plan,

other plans competed for the superiority, and it was feared that the purchase was a very poor investment. His inventive faculty was such that he was able to perfect the patent to such an extent that it was not found necessary to amend or improve it afterward. In 1846, the bridge over the Connecticut river, at Endfield Falls, one-fourth of a mile long, was carried away by a hurricane. He was applied to by the president of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad for advice. This meeting, and the action of the board, resulted in making him sole manager for the erection of another bridge. It was completed and a train of cars passed over it within forty days from the day the order was given for its erection. He regarded this as one of the most important events of his life, and he was rewarded by complimentary resolutions, and a check for \$1,000 given by the company. The next winter the firm of Boody, Stone & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Stone taking of the States covered by the patent, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. He then formed a partnership with Mr. D. L. Harris, which continued till 1846. In 1848, he formed another partnership with Mr. Stillman Witt and Mr. Frederick Harbach, and this firm contracted with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, to construct the road from Cleveland to Columbus. This was thought by some to be a doubtful undertaking, as a part of the capital stock was to be taken in part payment; it was finished, however, and proved to be a very profitable investment. In 1850, he was appointed its superintendent, and in the same year he removed to Cleveland. Another most important enterprise with which he was connected was the construction of the railroad from Cleveland to Erie. This in the face of numberless difficulties, was completed and equipped, and he was appointed its superintendent. In 1852, he was elected a director in both the last named companies, and he attended to the duties of these various positions with great ability until 1854, when he insisted on account of ill health on being partly relieved. In 1855, he, with Mr. Witt, contracted to build the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and he was for many years a director in that company. He was also a director in several banks: the Merchants' bank of Cleveland, the Bank of Commerce, the Second National bank, the Commercial National bank, and the Cleveland Banking Company. For several years he was president of the Toledo branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Toledo; director in the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company, and president of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company. He also aided in establishing several manufactories: carried on extensive car works, and gave financial aid to several iron manufacturing interests. In 1861, he erected a large woolen mill in Cleveland. He also gave special attention to the construction of roofs of buildings covering many acres of ground, the last designed by him being that of the union passenger depot, at Cleveland. He was said to be the first to design and erect pivot drawbridges of long span, and in the construction of railroad cars and locomotives he introduced numerous improvements. He took a prominent part in the recruiting and supply of troops during the war of the Rebellion, and was offered by President Lincoln a commission as brigadier-general, for the purpose of building a railway railroad through Kentucky and Tennessee, a plan which was afterward relinquished by the government. He went abroad in 1868 for the benefit of his health, and spent two years in travel and observation. On his return he resumed charge of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, which he





A. Stone

resigned in 1875, and afterward devoted his time to the care of his own estate. He gave at this and other periods a great deal of attention to works of public charity, and in 1877, he built and endowed a home for aged and indigent women, at Cleveland. Mr. Stone was married January 12th, 1842, to Miss Julia Ann Gleason, of Warren, Massachusetts. His family consisted of a son, Adelbert B. Stone, a young gentleman of remarkable promise, who was drowned in the Connecticut river while a student of Yale college, and two daughters, the elder of whom was married in 1874 to John Hay, Esq.

MCDERMOTT, JAMES, born September 19th, 1836, in the village of Whitby, county of Ontario, Canada West, was the son of Christopher McDermott, a man of considerable culture, great energy, and strict probity. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of a family of eleven children. His father was United States consul and harbor-master (the latter position embracing all the duties of a collectorship) at Port Whitby, and filling several other local offices which required most of his time, and therefore much of the business connected with the management of a farm which he occupied in the vicinity devolved upon James. The family quit the farm and moved to Whitby in 1856. James, now being twenty years of age, was taken into the office of his father, who still occupied the position of harbor-master. Here he realized the defects in his early education, which he determined to improve with the least possible delay. After spending a few months in his new position, he set out in the world and determined to seek his own fortune. On the 10th June, 1856, he bade adieu to his old home, and arriving at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 12th, went thence to Berea, where was to be the scene of his future enterprise. He devoted most of the three succeeding years to acquiring an education at Baldwin University, located in Berea, paying his way by working at whatever he could find to do. So rapid had been his progress, that he successfully passed an examination at Cleveland in November, 1858, received a certificate as teacher in the public schools, and at once entered upon his duties. He had become an accomplished penman, and was quite successful as a teacher of that useful art; in fact, he had much of the artist in his nature, and would have made a painter of rare merit, had his energies been turned fully in that direction. His attention was soon after directed to the quarrying, manufacture, and sale of building stone and grindstones, out of which has grown one of the largest industries of our State. Few men have done more to organize labor and capital, and add to the wealth and resources of the State. The eminent success of this great industry, giving employment to hundreds, all of which has been the outgrowth of a comparatively brief period, was not the result of luck, but the legitimate fruits of well-directed effort, indomitable perseverance, executive ability, and excellence of judgment. They were qualities inherited from his paternal ancestry. He engaged in the stone business in 1860, and met with a most serious misfortune. He shipped a cargo of stone for Canada, and the vessel encountering a storm was disabled, and a large portion of her cargo thrown overboard. The company in which it was insured failed before the claim was adjusted, and he was left worse off than nothing. His creditors entertaining a high opinion of his commercial honor, energy, and business qualifications, extended to him all the time that he might require to repair his losses, and they had the satisfaction of receiving

the amount of their claims in full inside of a year from the date of the extension. In 1864, the old quarry at Berea, opened by the pioneers over fifty years ago, was purchased, and the firm of J. McDermott & Co. established, with William McDermott, a brother, as junior partner. The new firm introduced the latest machinery for the manufacture of grindstones, and the expeditious handling of building stone. The success of the firm has been marked, beyond any like enterprise in the history of the State, large quantities of stone having been furnished for the internal improvements of the State, and public buildings in all parts of the West and Canada, while New York City is a large consumer of the best quality of their block stone; large shipments of grindstones finding a market in Mexico and South America and other parts of the world. Many of the finest buildings and fronts in Boston and New York are built with stone furnished from their quarries, which are very valuable, and the excellent quality of their stone is amply tested by the increasing demand for it. In January, 1867, another brother, Michael McDermott, was admitted to the firm, the name remaining unchanged. On the 19th September, 1860,—his twenty-fourth birth-day,—Mr. McDermott was married to Miss Henrietta Scott, an accomplished lady, who had been a teacher at Baldwin University, and who aided the young business man materially. He died July 1st, 1872, at the early age of thirty-five, cut down in the vigor of his manhood, and since his death the extensive business has been ably conducted by his brothers William and Michael, two of the clearest-headed business men in northern Ohio, who never retrograde, but have always advanced from the commencement. Their business is under their own personal supervision, and though still young, they stand at the head of one of the great industries of the State, and have amassed sufficient wealth for a comfortable maintenance. The management of the office at Cleveland is conducted by William, and the quarries at Berea are under the direct charge of Michael McDermott.

MCMILLAN, REUBEN, superintendent of the public schools of Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, was born in Canfield, Ohio, October 7th, 1820. His father was born near Burlington, New Jersey; his mother in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Both were of Scotch-Irish descent. His early education was largely due to his own determination. Having received in the public schools and by private tuition some instruction, he, at the age of thirteen years, commenced to learn the trade of harness-making, and continued so engaged four years, within which time he also studied Latin and other branches of learning. In 1837, he determined to obtain an academical education, and during the following two years taught school to obtain means to meet his expenses while in the academy. From 1839 to 1843, he employed his time in a similar manner, and in the latter year, entered as an assistant in a private academy, and continued thus engaged until 1845. During the winter of 1845-46, he, under private tuition, engaged in the study of anatomy and physiology, also geology. Then he began the business of teaching and studying, and such have been his occupations ever since. He never entered college, never sought college honors, but the honorary degree of master of arts was conferred on him by the Western Reserve College, without his solicitation or knowledge. In 1869, he was elected superintendent of the union schools in Hanoverton, Columbiana county, Ohio, and subsequently he filled the same position at New Lisbon, in



the same county, and remained so employed two years. Being troubled with feeble health, he then employed himself in summer on a farm, near his native town, and as principal of an academy during winter. From 1853 to 1855, he superintended the union schools at Youngstown, Ohio, and in the latter year took charge of those of Salem, Ohio, where he remained until 1861, then returning to Youngstown, he acted in the same capacity until the fall of 1867, when he was offered the superintendency of the city schools of Cleveland, but, in consequence of his failing health, he declined and retired from active work during the five following years, when, in 1872, he again took charge of the schools of Youngstown, in which occupation he is at present engaged. Except that first named, Mr. McMillan has never sought the positions he has occupied, nor, unless elected to do so by a school board unanimously, has he taught anywhere. Except during the intervals of time mentioned, he has been connected with the schools of Youngstown twenty-five years, and therefore can properly take rank as a veteran in the service. He has great popularity with all classes, including pupils and teachers. His manner of government is not the old one, but that of appeal to the heart and conscience of his pupils; and, possessing that prime attribute of a successful teacher and superintendent, tact, in a high degree, every department of his work moves smoothly. A student all his life, he at the present time takes a high position as a scholar. His personal supervision of the work committed to him is never slighted; no poor child stays away from school for the want of books, but with marked liberality in such cases, the child is supplied all that is needful. Mr. McMillan is a Presbyterian, having been a member and an elder of that church many years. Reared a democrat in politics, with the organization of the Republican party he became a member of it, and so continues. On the 30th August, 1849, he married Miss Susan S. Campbell, the daughter of John Campbell, Esq., late of Salem, Ohio.

THRIFT, ROBERT W., physician, was born February 11th, 1823, in Fairfax county, Virginia. His father, James Thrift, was a farmer in moderate circumstances. His mother's maiden name was Sinah Ball, and was descended from an English family of that name. His father and uncle were in the land service in the war of 1812. As there were no public schools at that time in Virginia, young Thrift was educated at a private school. At the age of twenty-one, he removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Bealmere and Ball. He commenced the practice of medicine in Kalida, Putnam county, Ohio, in 1847. During 1851, and the following year, he attended lectures at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and graduated from that institution in 1852. He continued in practice at Kalida for thirteen years. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, though a native of Virginia, he immediately offered his services to the government, and was appointed to a captaincy. But when surgeons were called for, he, being an experienced and educated physician, felt that in that sphere he would find his post of duty. After his examination and acceptance, he resigned his office of captain, and entered the United States army, as surgeon, May 3d, 1861, and continued in the service until September, 1864. During his army service he held, at different times, the positions of surgeon-in-chief of the 2d division, 20th army corps, and of the 3d division, 4th army corps, and medical

director of the general hospitals at Danville, Kentucky. Returning to Kalida in 1865, he resumed the practice of his profession, and remained there for two years. In February, 1867, he removed to Lima, where he is now living. In 1876, he was elected to the chair of the professorship of the diseases of women and children in the medical college of Fort Wayne, Indiana. In July, 1877, he was appointed United States examining surgeon for pensioners. On May 1st, 1854, Dr. Thrift was married to Miss Angerona Rice, of Kalida, Ohio, and they have had four children, three daughters and one son. Miss Rice was born in Ashland county, Ohio, on May 1st, 1834. She is a daughter of Clarke H. and Catherine Rice, who removed from Ashland to Putnam county in 1836, and is sister to General A. V. Rice, who represented the fifth Ohio district in Congress. Her sister, Julia, is the wife of the Hon. Joshua R. Seney, of Toledo, Ohio.

MOORE, ROBERT M., mayor of Cincinnati in 1877, '78, was born October 29th, 1816, at Cookstown, in the north of Ireland. He was the son of Robert and Jane Moore, and learned the trade of a cabinet maker. In 1832, he emigrated to Canada, and thence removed the year following to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in partnership with Robert Mitchell, and, with him, founded that which subsequently became the great house of the Mitchell & Rammelsberg Furniture Company. In 1846, he retired from this connection, and became interested in street and steam railways, omnibuses, and other enterprises of magnitude, some of which he projected. Mr. Moore's success in business was no less honorable than was his career as a public spirited citizen, besides which he earned a singularly enviable reputation in military life. He was a soldier both of the Mexican war of 1846, and of the war of Secession in 1861. At the expiration of his term in the former, he was the recipient of a costly sword, a testimonial from the officers and men of company A, of the 1st regiment Ohio volunteers, who held him in high and affectionate esteem. He subsequently served as paymaster of Governor Chase's military staff for four years. At the commencement of the Rebellion, he was chosen captain by the officers and men of the Queen City Cadets, who were enrolled in the 10th Ohio regiment. The incidents of public importance in Captain Moore's second military service, in which his benevolent character was conspicuously shown, would alone fill a volume. A self-sacrificing and ever active regard for the comfort and welfare of his men; a kind and protecting hand ever extended to assist and relieve ruined and suffering families from the rapacity of conquering soldiery; (in several instances having paid from his own private purse the damages alleged to have been inflicted by undisciplined soldiers,) and a course of genuine Christian conduct in all of his relations with comrades, friend or foe, secured for him the admiration and affection of the soldiers and adherents of Secession, as well as those of his own, the Union cause. His example and deeds made many converts to the union, and planted patriotism where it had never before had root. He was promoted to the rank of colonel for meritorious services, and participated in many of the general engagements, at one of which, Perryville, he received a rifle-shot wound in the leg. In civil life Colonel Moore won completely the confidence of the community. His membership of societies, councils, boards, etc., were as numerous as they were honorable. In works of a philanthropic nature generally he was earnest, active, liberal; while in some instances, he was the originator



R. M. Moore

of enterprises for the good of special classes in the community. In 1871, his sympathies were enlisted in the condition of the news-boys and boot-blacks of the city. A large picnic given by him to them at his country residence ultimately brought about the formation of the News-Boy's Union, of which he was the founder and guardian, and which proved of great moral and material benefit to this class of youth. Colonel Moore's efforts were continually employed in the cause of the poor and distressed. In this respect he was a remarkable man, whose chief aim in life seemed to be to work out some good for those in need. Among his many good deeds two will serve to show the bent of his philanthropic mind. At the close of the war, with a view to protecting the soldiers from being swindled by claim agents, he established and maintained at his own expense and without remuneration a claim office for the collection of soldiers' dues. In this office over \$234,000 were collected and paid by him. In his report bearing upon the case, the paymaster-general stated that another such instance of generous service had not occurred during or since the war. On the occasion of the decoration of the soldiers' graves in 1873, three hundred soldiers' orphans from Xenia attended the ceremonies in Cincinnati. At the conclusion of the exercises, Colonel Moore presented each of the orphans with a gold dollar. Benefactions of this kind were frequent in the life of Colonel Moore. He was also a patron of music and the arts, and a leader in celebrations and affairs of public social character; and his proverbial liberality of purse was always backed by a willingness to invest his time and personal labor for the success of a good undertaking. Colonel Moore was a man of fine executive ability. He rapidly achieved success and a competency in his business; he organized and managed numerous enterprises of varied character with ingenuity and satisfactory results: these qualifications, added to deserved popularity by reason of the good he accomplished in Cincinnati, led to his nomination and election to the mayoralty of that city in 1877. His administration tended in a large measure to revive the waning confidence of the people in the management of the municipal affairs. Colonel Moore adopted President Hayes' motto, "He serves his party best who serves his country best," and with such views his veto power has been effectively interposed for the good of the tax-payer.

HAYS, OTHO L., bank cashier, Galion, Crawford county, was born January 6th, 1848, at Savannah, Ashland county, Ohio. His father, William Hays, born in Wayne county, in the same State, was of Scotch ancestry. The family of his mother, Susannah Hays, emigrated from Connecticut to this State. The subject of our sketch was educated at the common schools, and graduated at the high school in Galion. He afterward entered upon a collegiate course at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and in the fall of 1866, in his senior year at college, he was called home and appointed teller of the First National bank, of Galion, which position he filled until January 1st, 1875. On the 1st January, 1874, he had been elected cashier of the afore-mentioned bank, but declined to accept, giving as a reason for his refusal the fact of his youth, but the position having been again tendered him, he accepted it. For several years he was secretary and treasurer of the gas works. In partnership with his father, he has been engaged in the grain and wool trade, besides having an interest in a coal and wood business. For some years he was secretary of a building and loan asso-

ciation, which situation he held until the association was closed up. The fact that in the campaign of 1876, the presidency of the Hayes and Wheeler club was given Mr. Hays will designate the character of his politics. In September, 1873, he married Miss Carrie E. Dunbar, of Rockford, Illinois, whose father, one of the first settlers of Rockford, came from Vermont, and was related to Salmon P. Chase. They have two children, a boy and a girl. Mr. Hays, though quite a young man, has already attained distinction as a financier, and he ranks as one of the first accountants in the State. His mind is decidedly mathematical. His genius for banking was so patent that the cashiership was pressed upon him when he himself was unwilling to accept it, and his management of the bank was remarkably successful. He is a man of indomitable energy and capable of performing a vast amount of work. He has made the business of banking his main study, and has given evidence that it is peculiarly congenial to his tastes and talents.

SANDERSON, THOMAS W., lawyer, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, was born in Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, October 17th, 1829. His father, Matthew Dill Sanderson, was cousin of the present (1878) democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. He was of Scotch descent, and followed the occupation of a farmer. The father of Mary Wakefield, his mother, was born in the town of Wakefield, England, which locality Oliver Goldsmith immortalized as the scene of his world-famous tale, the "Vicar of Wakefield." Mr. Sanderson, the elder, emigrated to Ohio in 1834, and settled at Youngstown, where he continued his business of farming, which he followed substantially until his death, which occurred in 1864. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools in Youngstown, but completed his education at the Catholic college in Bardstown, Kentucky, from which institution he graduated in 1851. In 1848, he commenced to read law in the office of William Ferguson, in Youngstown, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1852. After his admission, for a short period, he followed the profession of a civil engineer. He began the practice of law in 1854, when he formed a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, F. E. Hutchins (now of Warren,) under the firm name of Hutchins & Sanderson. This partnership was eventually dissolved. In 1856, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county, and served one term. In September, 1861, he entered the United States army as lieutenant and adjutant of the 2d Ohio cavalry, and remained in the service over four years. He passed through all the intermediate grades, and was made brigadier-general in 1864. During the last two years he commanded brigades and divisions all the time. He was with General Rosecrans from Stone river, and participated in nearly all the actions in which the army of the Cumberland was engaged. He continued with this army when it passed under the leadership of General Thomas, and fought at Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, and when General Thomas was superseded by General Sherman, he was connected with it until the fall of Atlanta; and then on Sherman's march to the sea, and again through Georgia and the Carolinas until the surrender of Johnson and the close of the war. During these years of blood and battle, he was always in the field. It is worthy of remark that he was made brigadier-general for gallantry on the field. At Bear Creek station, south of Atlanta, on the second day of Sherman's march to the sea, with one brigade of federal cavalry, against



three divisions of Wheeler's cavalry, he fought the enemy and won the victory. A republican in politics, he is warmly interested in the success of that party, though he has steadily refused to enter into the political arena or accept civil office. He served as a delegate-at-large for the State of Ohio to the National Republican Convention that nominated General Grant in 1872. On the 19th December, 1854, he married Elizabeth Shoemaker, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania. She was a member of one of the old families of that State. They have one daughter, living at home. Mr. Sanderson has an excellent reputation as a lawyer. He is very studious, giving to his cases much time, and making a thorough preparation. His practice is large and growing. An eminent judge said, "He is one of the best trial lawyers in the State." A good advocate, possessing quick perceptions, he has enjoyed more than the average success.

COLLINS, CHARLES, civil engineer, the son of Robert Collins, was born October 31st, 1821, in Brunswick township, Rensselaer county, New York, his ancestors belonging to the oldest and most respected families in Troy in that State. His paternal grandfather was a Presbyterian clergyman, who for a long time performed the duties of pastor of that church at Sundown, Rockingham county. His mother, born in Rhode Island, was of Revolutionary ancestry, her father having served as a captain in the war of 1775-83. He received a thorough and practical education, graduating from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, with the highest honors. For several years succeeding his graduation, he was employed in engineering in various parts of New England, displaying a practical test of his ability, and laying the foundation of his future highly honored and useful career. Mr. Collins was for some time after this, in charge of important work on the Boston and Albany Railway. In 1849 he removed to Cleveland, where he was engaged in locating the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway. Shortly afterward, he became assistant in the location and construction of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula road, where he remained until he was made chief engineer of the Cleveland and Mahoning road in 1854, remaining with this road about two years. He then accepted the position of chief engineer of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula road. On its consolidation with railways East and West, Mr. Collins was elected chief engineer of the consolidated line and its branches, which office he retained until his death, January 18th, 1877. While employed in the construction of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula road, he married Mary Harmon, daughter of the late Edwin Harmon, Esq., of Ashtabula, Ohio, and was a devoted husband, as well as a dear friend and adviser in all his family relations. The character of Mr. Collins possessed the essential elements of a true and noble life. Having been formed through the cultivation of qualities of mind and heart, which but few men possess, his nature was delicately responsive to the suffering of humanity, and especially was this true where it was caused by accidents on railways over which he had control, although being in no way responsible for them, as in the case of the iron bridge of the Lake Shore road, at Ashtabula, Ohio, which broke down in the cold winter's night of December 29th, 1876. He did not design or build it. It stood the usual severe tests at the time of its completion, and had borne up without developing weakness for ten years, and had not apparently suffered from use. He was nobly and truly charitable in all things, possessed of high integrity,

unswerving devotion to duty, and an earnest and vehement deprecation of dishonesty, deception and betrayal of legal official trust. He was at all times ready to alleviate the condition of the unfortunate, and lend a helping hand and encouragement to a higher position of trust, and worldly competence; also a liberal contributor to the erection of chapels in the vicinity of workshops and elsewhere, on the line of his road.

ROTHE, EMIL, lawyer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born September 23d, 1825, at Guhrau, on the frontier of Prussian Poland. His father was quite a wealthy man, and held the honorable position of medical counsellor to the King of Prussia for more than thirty years. His mother's maiden name was Albertina Licht, and she was the daughter of a large landowner in Prussian Poland. In 1835, Mr. Rothe commenced his course of preparatory study in the Gymnasium at Lissa, where he became a proficient in five languages, neglecting, however, to learn the English language until his arrival in America. His university courses he spent in the Universities of Breslau, Berlin, and Heidelberg, principally studying law. At the great convention of German universities, at Wartburg, he was chosen president of the Central Academical Association of Germany, a position in which he was succeeded by the Hon. Carl Schurz in the winter of that year. During this year, also at the celebrated German diet at Frankfort, he was correspondent for several German newspapers, and traveled in Germany, France, and Italy on journalistic and revolutionary business; in fact, his connection with the revolutionary parties of these countries made it necessary for him to leave the land of his birth, and which he did in the spring of 1849. After traveling for some time in the United States, in the early part of 1850, he settled at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but soon after went to, and became a permanent resident of Watertown, a fast growing place in that State. There he occupied successively nearly every municipal position of importance including county supervisor, alderman, justice of the peace, and police justice, concluding with the office of city attorney. In 1861, he was elected to the Wisconsin legislature, having for several years owned and conducted a German newspaper under the title of *Der Weltbürger* (The Cosmopolitan.) From 1857 to 1864, he had frequent discussions in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and also on two occasions at Chicago with the Hon. Carl Schurz, also an inhabitant of Watertown, with whom he was politically antagonistic, though socially quite amicable. Nominated in 1862, and again in 1864, for Secretary of State of Wisconsin, he was on both occasions defeated by the republican soldiers' vote. He had been in those years a leading democratic politician and one of the most popular German orators in this country, and at different times traversed the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, in the interest of the Democratic party of those States. In 1869, he took the editorial chair of the *Cincinnati Volksfreund*, and held the position four years during which period the standing of that journal was equal to its best days. Leaving it, he resumed the practice of law with his present partner, Mr. J. J. Glidden. He has, in speaking of his present business, expressed regret that he did not at first settle in Cincinnati rather than spend so much of his time in the new State, comparatively, of Wisconsin, where the avenues to success were fewer in number. On the 28th July, 1854 Mr. Rothe married at Watertown, Wisconsin, Miss Johanna Ducasse, whose father, Charles M. Ducasse, was





Chas. Collins



government architect at Hesse Darmstadt, and her great-grandfather a French aristocrat, who was guillotined by Robespierre in 1791. Mr. and Mrs. Rothe's union has resulted in the birth of five children, four of whom are now living, and the eldest of whom, Benno C. Rothe, is a notary public, and reading law with his father. The life of Mr. Rothe, as we have shown, has been one of adventure and public prominence. One of nine brothers, most of whom now hold positions of distinction in Germany, his lot has been in a country where his early ideas of democracy he hoped to cultivate to their most satisfactory growth, but he found that which is known as democracy in Europe differs in its most important features from that article in America. Like his politics, his religion inclining to the largest liberalism, made him from the first a strong opponent of slavery. With the stern bearing that is produced by much intercourse with peoples of various nationalities, Mr. Rothe has a kindly and social disposition, and, in the most unostentatious manner, is the dispenser of many acts of charity and good will to those who seek his aid.

WASHBURN, GEORGE G., journalist, editor and proprietor of the *Elyria Republican*, was born on the 24th November, 1821, in Orange, Grafton county, New Hampshire. His father, Azel Washburn, was a native of Lyme, New Hampshire, the descendant of an English emigrant, who settled near Boston at an early period of colonial history, and from whom the family of the Washburns descended. His mother, Elizabeth N. Danforth, born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, was a direct descendant of the family of Greggs who first settled that town, and who manufactured the first flax spinning wheels made in America. For several generations one male member of the Gregg family was taught to manufacture these wheels, the last being made in Elyria, Ohio, about 1838, by Colonel William Gregg, now deceased. The boyhood of George G. Washburn was spent at his birth place, where he was denied the benefit of schools, except occasionally when his parents employed a teacher to instruct the three boys of their own family. In 1832, the family removed from their mountain home to Ohio, and settled in Perry (now Lake) county, where they had the benefit of good schools for three years. In 1835, they removed to Camden, Lorain county, then a wilderness, and spent the succeeding seven years in clearing up a new farm, and where George, during the latter part of those years in the winters, taught school. In 1842, he went to Brandenburg, Kentucky, and there taught a private school; and returning to Ohio, went to Oberlin, there studying in summer and teaching in winter months during three years. In the spring of 1846, he removed to Elyria, and in the office of the Hon. Philemon Bliss, engaged in reading law, where, two years afterward he was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of law for two years in partnership with the Hon. Sylvester Bagg, now judge of the circuit court in Iowa, and residing at Waterloo. In 1850, he was induced to edit the *Elyria Courier*, the organ of the Whig party of that county; the office was, in 1852, destroyed by fire, with no insurance, the whole being a total loss. Becoming interested in the business of editing and publishing a political newspaper, he borrowed money enough to purchase a new outfit for the journal, abandoned the practice of law, and devoted all his energies to the profession of efficient journalism. From being previously non-sustaining and a heavy tax upon the party, Mr. Washburn put his

journal upon a paying basis, merged it with the *Independent Democrat* in 1854, and in 1877 again merged it with the *Elyria Republican*. At the beginning of the war in 1861, Mr. Washburn was by Governor Dennison appointed secretary of the county military committee, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, spending much time visiting camps and battle-fields in the interests of the soldiers. Although active in the field of political warfare, Mr. Washburn has never sought nor occupied any official position. In 1844, he married Miss Luana M. Hill, who died in 1855, leaving two daughters. In October, 1856, he married in Buffalo, New York, Mrs. Sara N. Oatman, of that city. In 1858, Mr. Washburn became a stockholder in the Lorain bank in Elyria, a branch of the State Bank, and subsequently the First National bank. He has been also a member of Elyria city council, and president of the school board for six years. It is in connection with the journal that he, as it were, founded, that Mr. Washburn has mainly distinguished himself. In his conduct of it he has done much to maintain the republican spirit of his county and wherever his newspaper circulates. As a writer, he exhibits much ability, is effective and incisive. With little if any circumlocution he endeavors to and succeeds in making his subjects clear to his readers, and, supporting his opinions with such facts as generally render them convincing, in this manner secures and maintains his hold upon his constituency.

HARTZLER, JOSHUA C., superintendent of the public schools of Newark, Ohio, was born at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, November 27th, 1832. His father and mother, David and Frances (Lautz) Hartzler, removed to the State of Ohio and with their six children, located near Lancaster, Fairfield county, in the spring of 1839. There being none but the most rudimentary schools outside the towns of Ohio in those days, the advantages of education were generally denied those families who settled in the State at a distance from those towns. When first sent to school the subject of this sketch was a little lad of eight years, and for some time he made but little progress until sent to a teacher who attracted his pupils and drew them toward him. He continued to master all this teacher could offer him until his seventeenth year, when he engaged with a carpenter and readily learned the use and application of tools, and in a few months engaged in planning and laying off work, such as might engage the attention of the most mature mechanic. While thus engaged, however, he did not neglect his books. His thirst for knowledge seemed to grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength, and, taking no especial inclination, he delighted in the acquirement of all kinds of useful knowledge. After teaching two years in a rural district he began the study of the classics, and at the same time prosecuted his studies in the higher mathematics at Lafayette academy, where for two years he applied himself both as assistant teacher and student. After this, and whilst engaged in the work of the graded school in Lancaster, Ohio, his studies were prosecuted privately under the tuition of Dr. John Williams, and the Rev. D. Lathrop of Lancaster, Ohio. He continued as a teacher in the graded school work at Lancaster until 1866, and then engaged as superintendent at a higher salary at Galion, Ohio, where he remained until 1872, when he resigned for the purpose of spending the following year on the continent of Europe and the islands of Great Britain, there to acquaint himself more thoroughly with the school systems of those countries, particularly that



of Germany. Being familiar with the German language, his facilities for acquainting himself with the German manner of instruction were unexcelled. On his return, he was elected superintendent of the public schools at Newark, Ohio, where he has ever since remained. As a disciplinarian, Mr. Hartzler has few equals. All the schools under his supervision have been more than usually prosperous. Winning in manners, and correct in habits, he has made many warm friends wherever he has lived and worked. On the 4th January, 1874, he married Miss Helen C., only daughter of Nelson and Emily Bushnell, of Gallon, Ohio, formerly of North Ridgeville, Lorain county, Ohio. From this union there was born Beatrice, February 20th, 1875. Resolutions, formed in youth, to visit Europe, and thoroughly prepare himself for the position of a public educator have all been consummated. During vacations, for the last ten years, Mr. Hartzler has engaged in lecturing in teachers' institutes throughout the State, and in this field of labor he has succeeded so well and given such universal satisfaction as to make him one of the most popular lecturers at present in Ohio.

JEFFRIES, JOHN PARSONS, of Wooster, lawyer and author, was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, July 19th, 1815. His parents, Mark and Rebecca Parsons Jeffries, were both of old English stock, Quaker on the maternal side, whose genealogy can be traced for over two centuries, their ancestors for several generations residing in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His early opportunities for education were only limited, as the system of instruction was not so liberal as at the present day. He received his tuition at a select school, as well as from private tutors. By the exercise of indomitable energy, and an iron will, in the course of time he became a ripe scholar and a profound lawyer. In 1836 Mr. Jeffries left his native State, and settled at Wooster, Ohio, in May of the same year, where he continued to reside. He married, in 1837, Miss Jane McMonigal, second daughter of Andrew McMonigal, one of the early pioneers of Wayne county, the union resulting in five sons and two daughters: Lemuel, Sarah Matilda (who married Samuel J. Price, and died in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1865), Linnaeus Quinby, Joseph Oello, Delano, Viola Rebecca, and Julian Parsons. In 1842, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, at Columbus. His abilities, industry, and fidelity to his clients, soon introduced him into active practice, and it was not long before he was in the front rank of his profession. Almost from his entering the profession, Mr. Jeffries enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, not only in Wayne county, but throughout the State. His integrity and purity of character, his power of research, investigation, and combination, his varied and accurate general knowledge, his untiring energy and perseverance, have given him a wide and distinguished reputation, both as a man and a lawyer. During his long and successful practice he has had associated with him as partners in his profession, the following prominent lawyers: Judge C. C. Parsons, sen., Judge William Given, Judge William Sample, and Judge Martin Walker, all of them eminent jurists. These were his only partners until 1877, when he associated with him in practice his son, L. Q. Jeffries. For many years he took quite an active part in politics. He served four years as prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, and, as an evidence of his ability as a pleader, it has been stated that in no case that he tried was one of his legal documents held to be defective. In 1858, the democ-

racy of the fourteenth Congressional district, which was then composed of the counties of Wayne, Ashland, Medina, and Lorain, unanimously nominated him in convention as their candidate for Congress. He was not elected, however, General Cyrus Speak, his opponent, defeating him; but notwithstanding it was a strong republican district, Mr. Jeffries' large vote gave evidence of his personal popularity. In 1860, he was a delegate to the National democratic conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, from the fourteenth district above named, and instructed to vote for Stephen A. Douglas, which he did, taking a prominent part in both conventions and in the spirited campaign that followed. He received in 1860, a majority of the popular vote of the Wooster district for common pleas judge, but not desiring the position, he withdrew his name upon the eve of nomination, which secured the nomination to William Sample, of Coshocton county. In 1862, he was elected by the people of Wayne county a member of the State legislature by the home vote, the soldiers' vote giving his antagonist a small majority, but not desiring the position he did not contest the seat. His work, entitled, "Natural History of the Human Races," which was published in New York in 1869, has given him great distinction among the scientists abroad, as well as in our own country. In 1844, he commenced collecting facts concerning the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent, and continued his research until 1869, when he had his work printed in New York. His first aim was to write a history of the American Indians, and in order to do so visited many of the tribes and examined the antiquities of the country supposed to be of Indian origin, but their history unfolded to him a much wider and more comprehensive field than he at first conceived, whereupon he extended his inquiry to the whole human family, and has given to the world the above-named accurately written and most valuable work. Upon the production of this compendium of the origin of the races, wherein the boldness and tenability of his propositions are so maturely and scientifically elaborated, Mr. Jeffries may securely rest his reputation as a philosophical and candid expounder of ethnological truth. His dissertation upon the origin of the American Indians supplies a vacuum in ethnological history hitherto neglected by the most erudite writers upon this interesting science. His classification and localization of the different tribes is comprehensive, lucid, and conclusive. To the American student of ethnological history it is especially attractive, as it solves many of the mysteries relating to these nomadic tribes, who have been grievously destitute of proper annals, and without an exponent of their manners, habits and character. The contemporary press have been profuse in their praise of this work, the *New York World* saying of it: "This contribution to ethnology is a carefully prepared summary of all knowledge possessed on the subject." The *Scientific American* says, "The book contains a great deal of rare and valuable information concerning the history of our race, and in respect of which the mass of mankind know very little." The *Cincinnati Enquirer* says: "The work before us takes the ground that each type or race is a distinct creation of Almighty power, formed for their respective zones, and unfitted for perfect development out of them; . . . that the whites embody the active intellectual force of the world, which has imparted to Christian civilization its prominence and its triumphs." The *New York Express* says: "We recommend the book for the candid and lucid manner in which the author treats the subject. . . . The book is pro-





Yours Truly
John P. Jeffries



fusely illustrated by correct specimens of the types of the different races, while the mechanical execution is unexceptionable." *Zell's Encyclopædia* says of Mr. Jeffries: "As a writer he is best known by his 'Natural History of the Human Races,' published in 1869, a book of great research, much reading, and careful analysis, and which is regarded as a standard work on ethnology." To Mr. Jeffries acquisitions in the domain of scientific exploration, we may add those equally distinguished of the lawyer. His arguments at the bar are replete with legal knowledge and logical acumen, and he is felicitous in his analysis and application of evidence to law. He is plain and unaffected, affable and courteous, with manners polite and accessible.

BURKET, JACOB F., lawyer, Findlay, Hancock county, was born 25th March, 1837, in Perry county, Ohio, near Somerset, the son of Solomon Burket, who was of Swiss descent. One of his ancestors who came from Switzerland and settled near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, had two sons, John and James Burket, who were the progenitors of the Burket family. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Burket, who served in the Revolutionary war, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-six. Jacob F. Burket's mother, Mary (Brehm) Burket, whose father was also in the Revolutionary war, and emigrated from Pennsylvania to this State, was of German extraction. In September, 1839, the Burket family removed from Perry to Hancock county. This region was then a forest; settlers were few, and the country very sparsely inhabited. Young Burket went to the log school-house, and had at the same time to do work on a farm, as when he was ten years of age his father died, leaving his mother a widow with nine children, of whom Jacob was the youngest boy. When he reached the age of seventeen, he removed to Findlay and was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Jacob Folk, for the purpose of learning the trade of a carpenter. The term of apprenticeship was for two years, one of its conditions being that he should receive three months schooling in the winter. After having worked for him thirteen months, his brother-in-law's health failed, whereupon by mutual agreement the indentures were canceled. On the 4th June, 1855, he began the work of teaching at Lewisville, in Blanchard township. Having taught for three terms, he attended a very excellent select school, at Vanlue, in Hancock county, the proprietor of which was Mr. William K. Leonard. Completing his term he returned to his carpenter's trade for a time, engaging in mechanical labor in the summer, teaching school in winter, and attending school in fall and spring. In 1859, he entered an academy at Republic, Seneca county. The principal of this institution was Mr. A. Schuyler, now professor of mathematics in the Baldwin University at Berea. Professor Schuyler was the author of works on logic, mental philosophy, and algebra. From this gentleman Mr. Burket received a thorough training in logic, which has been of great advantage to him in the legal profession. On the 29th June, 1859, he commenced reading law with Judge Palmer, since deceased. Having remained with him a little more than a year, he entered the office of Goit & Browns for another year, in the meanwhile teaching school every winter. On the 1st July, 1861, he was admitted to the bar, when he commenced the practice of his profession at Ottawa, Putnam county, where he remained until April, 1862. On the 16th of that month he opened an office in Findlay, and on the 7th September of that year en-

tered into partnership with Henry Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Burket, which was dissolved on the 1st May, 1869, since which time he has been alone in his practice. While working at his carpentering trade, he upon one occasion attended court, and becoming intensely interested in the proceedings, he then and there resolved to be a lawyer, and since he was admitted to the bar he has been a devotee to his profession. Mr. Burket has an extensive practice in the State and Federal courts, and has encountered some of the most distinguished lawyers in the country, and has been highly complimented by his professional brethren for the clear manner in which he expounds the principles of law which underlie a case. He is a stockholder and director in the First National bank of Findlay, director of the Findlay Savings and Building Loan Association, and has acted as attorney for both these institutions. He has conducted much litigation for the latter, and never lost a case. He married on August 6th, 1859, Miss Pamy D. Walters, of Lenawee county, Michigan. They have had six children, five boys and one girl, all of whom are living.

FORD, GEORGE H., banker, Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, was born March 10th, 1842, at Burton. A sketch of his father, Governor Seabury Ford, is published elsewhere in this work. His mother was Miss Harriet E. Cook, and his paternal grandmother was also a Cook, tracing back to Henry Cook, the first of the name in this country. Leaving Hertfordshire and Kent, in England, he came over to Plymouth before 1640. The subject of this sketch prepared for college in the public and high schools of Columbus, under Dr. Asa D. Lord, and entered Western Reserve College at the age of sixteen. He graduated from this institution in 1862, and began the study of law in 1863 in the office of Hitchcock & Estep, at Cleveland, Ohio. Here he remained for one year, returning at its close to Burton, and entered the mercantile firm of Boughton, Ford & Co., taking the place of his brother, Seabury C., who went to Cleveland. In 1868, he finished his law studies in the office of Judge M. C. Canfield, at Chardon, Ohio. After his admission to the bar he opened an office in Burton, and practiced his profession with success until his election to the Ohio legislature in 1871. He was appointed chairman of the committee on universities and colleges, during his first term in the legislature, and while in this position introduced a "Bill to establish the Ohio State University." The object of this bill was to merge the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, the Ohio University at Athens, and the Miami University, in Butler county, into one institution. At the same time another bill was introduced in the senate by Alphonso Hart, a member of that body, setting aside the canal and swamp lands of the State as an endowment for this university. Had these bills passed as they ought, there would have been provided an annual income of between \$75,000 and \$100,000, making the institution one of honor and credit to the State. The bill of Mr. Hart developed much opposition from interested parties, and failed, hence the vote on the university bill was merely complimentary. Mr. Ford was a member of the standing committee on finance. In 1873, he was reelected to the house of representatives; served the two years following, and was a member of the famous "Wood county investigating committee," the disclosures made by which brought the labors of the Sixty-first General Assembly of Ohio to an abrupt and rather disgraceful termination. He was a ready debater, and took an active



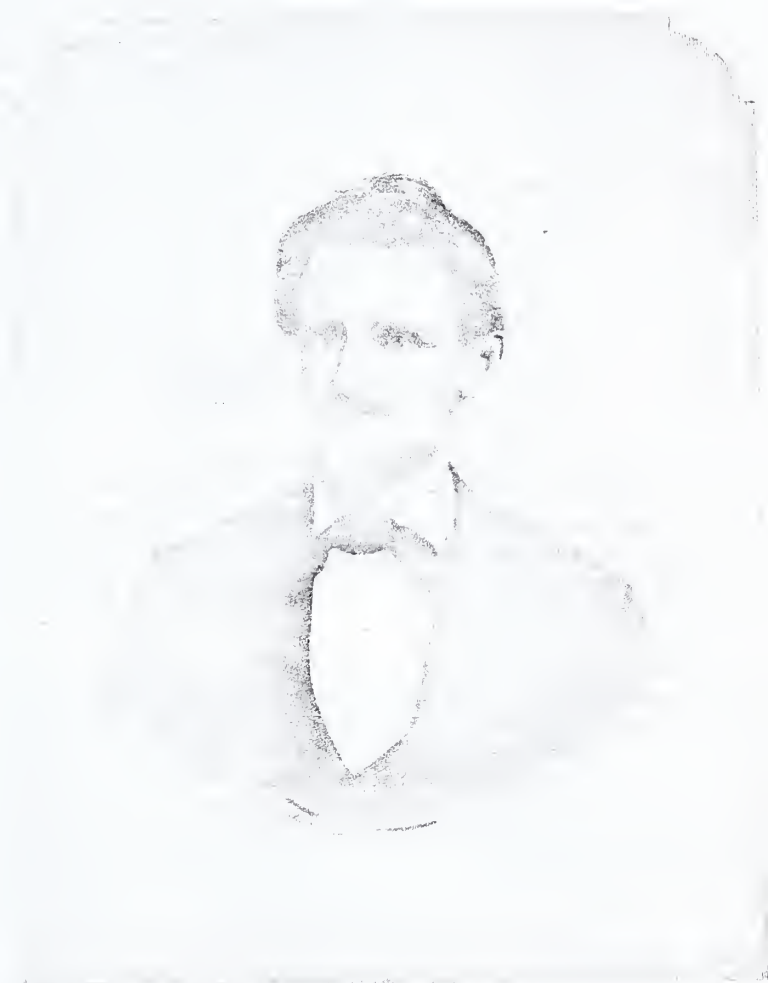
part in the important measures before the legislature, and performed all the duties pertaining to his office, during the four years of his connection therewith, creditably to himself and satisfactorily to his constituents. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention, held in Cincinnati, which nominated President Hayes. In 1876, he became a partner in the present firm and banking house of Boughton, Ford & Co., at Burton. He was prominent and successful as a lawyer and legislator, and to use the language of one very intimately acquainted with him, "had he continued in the practice of his profession he would have attained a leading position." Yet he has a decided taste for business and banking, which has led him to his present profitable employment. He married Miss Corinne E. Williams, of Burton, Ohio, whose family were early settlers in Ohio. Her grandparents emigrated from Connecticut in or near the year 1808. Four children were the issue of this union, only three of whom, Helen R., Louis Jay, and Carl B., are now living.

SCHUMACHER, FERDINAND, manufacturer, son of F. C. Schumacher, who was a prominent commission merchant at Celle, Hanover, was born in Celle, Germany, March 30th, 1822. Upon completing his education in the high school of his native town, he was apprenticed to the grocery business. He devoted himself to this and the business of a clerk in a manufacturing establishment at Hanover until twenty-eight years of age, when he emigrated to the United States in company with his brother Otto. After two years of farming and general business experience, he became established in the grocery trade in Akron, in 1852. He prospered, and in 1857 rented water power on the Ohio canal, in the northwestern part of Akron, and put in the necessary machinery for inaugurating a branch of manufacture which grew steadily in importance. In his native country, while learning the grocery business, he had obtained his first ideas as to the proper method of making palatable preparations for human food out of the grain of the oat, and now he undertook to introduce the manufacture of good oatmeal into his adopted country, substituting machinery driven by power for the hand mill he had been accustomed to see at his employer's in Germany. Success followed, and in another year apparatus for pearling barley was added to the German mills, as they were appropriately christened, while the next year additional capacity was given to the mill itself, by increasing the water power. The trade still grew, and by 1863 had assumed such proportions that it was necessary to erect a mill especially for pearling barley. In that year, the large brick Empire mill was built at the railroad depôt. In 1866, he purchased the Cascade mill, one of the best furnished and largest flouring mills in the State, situated on the power just above the German mills, and made many important improvements therein. In 1872, the old German mills were burned, but the building of a new one of brick, adjoining the Empire mills, for convenience of shipping facilities, was begun and completed with remarkable speed, considering the solidity of the structure and its size, it ranking among the largest mills of the country. In 1875, the effective power of the Cascade mill's was doubled, by lowering the tail-race thereof so as to connect it with the power of the old German mill, thus increasing the head and fall to thirty-eight feet; at the same time, all the old gearing and machinery of the Cascade mills was removed, the number of burrs was increased to eleven, and the most improved machinery put in for the purpose of manufacturing farina and

high grades of flour. In 1875, he made an extensive addition to the Empire mill, exclusively used for the manufacture of pearl barley, and introduced new machinery, with a two hundred and fifty horse-power double Fitchburg engine, one of the largest yet used in this section. This addition to machinery and power doubled the capacity of the mill, so that it could pearl twelve hundred bushels of barley each day. The German mill consumes twenty-five hundred bushels of oats daily, and the Cascade mill twelve hundred bushels of wheat. He has \$250,000 invested in these three mills, and the business amounts to \$1,000,000 annually, extending to every part of the country, all of it under his personal direction, and with but one traveling solicitor. The secret of this success is simple but very significant. It was his determination to excel in the quality of his goods, never considering his machinery good enough until the highest attainable success was achieved. Thus it came to pass that he substantially controls his branch of business and manufactures a greater variety of goods in this line than probably any other house in the United States, while he literally revolutionized the trade in oatmeal. When he began, all the oatmeal used in this country was imported from Canada and Europe, every attempt at making American oatmeal, that people would eat, having failed. His unequalled success at length led the market, and at present the importations of this valuable food are trifling in amount. In his relations as a citizen, he is a most useful member of society. An ardent lover of his adopted country and a strong Union man, he did his full share and more for her in the hour of her peril. In public enterprises he proved active and liberal, while in works of charity and benevolence his generosity was not only great but made more valuable by a discriminating exercise. In business matters, he is sagacious, prompt, diligent, and thorough,—a distinguishing characteristic being his practical opposition to the credit system. The subject of temperance had a peculiar interest for him, and he is strong and unwavering in his faith in political prohibition, sparing neither means nor labor in its behalf. He is a liberal contributor to the support of religion, and gives freely for the erection and maintenance of many churches. Socially, he is a quick-witted, intelligent, and genial companion, and in his domestic relations is very happy, his home-life affording rare pleasure to those who have been permitted to witness its purity and cheerfulness. His mother, enjoying remarkable good health at the age of eighty-three years, lives with him, rejoicing in her son's prosperity. In 1851, he married Miss Hermine Schumacher, a cousin, and has two sons, Louis, twenty-six years of age, who takes an active part in the management of his father's business, and Adolph, aged fifteen years.

BOPE, JAMES A., lawyer, Findlay, Hancock county, was born in Winchester, Adams county, Ohio, November 30th, 1833. His ancestors were Moravians on the paternal side. At the age of sixteen his grandfather did duty as a soldier at the battle of Yorktown, and emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, about the year 1804. The original family name was Pope, but has been altered in some of the branches into Bope. His father, Philip Bope, born in Fairfield county, was a merchant. On his mother's side, whose maiden name was Eliza Weaver, he is of Scotch and German stock. He lived in Adams county, Ohio, until he was six years of age, when the family removed to Lancaster, Fairfield county, where his father continued the business of merchandizing.





Ferr Schumacher



He attended the public schools until he was ten years of age, when he went into his father's store and remained there until he was seventeen. He then attended Wittenberg college, Springfield, Ohio, and remained at this institution five years, graduating in 1855, and commenced the study of law with Hunter & Dougherty, at Lancaster, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1857, commenced to practice at Lancaster in 1858, and removed to Findlay in 1859. In July, 1862, he was elected captain of company D, 99th Ohio volunteer infantry. While engaged in storming earthworks at Atlanta, he was seriously wounded, and sent home. Recovering from his wounds, he returned to his regiment and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in command of the 50th and 99th Ohio. This occurred in North Carolina, in the spring of 1865. Altogether he was wounded four times. He continued in the service until he was mustered out in July, 1865, when he returned to Findlay, and resumed the practice of the law. Mr. Bope has the reputation of being an exceedingly careful and conscientious lawyer. He has been thoroughly and classically educated, and has carried into the profession the scholarly habits acquired in a collegiate course. His papers are industriously and accurately prepared, and have often received the encomiums of the court. He has a high regard for the honor and dignity of the profession and discredits everything that would degrade it. He enjoys a large and growing practice, and is frequently called to do business in the United States courts. He prefers civil to criminal practice, but practices with success all branches of his profession. On May 7th, 1861, he married Miss Martha Meeks, the daughter of the Rev. John A. Meeks, who was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church in Findlay, but is now preaching near that town. They have had four children, only two of whom are living.

HOYT, GEORGE, journalist, was born in the town of Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, August 10th, 1838, and living in Cleveland, August, 1878. His parents, Sylvester N. and Eleanor C. Hoyt, removed from central New York to Geauga county in 1824, where the father became a large farmer, and for fifteen years was treasurer of the county. Mr. Hoyt received a good common school education, which he enlarged by subsequent self-teaching. After leaving school he entered a printing office in his native town, and having learned the trade of a printer worked at it in Chardon and Cleveland. In the year 1856 he went to Woodstock, Vermont, to reside with an uncle, the Hon. Julius Converse, ex-governor of the State, where for a time he attended school. In 1858, he went to reside in Cleveland, and a few months thereafter entered the office of the *Plain Dealer* as a compositor. "Artemus Ward" (Charles F. Browne) was at this time city editor of that paper, and Mr. Hoyt was frequently called upon to assist him on the "local," thus acquiring his first experience in journalistic work. From this association a very warm friendship was formed between the great humorist, then just becoming famous, and the subject of this sketch, which continued through the life of the former. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Hoyt went, as a member of the Cleveland Grays, into the three months' service, and was present at the skirmish which took place early in 1861 at Vienna, Virginia, and participated with the command in the first battle of Bull Run. In the following year he became city editor of the *Plain Dealer*, and while in this position joined the well-remembered host of "squirrel hunters" which, in 1862,

flocked to Cincinnati in response to the call of Governor Tod, to repel a threatened invasion of Ohio by the Confederate forces under Kirby Smith. At a later period he served as a member of the Cleveland Grays, in the 100 days' campaign, and was quartered in Fort Lincoln, one of the defenses of Washington City. While in the field, Mr. Hoyt corresponded regularly for the *Plain Dealer*, adding thereby very greatly to his local reputation as an entertaining writer. In 1864, he became city editor of the *Cincinnati Times*, and which position he retained about a year, many of his local sketches attracting wide attention. He was here associated with Mr. Henry Watterson, the present brilliant editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*. Returning to Cleveland in 1865, Mr. Hoyt was employed for a few months upon the *Daily Herald*, from which he retired to resume the city editorship of the *Plain Dealer* under a new management, in January, 1866. In the following year he compiled for a New York publisher a volume of Artemus Ward's local sketches and paragraphs, thus contributing a valuable addition to the humorous literature of the country. In 1868, Mr. Hoyt became associate editor of the *Plain Dealer*, and since that time the editorial page has been chiefly occupied by the work of his pen. Upon the organization of the *Plain Dealer* Publishing Company, in 1877, he became a stock-holder and vice-president of the company. Mr. Hoyt was married, October 18th, 1866, to Abbie M., eldest daughter of the late George Worthington, one of Cleveland's earliest and most successful merchants. They have three children, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Hoyt's long and varied experience in newspaper work entitles him to no mean place among the journalists of the West. He belongs to that class of the fraternity who have come up from the ranks, so to speak, and thus familiarized themselves with every department of newspaper work. As a writer, he is terse, clear, and forcible, and his political views are the result of sincere conviction, he having been always a democrat, though reared and educated under whig and republican influences. One of his distinguishing characteristics is an exceedingly acute and lively sense of the humorous, which is not unfrequently shown, with excellent effect, in his writings, and which renders him one of the most entertaining of companions. He is socially a genial gentleman, extremely hearty in his friendships, and in his domestic relations presides over one of the happiest homes in the land.

CLEVELAND, HORACE GILLETTE, merchant, was born January 3d, 1832, at Winchester, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and was the youngest son of eleven children. His father, Orren Cleveland, being a man of good education and fine literary taste, devoted many years of his life to teaching, at the same time cultivating a farm. Moses Cleveland, from whom this branch of the Cleveland family descended, came over from Ipswich, England, about 1640, and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts; his son Samuel settled in Connecticut in 1693. Orren Cleveland, the father of Horace, removed his family to Ohio in 1839, and settled in Geauga county. Horace lived at home, assisting in carrying on the farm, and attending the district school in winter, until he was nineteen, when he entered the store of Kile, Wilkins & Co., at Hantsburgh, where he remained as general clerk for about a year. In 1852, he went to Cleveland and entered a mercantile college for the purpose of perfecting himself in book-keeping, and at the end of a few weeks he had so thoroughly mastered the science, that he was offered the position of tutor in the



college, but declined, wishing to connect himself more actively with the business life of the city. Immediately on leaving the college he engaged as book-keeper, with Mr. A. M. Beebe, at that time doing a large and profitable business on Bank street.* He remained with Mr. Beebe about a year, and then was employed in the Forest City bank, organized under the free banking law of Ohio. At the end of about a year he was prostrated by a severe and lingering illness, which necessitated his resignation, much to the regret of the officers of the institution, for his clerical abilities were of a high order and, joined to a uniformly courteous deportment, made him a general favorite. After his restoration to health, he was employed for a short time by the Bank of Geauga, at Painesville, where his skill as an accountant was called into requisition in examining, writing up, and balancing books and accounts that had been neglected for many years. This service done he returned to Cleveland, and in the spring of 1855 entered the well-known wholesale store of George Worthington, then on the corner of Water and Superior streets, the present site of the Second National bank building. He was the book-keeper and chief clerk of this enterprising and very successful business house for nearly ten years. These were years of severe and close application, and taxed to the utmost a constitution not naturally strong; yet the experience was of great advantage, for by it he was being educated for the more responsible duties the years were to bring to him. In the fall of 1864 he formed a copartnership with Joseph H. Brown, Richard Brown, Thomas Brown, and William Bonnell, of Youngstown, Ohio, under the name of Cleveland, Brown & Co., and opened a large hardware store at No. 25 Merwin street, making heavy hardware a specialty. They imported largely of Swedish iron, English steel, etc. Their business operations reached an average of \$2,000,000 per annum; their trade extended throughout northern Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and the upper lakes, and in some lines of goods as far east as Boston. The reputation of the house for enterprise and honorable dealing was thoroughly established. There have been several changes of partners. During the fourteen years of its existence the firm has had seven partners, viz: H. G. Cleveland, Joseph H. Brown, Richard Brown, J. O. Brown, William Bonnell, P. M. Hitchcock, and A. M. Wilcox. In 1870, Mr. Cleveland was elected president of the Painesville and Youngstown Railroad, a narrow gauge road running from Fairport, on the lake, to Youngstown, built for the special purpose of transporting iron ore from the lake to the extensive iron works at Youngstown, and coal from that region to the lake, and is under the control of parties engaged in these interests. After about a year he resigned on account of the increasing demands of his regular business. In March last a branch house of the Cleveland firm was formed in Chicago, in connection with George W. Hale, Esq., (formerly of Hale, Ayer & Co.) occupying the old stand corner of Michigan avenue and Lake street. Exemplary in all transactions, whether of a public or private character; an active, earnest man, with a keen insight into the multiplied details of such a life, and rare judgement to meet them, he is the recognized head of one of Cleveland's most enterprising and substantial commercial houses. In politics he is a conservative republican, thoroughly patriotic, and heartily supported the war, giving liberally to all those charitable enterprises that grew out of the struggle. He was two years in the city council, and rendered valuable services on the finance committee. He is a communicant in the Episcopal church, uniting with

Grace church about thirteen years ago, and engages actively in its Christian work, cheerfully giving his time and money to its advancement; indeed all worthy charitable objects find in him a friend. He is warden of Grace church, and one of the standing committee of the diocese. He married Miss Anna Maria Knapp, of Danbury, Connecticut, in 1853. They have three children, two sons and a daughter.

MACK, WILLIAM A., inventor, Norwalk, Ohio, was born March 2d, 1830, in Portage, New York, where his father, G. A. Mack, now of Medina, Ohio, was at that time residing. The death of his mother occasioned the breaking up of his home, and at the age of twelve years William was thrown on his own resources. The activity of his nature, which was already asserting itself, led him to push boldly into the battle of life. His taste for mechanics quickly determined his course, and before a year had passed he was learning his trade in the furniture manufactory of Samuel W. Smith, of Castile, New York. For three years at this place, and afterward in other parts of the State, he industriously devoted himself to the perfection of his knowledge and skill as a cabinet maker. While thus employed, he was pursuing as best he could the studies that his early withdrawal from school had interrupted, and soon developed a genius for invention. Having mastered his trade as it was then conducted, he at once began to improve its methods and processes. He constructed for the works in which he was employed, a complete set of machinery, including the first planer used in that county, with marked improvement over the machines of that day. The successful use of this machinery for many years afterward is testimony of its excellence. Mr. Mack's first business venture on his own account was at Belfast, New York, where, in 1856, he established a factory, operating the same about four years, when he sold out and removed to Seville, Medina county, Ohio. Here he devoted himself to invention, and the improvement of machinery. His works at this time were of a practical nature, reflecting much credit on him as an inventor; but were in lines that did not bring them prominently before the general public, until he brought out the sewing machine which he patented in 1863. From this time on his history is that of the "Domestic" sewing machine; for to its perfection and introduction he now surrendered his time and energy. For some years he had a sore struggle with difficulties, prominent among which was the opposition of the older sewing machine manufacturers, who, by virtue of their extraordinary patents, assumed to control the entire production of this useful article. Nor was lack of capital the least of his obstacles, for, in giving his time to experiments, he had not withheld from them a large portion of his profits. The sewing machine proved his *bonanza*, and a fairly earned one. He began to investigate their principles in 1861, more than ten years after they were an acknowledged success, after hundreds of patents had been granted for their improvement, and millions of capital already interested in sustaining the existing monopoly, a strong combination of interests opposed to the introduction of a new machine, and enough to have deterred any but an enthusiast. But Mr. Mack was confident, and with a mind fresh to the subject, he sought to produce the desired result by the most direct means. Uninfluenced by the opinion of previous inventors, he discarded the dragging and objectionable motion of cams and gearing, substituting a movement, beautiful in its simplicity, and as easy as the swinging of a pendulum.





W. A. Hack.



With his own hands he made the designs and models, and completed all the work on twelve machines, astonishing his friends by the rapidity and success of his effort, which had been directed mainly to producing a machine capable of greater range of work, and requiring less power to drive it, thus saving the strength, and often the health of the operatives who were toiling with the heavy running machines of earlier makes. His machine was a success, and this was the beginning of the unparalleled career of the "Light Running Domestic." Manufacturing in a small way, he moved successively to Cleveland and to Norwalk for increased facilities, and was so successful in effecting sales that the combined Eastern companies attempted to suppress the machine. Suits were brought against Mr. Mack that involved a litigation lasting until 1868, when they were withdrawn, the combination paying costs, and granting a license for the use of their patents, so far as embraced in the "Domestic." From this time the success of the machine was uninterrupted; for, extending the business, Mr. Mack associated with himself Messrs. Milo P. Smith, N. S. C. Perkins, and Frank Mack. The reputation of the machine being now wide-spread, attracted the attention of some wealthy Eastern capitalists, and at a time when the facilities of its manufacturers were still unequal to the demand, they received propositions that led to the formation of the "Domestic" Sewing Machine Company, as it now exists, with headquarters in New York city. The business was placed in their hands in 1870, and arrangements were immediately made with the Providence Tool Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, who devoted one of their large factories entirely to this work, pushing the manufacture to the extent of more than three hundred machines a day. The new company in the meantime prepared to conduct all branches of their business upon their own premises. They first built for their home office, the magnificent building now occupied by them on Broadway and Union Square, one of the recognized landmarks in that city of business palaces, and on its completion turned their attention to the establishment, at Newark, New Jersey, of a factory complete in all departments, and of a capacity equal to the growing demands of their popular machine. Although brought up a Methodist, Mr. Mack is now a prominent member of the First Universalist church, of Norwalk, to which, as also to Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, he has made liberal donations. His political sympathies are with the republicans. In Masonry, he has won a position of considerable eminence, having taken the 32d degree, and held the highest offices in the gift of his brethren, among whom he is known as being ever among the first to aid a worthy brother when in misfortune. He takes great interest in everything that pertains to the prosperity of Norwalk, and it is owing to his able superintendency of the water works, of which he is president, they principally owe their present efficiency. Mr. Mack married, September 29th, 1853, Miss Helen M., daughter of James Thompson, of Eagle Village, New York. Two children have been born to them, Cora L. and Willie G. Mack. Now forty-eight years of age, Mr. Mack continues to reside in Norwalk, where he enjoys the result of his successful invention, in a quiet, unostentatious manner. Although thoroughly identified with the local interests of the city of his home, being extensively engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business there, he has not lost his interest in his greatest of inventions, but spends much time at the manufactory in New Jersey, watching and aiding the development of new features of convenience and excel-

lence, which the progress of the times demands of a first-class sewing machine, and for which the present management of the company are making their machine preëminently the leader. The untiring energy of the officers of the company, in still further improving the machine, calls for the active exercise of his inventive faculties; but he has proved equal to the emergency, and now enjoys the reflection that he was the originator of the plan, that, more than all others, tended to a revolution in the system of machinery used for sewing. It is noticeable that, since the introduction of the "Domestic," no new machine has been put in the market, without to a greater or less extent, attempting to imitate its general features; but of course the patents protect from this piracy the grand essentials of its superiority. Mr. Mack's career is a fine illustration of the fame and fortune that attend an inventor of superior merit, when his invention is properly managed. His success, under the discouraging circumstances of his start, entitle him to high rank among business men, and he may be well content in the thought that, from the creation of his brain has come the most useful and popular sewing machine of the day.

CONVERSE, JULIUS O., journalist, was born in Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, May 1st, 1834. His father, Jude Converse, was a native of the town of Randolph, Vermont, and the youngest of a family of twelve children, but two of whom, the Hon. Julius Converse of Woodstock, Vermont, long a distinguished lawyer, a member of the State legislature, and subsequently lieutenant-governor and governor of Vermont, and Mrs. Eleanor Hoyt of Cleveland, are now living. Jude Converse came to Ohio in 1827, and in the following year settled at Chardon. The mercantile was his first business, and this he prosecuted for some years. During seven years of the administration of Lincoln and Johnson, he was in charge of the Chardon postoffice. Originally a whig, he became a free-soiler, and subsequently a republican. A man of upright character, he was quiet and in disposition unobtrusive, and, while the victim of many reverses of fortune, he constantly maintained a cheerful influence over all with whom he associated. He died at Chardon on the 4th of February, 1874. The mother of Julius, Mrs. Denton, widow of Dr. Evart Denton, had been born Sidney Metcalf, in Enfield, Connecticut, in 1804. When thirteen years old she came to Ohio with the family of Samuel Smith, the husband of her eldest sister, and in 1824 married Dr. Denton, who died six years afterward. She was married to Jude Converse in 1832, and survived him one year. She was a woman of excellent natural gifts, and, through extensive reading, her mind was highly cultivated. Her character was positive, and in many respects the opposite of that of her last husband, with whom, however, she was very happily mated. Julius O. Converse, her son, acquired the elementary education of the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years entered a printing office to learn a business for which he had much preference, and in the acquirement of which he discovered the road to subsequent intellectual development. The office was that of the *Geauga Republic*, published by William W. & Eli Bruce, a whig journal, and which a short time afterward ceased to exist. He then went into the office of the *Free Democrat*, edited and published by Joel F. Asper, who eventually was elected a member of Congress from a district of Missouri. In 1852, J. S. Wright, since deceased, purchased the paper, and named it the *Jeffersonian Democrat*. Mr. Converse con-



tinued with Mr. Wright nearly seven years, during a portion of that time studying law and, in 1858, was admitted to practice. On the 1st January, 1859, he purchased the journal, continued in entire control of it until 1872, when he changed its name to that of the *Geauga Republican*, as more in consonance with its then and subsequent political character. Mr. Converse as an ardent admirer of the advanced school of political freedom has consistently aimed to represent that party through the columns of his journal, and which he has ever endeavored to make the exponent of the intelligence, morality, and loyalty of Geauga county. While taking an active part in politics, being for many years chairman of the central republican committee of his county, and as well a member of the republican congressional, judicial, and senatorial district committees, he has preferred to devote himself to the honorable and responsible position of an editor rather than accept any local political office of emolument. In 1861, under President Lincoln's administration, he was appointed postmaster of Chardon and held that office eight years, being for the greater part of the time assisted in its duties, as has been stated, by his father. Near the close of the second period of four years he resigned, and has held no other public office. On the 24th December, 1862, he married Miss Julia P. Wright, the niece of his predecessor in business, and daughter of Daniel H. Wright, of Freedom, Portage county, Ohio, a family that, coming from Northampton, Massachusetts, were among the early settlers of Ohio. One child, now a school-girl of fourteen, has been the issue of this union. Mr. Converse may be ranked among our most worthy specimens of self-made newspaper men. He is a ready writer, endowed with sufficient imagination to afford vivacity to his style, while on political subjects usually moderate, when necessary he can hold his own in the most wordy warfare, and pickle his antagonist until, whoever that antagonist may be, he is quite ready to cry, "Hold! enough!" With all he is well known to be far from cruel, but, on the contrary, warm hearted and faithful in his friendships, gentle, and kind in his daily intercourse with his fellow-citizens.

PEASLEE, JOHN B., superintendent of public schools of Cincinnati, is the eldest son of the late Reuben Peaslee, Esq., of Plaistow, New Hampshire, who was described by the Hon. John S. Wells, United States senator from New Hampshire, as the ablest man in that State, that he "knew of no man who could stand against him, and that he himself deferred to his judgment." His ancestors, who landed at the port of Newbury in 1640, were among the first inhabitants of northeastern Massachusetts, and pioneers in the settlement of southern and central New Hampshire. Belonging to the Society of Friends, or Quakers, as they are generally called, they suffered in common with their sect the indignities and proscriptions born of the religious intolerance of old colonial times. Reuben Peaslee graduated from the old Haverhill Academy, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1831, and completed his education at Dartmouth College in the class of 1835, being while there recognized as the ablest young man in it. After leaving college, he entered into mercantile business in New York city, but subsequently removed to New Jersey, where he studied law, and commenced to practice in that State. During the Presidential campaign of 1840, he advocated throughout the State the claims of the democratic candidate. His abilities, oratorical powers, and social qualities rendered him one of its most effective and popular speakers, and brought

him prominently before the people as a candidate for the United States Senate. He was a member of the legislature of New Hampshire for many years, and in an animated debate that arose in the house on the Texas question, in which he brought forward a series of resolutions favoring annexation, it was conceded that Mr. Peaslee delivered the ablest speech (in answer to the Hon. John P. Hale) ever made in the New Hampshire State house. As a prominent member of the convention which convened in 1850 to revise the constitution of New Hampshire, he wrote many of the articles of the present State constitution, and was a leader in the legislation which dispensed with religious and property qualifications for voting. Having drank deeply of the fountain of knowledge himself, he took a deep interest in the education of the young. In 1841, he married Miss Harriet A. Willits, of New York city, a member of a family distinguished for ability and business habits. He died December 29th, 1875. His son, John B. Peaslee, the subject of this sketch, was born September 3d, 1842, and received all the benefits of the district school and the academy at Atkinson, New Hampshire, from which, having completed the course, he passed to the Gilmonton academy, an institution of considerable celebrity at that time, and graduated therefrom in 1858, when he was sixteen years of age. The following year he was admitted to Dartmouth college, whence he graduated with honors in 1863. His oration at the commencement of that year, on the "Polish Revolution," received high encomiums from the Eastern press for its ability and learning. Having completed his collegiate education, he resolved on visiting the West, and on the recommendation of Mr. Lord, president of Dartmouth college, he was appointed principal of the grammar school of Columbus, Ohio. He performed his duties with such faithfulness and success that his resignation was deeply and universally regretted. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Peaslee removed to Cincinnati, to assume the position of first assistant in the third district school of that city. During the three years in which he held this situation, he passed his pupils to the intermediate schools at the head of all in Cincinnati, which redounded greatly to his credit, as during a portion of the time he was attending lectures at the Cincinnati law school, and studying for that profession. In 1865, he graduated from the law school, and was admitted to the bar of Hamilton county, but did not practice. In 1867, he was appointed principal of the fifth district school, a position which he filled with such great success, that it led to his election to the first place in the second intermediate school in 1869, where he remained until he was elected superintendent of the Public Schools of Cincinnati in 1874, a position for which he is eminently qualified, and which he holds to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of Cincinnati. Its schools have never been so flourishing as under his superintendence, and there has been a higher tone given to the education in them since he was appointed to office. Mr. Peaslee is a member of the State Board of Examiners, of which body he is the president. Since he was appointed superintendent of the schools, he has introduced such improvements as his long experience suggested, and he has displayed much ability in carrying out very important reforms. He has rapidly risen into great popularity; has been some time trustee of the University of Cincinnati, and was appointed by Governor Bishop on the 8th March, 1878, trustee of Miami University. He is a director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and takes great interest in promoting its humane



John P. Haskie



efforts. He is very popular among his Masonic brethren, and has filled the honorable position of past eminent commander of Hanselmann Commandery, No. 16, Knights Templar. He married April 25th, 1878, Miss Lou Wright, the only daughter of the Hon. Joseph F. Wright, of Cincinnati, and on the occasion was honored by being presented by his brother Knights Templar with the most magnificent Masonic jewel ever manufactured in Cincinnati. Mr. Peaslee's characteristics are a noble generosity, a warm enthusiasm, and a truly sympathetic nature, while he reveals an immense amount of energy and a high independence, which show that his qualifications are not dissimilar to those of his distinguished father and his eminent relatives, General Charles H. Peaslee, who was a member of Congress from New Hampshire, Dr. Edmund R. Peaslee, of New York city, and Judge Daniel Peaslee, of Vermont.

FOWLER, CHARLES N., physician, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, was born at Canfield, in the same county, February 13th, 1828. His father, Chauncey R. Fowler, was a practicing physician, and was born in Poland township, of the same county. His grandfather on the paternal side came from Wallingford, Connecticut, but was of English parentage. During the Revolutionary war he furnished lumber to the Federal army, and while engaged in rafting on the Big Beaver river, in 1802, was drowned. The sister of Dr. Fowler's father was the first female child born in Poland township. His mother, Mary B. Holland, was born in Youngstown, Ohio. Her family came from Baltimore, Maryland, and were early settlers in Ohio. The subject of this sketch received the rudiments of his education at the common schools and, after attending academies in Canfield township, began to read medicine in the office of his father. For five successive years he attended medical lectures at the medical department of the Western Reserve College, and graduated from it on the 13th February, 1849. Dr. Ackley, professor of surgery in the Cleveland Medical College, offered him the position of clinic assistant with all the advantages for information and practical experience in his office, which his love of surgery and admiration of Dr. Ackley induced him to accept for one year. He then resumed the practice of medicine in Canfield with his father, where he remained until he accepted the professorship of anatomy in the Ohio State and Union Law College,—a prosperous institution removed from Poughkeepsie, New York, to Poland, Ohio,—a position admirably adapted to his advancement in practical anatomy and surgery, the favorite branches of his profession. After ten years of practice, he went to Philadelphia and attended a full course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical College, availing himself of all the hospital privileges of the city. When he found it necessary or agreeable to rest from professional duties, it was his custom to visit New York or Philadelphia, and note the progress in medical science in hospitals under the care of experts. Having attended an examination at Columbus, he was commissioned as surgeon, and assigned to the 105th Ohio volunteer infantry, with the rank of major. He was only a short time on duty with his regiment, when he was made brigade and division surgeon, and put in charge of a division hospital. He was with the 14th army corps under General Thomas, in General Sherman's department. At Murfreesboro, he was appointed by Dr. O. Q. Herrick, at the suggestion of the medical director, Dr. Murray, operator for the corps with the privilege of selecting two assistants, and

who were Dr. John McCurdy of Youngstown, Ohio, and Dr. Haller of Hamilton, Ohio. This was a field hospital and moved with the army. This position he held until the close of the war. On the 20th September, 1863, he was captured on the field at Chickamauga, while attending upon the wounded after the retreat of the Federal army, and placed in Libby Prison. He remained a prisoner for a little more than two months, and was then exchanged. At the close of the war, he went to Youngstown, where he entered upon the general practice of medicine and surgery, and in which practice he has since been engaged. Dr. Fowler has paid great attention to surgery and female diseases. For three years he has acted as surgeon for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. He is a member of the Mahoning County Medical Association, and through it connected with the State and American Medical Associations. He ranks high in his profession, and possesses the esteem and respect of his brethren at home. Thoroughly educated, he has always enjoyed a large and successful practice, while as a man he is genial and popular. On the 3d February, 1851, he married Mary M. Snyder, of Canfield, Ohio. They have had one child, a son.

WALLACE, THOMAS P., banker, Marion, Marion county, Ohio, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 21st May, 1824. His grandfather, Patrick Wallace, came from the north of Ireland. His father, Thomas Wallace, and his mother, Mary Harper, were both born in Pennsylvania. Educated in the log school-house of primitive times, his opportunities for education were limited, but at the age of twelve years he had read "Rollin's Ancient History," "Plutarch's Lives," "Josephus," and other works of like character, besides all the books of travel the neighborhood afforded; thus acquiring a taste for travel, in which he has in later years indulged, by visiting Europe twice, besides traveling over most of this country. He lost his father when but eight years old, and his mother when but fourteen. After their death for two years he lived with an uncle, by whom he was kindly cared for, and, in the companionship of an elder brother, he then moved to Marion, where he engaged as an apprentice in a printing office owned by George W. and Alexander Sprung. In this situation he continued about three years, when he started in 1844, a whig paper called the *Buckeye Eagle*, the same being edited by S. A. Griswold, now of Lancaster, Ohio. Mr. Wallace sold out this property in 1847, and in 1849 he formed a partnership in mercantile business with Orren Patten. At that time there was no railroad at Marion, and merchandise was hauled from Sandusky city in wagons; in consequence Marion became the centre of trade for a large extent of country. In 1854, on the 10th June, Patten & Wallace established the Marion Deposit Bank, of which T. P. Wallace became cashier, Mr. Patten remaining in charge of the mercantile business until 1856, when the banking business had increased to such an extent that his services were required in it. The store was therefore sold, and Mr. Patten entered the bank. This partnership was a very successful one; for, although it extended over a period of twenty-five years in merchandise and banking, it was always marked by great harmony and the most entire confidence between the partners. Its real stability was shown in 1857, when in common with nearly all of such establishments, a run was made upon it, only to establish it more firmly in the confidence of the depositors, as every engagement was promptly met. Friends stepped forward to offer aid, by indorsing all

the liabilities of the bank, but this was kindly and firmly refused, as the bank was at all times, then and subsequently, found to be entirely solvent. In 1872, Mr. Patten died, but under the then existing contract of partnership the business continued to be conducted without change for three years. In 1875, Mr. Wallace became entire owner by purchase of Mr. Patten's interest. Having a natural aptitude for the business of banking, Mr. Wallace prefers it to any other. In July, 1846, he married Miss Jane E. Busby, the daughter of Major Busby, an old settler at Marion. From this union eight children were born, seven of whom are living, all daughters, three of whom are married, the eldest to E. J. Fairfield, now of Philadelphia; the second to W. R. Whitmarsh, of Marion, and the third to Charles S. Burkholder, of Chicago. An important lesson is deducible from the career of Mr. Wallace. Commencing life as a poor boy, without wealthy or influential friends, he resolved to succeed only by a regular business course, and to avoid all hazardous adventures or speculations, also to deal honestly, meet all his obligations promptly and according to their letter and spirit, and be content with regular and legitimate profits. These resolves of his youth he has rigidly adhered to; and while hundreds of his cotemporaries, who started in life under more favorable auspices, possessing equal ability but, despising the slow processes of economic industry, determined to achieve rapid wealth and distinction, have failed in all their aims, fallen into poverty, and gone to forgotten graves, Mr. Wallace has led a moral and temperate life, enjoyed life's comforts, reared a respectable family, borne his full share of all legitimate movements affecting the true interests of the community in which he resides, been a kind husband and father, good neighbor and citizen, and, at the age of fifty-four, is possessed of a comfortable fortune, and in the enjoyment of the confidence and respect of all who know him.

MCCLINTICK, JAMES, Senior, was born in Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of October, 1785. His parents were both descended from that class of godly Scotch-Irish people, who, fretted by the incapacities and burdens imposed upon them by the government of Great Britain, emigrated in thousands to America in the early part of the eighteenth century, taking up their abode chiefly in Bucks, Lancaster, York, and Chester counties, Pennsylvania, and who, through their descendants, have left their impress on all parts of the United States. Of his father, also named James, little is now known, except that the family name is found on the record of the first court held at Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, with those of Chambers, Finley, McDowell, Fullerton, and others, well known in Pennsylvania history, and that he himself was granted a tract of land in that State in consideration of services in the war of the Revolution, the benefit of which was wholly lost to his descendants by neglect and lapse of time. His mother, Mary Davidson, was a daughter of John Williamson and Mary Davidson, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and a sister of Hugh Williamson, M. D., F. R. S., LL.D., an eminent philosopher, patriot, and statesman of our Revolutionary period, to whom all who share his blood, look back with pride. Dr. Williamson was a member of the first graduating class of the University of Pennsylvania, and for a short time professor of mathematics in that institution. He devoted much of his life to philosophical studies and literary pursuits. He took a prominent part in public affairs, both prior to and during the war for Ameri-

can independence, and filled many important positions both civil and military. He was a member of the Continental Congress at the time of Washington's surrender to that body of his military commission, and in Colonel Trumbull's painting of that remarkable scene, now in the rotunda of the capitol at Washington City, Dr. Williamson's commanding figure and expressive countenance occupy a prominent place. He was a member of the convention which formed the present Constitution of the United States, and of the first and second Congresses after the adoption of that instrument. He published many literary, philosophical, and historical works, continuing his labors and researches up to the period of his death, on May 22d, 1819, in the City of New York, where he then resided, at the age of eighty-five years. His biographer, Dr. Hosack, describes him as a man of the highest literary and scientific attainments, of the greatest patriotism, of the most exalted virtue, and of such "integrity that none could approach him with flattery or falsehood." Such was the model which the admiring nephew had constantly before him; and although the want of fortune and the death of his father, which threw upon him, while yet a mere boy, the care and support of his mother and some portion of her family, prevented a steady pursuit of learning and consequent store of knowledge, yet the formation of a singularly pure and upright character was doubtless aided and encouraged by the consideration of the example of his illustrious uncle. The father of James McClintick, the subject of the present sketch, died at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, leaving a widow and six children. The eldest daughter, Rachel, had married Dr. William McDowell, then residing at Newtown Stephensburg, Virginia. Thither Mrs. McClintick, with her family, repaired after the death of her husband, and in 1805 removed with Dr. McDowell to Chillicothe, the county seat of Ross county, and then the capital of the State of Ohio. Her son James, then twenty years of age, from that time on was the support of herself and those of her children who remained with her. Soon after his arrival in Ohio he engaged in mercantile pursuits in connection with Dr. McDowell, and it was not long before he was able to establish his mother on a farm in the neighborhood of Chillicothe, where she resided until her death, on the 5th October, 1815, in the seventy-second year of her age. On the 14th March, 1811, he married Miss Charity Trimble, a sister of Major David Trimble, of Kentucky, and of General Isaac R. Trimble, of Baltimore, Maryland. Miss Trimble was then receiving her education in Chillicothe, and resided in the family of General Samuel Finley, at whose house the wedding took place. He continued in business for about thirty-eight years, with that success which usually attends industry, economy and thrift, and retired with a competency; afterward living a quiet, but not inactive life, devoting much of his time to general reading, the care of his property, and the interests and welfare of the church of which he was a member, and of the community in which he lived. He filled with honor various county and municipal offices, and was associate judge of the court of common pleas for Ross county, from the spring of 1824 to 1845, a period of twenty-one years. He was a firm believer in the Christian religion, and an active and leading member of the Methodist church during nearly the whole of his residence in Chillicothe. His piety was as a lamp that never burned low, nor grew dim; and his daily life and speech were such as to excite the utmost confidence in the minds of his fellow-men. He was tolerant to others, recognizing the right to difference of opinion, and made it a





John M. Clintock, Sen.



study to put the best construction upon the actions of his fellow-mortals. In politics he was a Henry Clay whig, but never cared for or sought political distinction. For a long time a director in the Bank of Chillicothe, one of the earliest banking institutions of Ohio, he frequently served temporarily as president, and was one of its directors at the expiration of its charter. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion in 1861, all his love for the Union was fully aroused, and his mind was constantly engaged watching the course of events and the vicissitudes of the early period of the struggle. It was amidst the reverses of 1862 that his last illness came on, and his last thoughts were such as naturally grew out of that fierce discipline and trial through which the country was then passing. He died of inflammation of the brain on Sunday, May 11th, 1862. His widow died at Chillicothe on March 2d, 1869, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. The children still live. James, the eldest son, a merchant of Chillicothe; William T., a lawyer by profession, of the same place; Martha Finley, the wife of James H. Holcomb, formerly of New York, now of Urbana, Ohio; Eliza Jane, wife of John H. Bennett, and Anna Maria, wife of John S. Mackey, both of Chillicothe, Ohio.

POWERS, STEPHEN, farmer, was born in Waterford, Washington county, Ohio, July 21st, 1840. Obtained his early education in the district school, and, when sufficiently able-bodied to plow corn, committed to memory, while doing so, two books of "Paradise Lost," the book lying in the fence corner for reference every alternate row. Graduated from Michigan University in 1863, and was selected by the faculty from a class of forty to be offered the assistant professorship of Latin, but an older graduate applied for and secured the position. He then went to Cincinnati, and engaged in the service of the *Commercial* as an army correspondent. In this occupation he wrote letters from West Virginia and East Tennessee, followed Sherman to Atlanta, witnessed and described the battles of Kénesaw and Atlanta, and later, the battle of Nashville; reported the funeral of President Lincoln, and subsequently the first reconstruction conventions of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Texas. Went to Washington and was summoned to testify before the reconstruction committee on Florida and Texas. Then went to Europe and remained fifteen months writing for the *New York Times* and *Nation*, and while thus engaged he made pedestrian tours along the Rhine, and in Switzerland and Italy, and at Naumburg in Saxony, was arrested, in 1866, as an Austrian spy, but soon released, after a searching examination. In January, 1868, he started from Raleigh, North Carolina, and walked to Savannah, thence from the Atlantic to the Pacific, arriving at San Buenaventura, and going from there to San Francisco, in all a foot journey of 3,700 miles, and occupying ten months in its performance. He then published at Hartford, Connecticut, a book entitled, "Afoot and Alone, a Walk from Sea to Sea," a graphic but in his own estimation a valueless work. He also published "Muskingum Legends," a collection of tales in imitation of Irving's "Sketch-book." Then he roved about California and Oregon nearly seven years, herded sheep part of the time, and part of the time wrote articles for the *Atlantic*, *Overland*, and other magazines. Bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in the Sierra Nevada, on which he herded goats and studied Indians two years. They tattooed him, and their old men called him "Oan-koi-tu-peh," prophet, or deliverer. Getting tired of this style of

life he sold out, with "miner's luck," a little too soon, as a valuable quartz vein was soon after by the purchaser discovered on his ranch. Returning to New York in 1874, he visited the old farm, and in August, 1875, was, by the Secretary of the Interior, appointed a special commissioner to make a collection of Indian art specimens and curiosities in California and western Nevada for the Centennial,—a work that occupied five months. During his residence in California, engaged as mentioned on his farm there, he had prepared an elaborate original account of the habits, customs, legends, geographical boundaries, religious ideas, etc., of the California Indians, of which the principal portion was published serially in the *Overland Monthly*, running through the greater part of two years. In its completed form the government published this work in 1878, at an expense of \$6,500, as a part of the reports of the United States geographical and geological survey of the Rocky Mountain region, under the supervision of Major J. W. Powell, the explorer. It constitutes Vol. III of the "Contributions to North American Ethnology," a work that is intended to embrace about ten volumes, from the pens of a number of writers. The third volume is a book of six hundred and thirty-five pages, and includes forty or fifty vocabularies of different Indian tribes. It was distributed gratuitously among the prominent libraries and scientific men of both continents, and its author has been elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a corresponding member of the California Academy of Sciences. For several years he has been married, and settled down quietly on the old farm. This sketch of him, rapidly drawn, carries the moral that all biography to profit anything should teach. We have written Stephen Powers a farmer, and to-day he is. He has been also that which taught him the valuable lesson he improved by returning to his farm, after exhausting years of wild adventure of all that could be obtained from them. Like many others in his early manhood he mistook a keen appreciation of profitable literature for the ability to produce it, and succeeded in all but the profit. Heir to a noble farm in the finest agricultural valley of southeastern Ohio, he sought literary fame, and was made to feel his infinitely small importance while dancing attendance in a publisher's ante-room, with a roll of poor sophomorical manuscript under his arm and deference to insolence of position in his manners, and this continued for weeks before the folly of his literary conceit was pestled out of him. With subsequent ability to earn \$35 a day he has been in position where a scrap of malodorous meat, begged from an Indian and toasted on a greasewood twig, has given him keen gustatory pleasure. To-day, under the growing sense of ownership, looking over broad acres of tasseled and silken-eared corn, and through granaries piled with old wheat, hay, and wool, he looks back upon those prodigal, vagabondizing days sometimes with unspoken contempt, and sometimes with an infinite commiseration. Let the youth of Ohio be advised. The profits of newspaper literature are the keen zest of the born journalist in his work and little else, even for him. An impecunious old age, if not the poor house, as our subject tells us, stared him in the face, and he had the common sense to see his mistake and courage to correct it, and take hold on the farm of his younger manhood, where, if he has found little glory, there is much safety. His adventurous life offers a sage lesson, but a lesson, nevertheless, that few, possessing his youthful promptings and courage, will profit by.



CALDWELL, JOHN DAY, was born in Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, December 28th, 1816. His father, James Caldwell, was of Scotch-Irish lineage, a stock distinguished in the annals of American colonization for its physical vigor, alertness of mind and moral energy. His mother was Miss Harriet Wesley Day, of Baltimore city, daughter of Joshua Day, of Gunpowder Neck, Maryland, who was descended from John Day, a cotemporary and successor of Caxton, who introduced printing into England in the fifteenth century, and who, as is recorded on his tombstone, was the original publisher of "Fox's Book of Martyrs." A romantic incident is related of Miss Day, that in 1814, just before her marriage, she was with friends on a wedding excursion on Chesapeake bay, during which the party was captured by a British cruiser, and taken aboard the admiral's flag-ship, but soon relieved by a flag of truce. On board another vessel there was also detained at the time, Francis Scott Key, the distinguished lawyer of Washington city, who then and there wrote his famous song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," and afterward presented Miss Day with a copy. For three years John Day Caldwell was a student at Kenyon College, the excellent *alma mater* of so many useful and distinguished citizens of Ohio. Leaving college, he began a life of remarkable business and public activity, which has resulted in a large measure of good for his native State. After a brief experience as clerk in a store in Zanesville, as assistant in a chemical laboratory, and other practical pursuits, he sought a larger sphere of usefulness in Cincinnati, to which city he removed in 1835, and in which he has labored with constantly increasing duties and dignities down to the present day. For some time he was a steamboat clerk on the great rivers of the West, a responsible position in those days; then, when the era of railroads came in, a transportation agent on the Little Miami road, and later, the secretary of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company. When Green's express, the pioneer in Cincinnati of another great American enterprise, was first organized, he became one of its employes. Shortly after, during the Scott campaign, we find him the proprietor and manager of the *Atlas and Chronicle* newspaper, on which, at this time, the now famous editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*, Murat Halstead, Esq., received his first engagement as a writer for the daily press. Disposing of his paper to the *Cincinnati Gazette*, Mr. Caldwell became a stockholder and local editor of that journal. After various other business ventures and experiences, he was elected reporting clerk of the Ohio house of representatives. As clerk of the public schools of Cincinnati, he rendered the city valuable service. While in this office the present free library of that city was organized, and Mr. Caldwell was its first librarian. This record of business activities, while it bears testimony to the remarkable versatility and energy of the man, also strikingly illustrates the peculiar and varying demands which Western life in that early day made upon the citizen. To this brief mention of private and business pursuits must be added, however, those more extended labors for the public welfare which have made John D. Caldwell's name a household word in the State. His connection with the Masonic fraternity has perhaps furnished him the largest opportunities for usefulness to his fellow-men. Made a master mason in Zanesville in 1844, he has ever since been a most enthusiastic and devoted member of the fraternity, and one to whom its present prosperity in the State is largely due. For the past twenty-six years, grand secretary of the

grand lodge of Ohio, and grand recorder of the grand council of Ohio; for nine years he was also grand recorder of the grand encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, and grand secretary of the general grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States. His annual reports are models of condensation and accuracy. Ardent Mason as he is, he is also an earnest advocate of improvement and reform in the body of that fraternity, and has been for the last three years especially conspicuous in securing attention to the claims of the colored or African lodges to be represented in the grand councils of white Freemasons in Ohio, having in his annual correspondence reports thrown much light on the origin of those lodges in America. His public spirit and humanitarian zeal are, however, too expansive to be limited by any organization or sect, however noble. Taking a warm interest in the political affairs of his country, the outbreak of the Rebellion found him a prominent and active organizer of the civic means for defense. As chairman of the first committee of safety in Cincinnati, he took the first steps to enlist a Home guard, and for some months acted as volunteer aid on the staff of General Burbank, in charge of the military of the city. He organized the Soldier's Family Fund, and the Refugees' Relief Association, while as the indefatigable and popular secretary of the great sanitary fair at Cincinnati, he was largely instrumental in securing that notable contribution of \$225,000 for the sick and suffering soldiers, of which our State is so justly proud. He was also a prominent mover in raising the handsome gift of \$10,000, in which, at the suggestion of General U. S. Grant, the citizens of Cincinnati testified their admiration for the military genius of the hero of Atlanta, General W. T. Sherman. As the hard-working secretary of the National Union Association, Mr. Caldwell, aided by his fine physique and methodical habits, performed a vast amount of labor in organizing the Union sentiment of the State, and to him the ensuing and sweeping majority of 100,341 votes for the national cause in 1863, was largely due. It may be added that all these labors were volunteered for the public good, and without any charge being made for them. It was in fitting recognition of such services that when, in 1877, the administration of the public works of Cincinnati was reorganized in the interests of economy and efficiency, Mr. Caldwell was selected as one of the five commissioners to whom its conduct was intrusted. Nor was the public expectation disappointed in this choice. Mr. Caldwell has borne an exceptional share of the toils and cares of the new board, and his fearless, unremitted efforts to secure an honest and economic administration of the public service, has lately been indorsed by his reelection by an increased majority to the post of commissioner for five years. John D. Caldwell may be considered a typical Western man. Energetic, shrewd, practical, full of resources, and abounding in hope, he is endowed with a vigorous constitution, which no labors or trials seem to undermine, and whose powers have been carefully conserved by sober, orderly, and methodical habits of life and work. At the age of sixty-one, he is still in the enjoyment of robust health, and yet capable of much usefulness. In his disposition he is generous, warm-hearted, and of a buoyant and cheerful spirit; a little restless, it may be; a little impatient of inaptitude or sloth in others, and with a touch of fiery temper now and then revealing his Scotch-Irish ancestry. He is a man of pronounced opinions, an ardent republican in politics, a friend of unpopular causes, of woman's advancement, of the rights of the colored race,





John D. Cacomori



of radical ideas in religion and reform in society. He enjoys an unusual degree of personal popularity among all classes. This must be ascribed not only to his unselfish services for the public good, and his large and kindly disposition, but still more to the general confidence in his sterling integrity of character. His honesty has often been tried and proved, for, in spite of his large handling of public and trust funds, he remains to-day a man of comparatively small means. Few men in our State are more widely known, and few have themselves a larger acquaintance with the past history, and the public men and measures of Ohio. For a quarter of a century he has been identified with the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, as one of its curators, and former secretary. Since 1856 he has been a devoted member of the Pioneer Association of Cincinnati, of which he is also the secretary. A large collector of the local history of the city, but few of his accumulated manuscripts have as yet been published. In 1845, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Captain William Templeton, of Cincinnati. Their only child died in infancy. She is still his devoted companion and helpmate.

SMITH, HENRY K., attorney and probate judge, Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, was born at Parkman, in that county, on the 10th August, 1832. His father, Marsh Smith, a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, came to Ohio in 1818, from the State of New York, and for several years served as auditor of Geauga county. He claimed the Hon. George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, as a relative, and also claimed Martha Coats, who gave its name to Martha's Vineyard, as an ancestor. The mother of Henry K., Mrs. Eliza (Colton) Smith, was a native of Connecticut, and of Puritan descent. Having removed to Ohio, the family went into Parkman township, and there engaged in the cultivation of a woods-farm, upon which he worked until he was eighteen years old, receiving in the meantime his elementary education in the district and academical schools of the vicinity. When of age he began to read law in the office of Kiddle & Thrasher, of Chardon, the senior partner, A. G. Riddle, now of Washington City, being a member of Congress at a subsequent period, and in 1856 Mr. Smith was admitted to the bar. Having assisted his father in the auditor's office, and by that means having become quite familiar with county work of the kind performed there, on the death of A. H. Gotham, he was appointed clerk of the county court, and held that office until elected prosecuting attorney for the county, and which latter office he filled with satisfaction to his electors during four years. He then entered into a law partnership with W. O. Forrist, which subsequently being dissolved, he connected himself with D. W. Canfield, and under the firm name of Canfield & Smith continued such connection five years, doing in that time quite a large law business. In the fall of 1866 he was elected probate judge, and holds that office at present. In February, 1854, he married Miss Harmony, daughter of D. W. Stocking, of Chardon, and two children, Stuart S., a book-keeper in the Geauga Savings and Loan Association, and Hulbert D., were the issue of this union. Judge Smith has shown himself in an eminent degree an energetic and enterprising citizen, and entertaining an earnest interest in the advancement of his town and county. After the destruction by fire a few years since of the business portion of the town, he was one of the foremost who engaged in the work of rebuilding. He assisted with his means in the con-

struction of the Chardon opera house, and in conjunction with his brother, T. C. Smith, built a fine block of stores. He has also engaged in farming. In politics, an hereditary republican, his father having been first a whig, subsequently a free-soiler, and always an anti-slavery voter, Judge Smith has been several years chairman of the central republican committee of his county, but, never a seeker for office, he has always allowed the offices he has filled to seek him. Desiring prosperity and honors for his friends rather than himself, he possesses in a marked degree the quality of fidelity, which renders his friendships enduring. His business operations have been characterized by boldness and liberality, tempered with good judgment. The popularity he has acquired has been founded upon these well-known characteristics, while his repeated election to his present position has proved the extent of that popularity. As a lawyer he has attained success by his careful preparation of the cases in hand, and accuracy in his positions, governed by law. These characteristics have caused him to be regarded by his brethren of the bar a safe counsellor. As a man he is genial and kind, and thoroughly honorable in all his purposes; and, while above the average in public spirit, and wisely solicitous for his personal interests, yet willing to bear his share of all public burdens compatible with a due regard for the public weal.

YOUNG, DANIEL MATTHIAS, physician, Painesville, Lake county, born October 23d, 1819, in Livingston county, New York, is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Roane) Young. His father was of Scotch origin, and his mother's ancestors German. One of his progenitors on the paternal side, was at the siege of Londonderry, and his grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. His mother's uncle served in the war of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Buffalo. The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, and received a fair academical education. He then entered the seminary at Lima, New York, remaining there one year, when he went to Dansville, Livingston county, in the same State, and began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. S. L. Endress, with whom he remained one year, when he removed to Philadelphia, and entered the Jefferson Medical College, whence he graduated in the class of 1838-39. He commenced the practice of medicine at Lima, Livingston county, in his native State, remaining there two years, when he located at Pankstauney, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and continued to practice there four years. In 1845, he temporarily retired from the profession and changed his occupation. In the State of New York he for some time managed a farm, and achieved considerable pecuniary success in the purchase and sale of lands in that State and Michigan, but assisting friends beyond his pecuniary means Dr. Young not only suffered severe losses, but became seriously embarrassed. He then removed to Georgia, to resume the practice of his profession. He had been educated in the allopathic school of medicine, but many doubts having arisen in regard to the allopathic mode of treatment, for a time he became a nihilist. Nihilism, was however but a stage through which his mind passed before he settled down to practice a system in which he had implicit faith. He studied homœopathy, and, settling in Atlanta, began to practice as a homœopathic physician. He had, in addition to his professional business, a mercantile agency for a manufacturing establishment, and was rapidly accumulating a competency, when the war broke out. With his strong



Union sentiments, it was impossible for him to remain in the South. This necessitated the abandonment of his home and his practice—every thing he had in the world. After numerous difficulties and delays, he was joined by his wife and child at Louisville, Kentucky. From thence he went to the State of New York, and in the fall of 1862, removed to Northern Ohio, and settled at Geneva, Ashtabula county. Dr. Young at this time was greatly impoverished, having neither books, nor instruments, nor conveyance, nor other necessities for the practice of his profession; but the people of Geneva and its vicinity gave him their kindly encouragement, knowing that he had sacrificed every thing for the Union cause. He soon secured a large and lucrative practice, which he continued until June, 1866, when he removed to Painesville, where he has since resided. In 1857, Dr. Young married Miss Mary J. Thompson. Three children, all living, have been the issue of this union.

NEWTON, EBEN, lawyer, born at Goshen, Connecticut, October 16th, 1795, was the son of Isaac Newton, a farmer at Goshen. In his early years he worked on the farm and attended the schools of the neighborhood. In 1811 he removed to Portage county, Ohio, and devoted himself for the next four years to farming. In 1818, he commenced the study of law at Ravenna. He returned to Connecticut in 1822, and continued his studies there, but soon returned to Ohio, and in August, 1823, was admitted to practice in Trumbull county. He was immediately taken into partnership with the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work, and the association thus formed continued for twenty years, whilst their friendship lasted through life. The firm soon established a large practice in northern Ohio. For three-fourths of the time the association continued, his partner was a member of Congress, and the whole conduct and management of the law business mainly rested on himself. He was, in this time, engaged in the most important cases in the northern part of Ohio, and took rank among the foremost lawyers of the State. In 1842 he was elected to the State senate by whig votes; and in the heated discussions then going on between the supporters of the banks and the advocates of hard money, he championed the cause of the banks, and his speeches attracted much attention throughout the State, being widely published and circulated. Whilst in the senate he was elected president judge of the third judicial district, and filled that position with marked ability. In 1850 he was elected representative to Congress for the term from 1851 to 1853, but before taking his seat visited Europe. During this term in Congress he made the first speech on the establishment of a national agricultural bureau, and the house voted to have five thousand copies printed and circulated. His efforts in this cause were largely instrumental in the establishment of that important bureau of government. He also made one of the first speeches in Congress in favor of bridging navigable streams, and especially bridging the Ohio river at Wheeling, the Supreme court having decided against bridging navigable rivers. He was an active and earnest supporter of Andrew Johnson's homestead bill, and his speech in support of that measure was widely published. In Congress he was, like his law partner, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, an earnest worker, a conscientious representative of his constituents, and a conservator of the public interests, on whose integrity not a breath of suspicion ever rested. Returning from Congress

he resumed the practice of his profession, and took but little active part in political life until, in 1862, he was again elected to the State senate, being the nominee of the Republican party. He was made chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions, and one of the first objects to engage his attention was the formation of an asylum for idiots. For seven or eight years there had been unsuccessful efforts to establish such an institution. He introduced a bill for the formation of an asylum for idiots at Columbus, but it met with violent opposition. He persisted in his purpose, made extensive researches into the history, practice and results of all the idiotic asylums of the world, and presented the sum of the information obtained in a report which was printed in a pamphlet, and became an authority on the subject. He maintained that idiots can be educated and trained so as to be able to earn their living. His efforts were successful, the asylum was established at Columbus as proposed, and the position he took was found to be correct. During his senatorial term was held the caucus of republican members of the Ohio legislature that exercised a decisive influence on the nomination of President Lincoln for a second term. The friends of Salmon P. Chase were pushing his claims strongly in opposition to President Lincoln, and Ohio being Mr. Chase's State, was depended on to support those claims. A caucus of republican members of the legislature was held, of which he was chairman, and which, largely through his efforts, declared strongly in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination. After leaving the State senate, in 1865, he was called on to manage the Jennings estate, a difficult and laborious task that occupied him for the next ten years. The property at the time of the death of Mr. Jennings, amounted to two millions, invested in real estate in many States of the Union. Mr. Jennings kept no books or systematized accounts, and the affairs of the estate were involved in seemingly inextricable confusion. The original executors resigned the hopeless task, and he was appointed administrator. The management and settling up of this vast and intricate estate gained for him a high reputation as a shrewd and able lawyer and business man, of the strictest integrity and honor. He enhanced the value of the property to the relatives, and protected it successfully against many attempted frauds. One of these was a fictitious claim against the estate for \$50,000, said to have been loaned to Jennings. Witnesses stood ready to swear to the fact of the loan, but after some years of hard work, the conspiracy was exposed and the claim defeated. This case, which became widely known, and for the successful management of which he received between \$25,000 and \$30,000, was conducted while he was between seventy and eighty years of age, the most active and laborious period of his life. In one settlement made with the court he charged himself with the large sum of \$570,308, as being ready to be distributed among nearly forty heirs in different States, and at one time he was allowed for extra services above the regular per cent., \$10,169. During his long legal practice he had twenty-seven students, more than half of whom became honorably prominent as public men, in Congress or in the legislature, and others were numbered among the foremost members of the Ohio bar. Although at an advanced age at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he became active in the Union cause at home, working to fill the quota of troops by raising money and men. He took a strong interest in the construction of local railroads and plank roads, and was president and one of the most efficient supporters of the Ashtabula and





Edwin Newton



New Lisbon Railroad. He was very liberal to the poor, and gave freely to the support of churches, schools, and colleges. His religious connection was with the Presbyterian church, of which he was a valuable member. Throughout his life he took a strong interest in agriculture, had large farms in various parts of the United States, raised thorough-bred stock, and was extensively known as a stock-breeder and agriculturist. He was a very interesting and able speaker; his speeches in the State senate and in Congress were widely circulated and read. His published eulogy on the life and services of Governor Tod attracted much attention, it being, like his speeches generally, noticeable for clear diction, strong Saxon language, and pure and simple style. He twice visited Europe, once in the interest of the Jennings estate, and once on other business, and on his return after each trip delivered lectures of much merit on the manners and customs of European society, as compared with America's, and to the credit of the latter. In 1874, at the age of seventy-nine, he was traveling alone in Italy. For the ten years previous to that date he had been obliged to write with his left hand, the right having been disabled by continuous work. At eighty-three he was hale, hearty, and clear-headed, still engaged in the business of the Jennings estate, and possessed the esteem of all who knew him. He married in May, 1826, Miss Mary Church, of Canfield, grand-daughter of Nathaniel Church, one of the original proprietors of the extensive tract of land known as the Western Reserve of Ohio, and had one son and three daughters.

NELSON, THOMAS LOTHROP, merchant and banker, Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, was born at Lyme, Grafton county, New Hampshire, January 11th, 1823. His father, Asa Nelson, was a merchant; his mother was the daughter of Major Thomas L. Gilbert, a prominent citizen of Lyme. The grandfather of Major Gilbert, Colonel Samuel W. Gilbert, was one of the original settlers of Lyme. Micaiah Moore, an uncle of Mr. Nelson, served in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm by his grandfather Gilbert. Like many other prominent men, young Nelson enjoyed few educational advantages; for, with the single exception of a short time spent at Thetford Academy, he received no other schooling than what the district schools afforded. His present attainments are the result of close study and careful reading in private. For two years he was employed in a store in his native town. At the age of twenty-one he left Lyme for the West, and reached Oberlin, Ohio, with a cash capital of \$1, and carrying his other worldly effects in his hand. His uncle (by marriage) with whom he made his home while at Oberlin, built the third house in that town, and had charge of the students in the manual labor department of the college. From Oberlin, Mr. Nelson went to Mansfield, Richland county, where he engaged as clerk in a store. After six months he again removed to Elyria and engaged as clerk with S. W. Baldwin. After five years of the strictest economy and self-denial, he became a partner in their business under the firm name of Starr & Co. In 1857, he entered the firm of Baldwin, Laundon & Nelson, where he remained till 1872. The largest business in Lorain county was done by this house, and which in some years amounted to \$350,000. In 1872, in company with J. C. Hill, he organized the Savings Deposit Bank, of Elyria, of which he was president. This institution has a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and has been solvent in all commercial crises. For twenty years Mr. Nelson

has been a member and for seven years president of the Board of Education. He is also one of the trustees of Oberlin College. For one year he acted as mayor of Elyria, but has declined all other offices tendered him. He cast his first vote with the whigs, and has since been a member of the Liberty and Republican parties as they came into existence. Mr. Nelson, though a Congregationalist in preference, is a member of the Presbyterian church of Elyria, and takes a warm interest in the advancement of the Christian faith. He is not a sectarian in any sense, for he has a broad and generous sympathy for all who hold to Christian truth and who lead the Christian life. When a young man, he laid down certain rules of life, among which honor and strict business integrity stood most prominent in his mind. Sunday work, liquor selling, and the common tricks and subterfuges of business men he has always detested and avoided. Such a course could not fail to win for him the respect of his fellow-men, and an enviable reputation. Genial, affable, and benevolent, he delights in advancing the interests of education, religion and charity. His cultivated taste and unaffected piety, have ever made his home a model of happy and refined domestic life. He first married, July 24th, 1851, Miss Lucretia Churchill, a sister of Professor Churchill, of Oberlin College. Her father, Judge Churchill, of Lyme, New Hampshire, was on the bench thirty years. This lady died January 18th, 1853, leaving one child, Lucretia, who married Rev. F. P. Butler, of Lyme, New Hampshire. On the 21st August, 1856, Mr. Nelson married Miss Mary Louisa Moody, of Chicopee, near Springfield, Massachusetts. Two of the three children by this marriage are still living. The second Mrs. Nelson died February 13th, 1863. After ten years of loneliness, on the 19th February, 1873, he married Miss Frances Hamilton, daughter of Frederick B. Sanford, of Elyria, formerly of Danbury, Connecticut. Her grandfather was one of the founders of Danbury.

FOWLER, CLARK RUSH, stock-breeder and farmer, Little Sandusky, Wyandot county, was born December 31st, 1821, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. His father, Stephen Fowler, studied and practiced medicine in the State of Vermont, and emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1812. In 1828, he came to Ohio and settled in Salt Rock township, Marion county. Dr. Fowler was a surgeon in the war of 1812. As a physician, he had an extensive acquaintance and a large practice in northern Ohio. When he came to the State it was nearly a wilderness. The mother of our subject, Leefe Stephens, was related to General R. E. Lee. Her family were pioneer settlers both in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch had few educational advantages, for coming to Ohio in his seventh year, his youthful days had to be spent for the most part in labor. He worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-three years of age, when he married and went to Mifflin township, Wyandot county, where he began to cultivate a farm for himself. This land formed a part of the Wyandot Reserve, which had been recently opened for settlement. At the expiration of about five years, he sold out and purchased his present farm at Little Sandusky, where he has engaged extensively in the business of raising cattle and sheep, but principally sheep. In 1877, he sheared 4,900 sheep. His possessions in land amount to 3,100 acres. This is a vast estate, and requiring a high order of executive talent to manage successfully. Though often importuned, he has kept himself aloof from public life, with



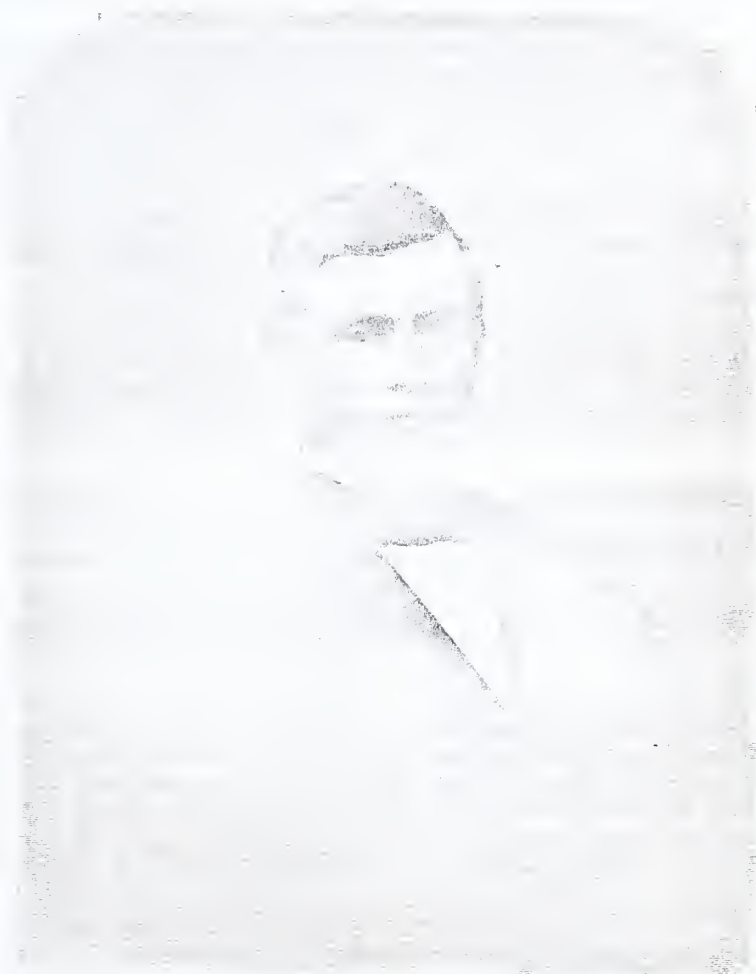
the exception of holding the office of county commissioner for six years. During the Rebellion, he was a war democrat, and sustained the government in that trying period of our history. On the 20th February, 1845, he married Catherine Nesbit, who, though born in Pennsylvania, resided at the time of her marriage in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. They have had seven children, three of whom are living. His son Hiram, married Alice Hornberry of Little Sandusky, is a farmer, and resides on his father's place; Myrta is connected with the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and Dwight is living at home. Mr. Fowler represents the class of large farmers of the State of Ohio. It would seem that his capacity for managing great enterprises has had its influence in expanding his mind, for he takes broad and liberal views of men and affairs. He has remarkable taste, which is displayed in his surroundings. His new residence is probably one of the finest county mansions in the State. Energetic in execution, wise in planning, successful in results, he merits the high place in favor and respect he has attained among the residents of Wyandot county.

MUSSEY, HENRY E., banker and capitalist, of Elyria, Ohio, was born in Washington county, New York, on the 18th August, 1818. His father, the Hon. Reuben Mussey, one of the early settlers of Elyria, was a prominent lawyer in Washington county, New York, and professionally and socially occupied a leading position. In 1826, the family moved to Elyria, and the subject of our sketch was educated for mercantile life, finishing his education at the academy in Elyria, under the training of the Rev. John Monteith. When fourteen years old he engaged as a clerk in the general merchandize store of Kendall & Parsons, in course of time reaching a partnership, when the style of the firm was changed to Kendall & Co., and, after Mr. Kendall's decease, to Mussey & Fuller, and, still later, to H. E. Mussey & Co. The house was very successful. In 1857, Mr. Mussey sold out to Baldwin, Laundon & Nelson, engaged in shipping on the lakes, principally from Black River, and from that time became interested in banking and real estate. He was one of the original stockholders and a director of the First National bank of Elyria, organized from the Lorain county branch of the State bank of Ohio. He was also a director of the First National bank of Cleveland, and interested in several other business operations of local importance. Since 1841 he has been a wool buyer, and, in 1873, he built of sandstone from his quarry in Elyria the Mussey block, of which not only the cornice, front and rear walls, but also the partition walls are formed of this stone. With basement this building is four stories high. He is also proprietor of a farm of seven hundred acres under cultivation for dairy purposes. Among its buildings he has erected a large cheese factory, the product manufactured therein being exported to Scotland on through bills of lading to agents there, and there sold under the name of Chiddar cheese. The butter manufactured in the dairies of this farm is principally sold in New York under the name of Creamery butter. He has other farms, known as the Ridge farms, which are cultivated for the usual farm products. He is also engaged in the production from his quarries in Elyria of large grindstones for manufacturers' use, and for which he finds a ready sale from Iowa to Massachusetts. The stone quarried for this purpose is technically called spider-web, does not chip at the edge, and is susceptible of a fine finish. He has large interests in village lots, dock property, and outlands at Lorain

village, and at the port of Black River. These various properties with his western lands, located in 1857 in Minnesota, make him one of the principal real estate owners in his county. In all the matters concerning that county and the town in which he lives, Mr. Mussey has always taken a deep and active interest, and contributed liberally to whatever promised for the public good. In politics, voting with the Democratic party he has never taken any active part in partisan contests, ever regarding the public good as more important than party triumphs. He was for many years president of the Elyria Board of Education. A member of the local military committee during the war, he spared neither labor nor money in the work of supplying troops for the defense of the Union, and providing for the families of the soldiers. His religious connection is with the Baptist church, to the support of which he freely contributes. Liberal, frank and genial in manner, he is in business operations scrupulously honest and honorable, and has always kept his business within bounds, so that panics and business depression found him always prepared. In 1843 he married Miss Caroline M. Kendall, of Salfeld, Connecticut, the issue of this union being two sons, Eugene K. and Reno F., and two daughters, Caroline M. and Flora B., all living at the present time.

MONAHAN, ISAAC T., physician, Jackson, Ohio, the fourth son of James and Maria Monahan, was born on the 2d September, 1829, in Belmont county, Ohio. He received a good common school education, afterward went to college at Woodfield, Monroe county, began at the early age of fifteen years to teach school, and continued so engaged every winter until he became of lawful age. During the summers of those years he attended school and prosecuted his studies in the science of medicine. After thoroughly mastering the allopathic theory, he chose that of the eclectic school, and graduated in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College in 1852. Having first located at Long Bottom, Meigs county, Ohio, he subsequently removed to Millersport, Lawrence county, and there practiced his profession for several years, afterward removing to Gallipolis, Gallia county, and thence to Coolville, Athens county. From the latter he removed to Jackson, Ohio, in 1862. In each of these places he took an active part in every enterprise calculated to improve society in them. A good physician and surgeon, he is also a business man, outside his profession, of marked ability. In politics, a radical democrat, he was elected in 1875 to the Ohio State Senate for the district comprising Jackson, Adams, Pike, and Scioto counties. His famous "Cuss" bill, making it \$50 fine for each profane oath, gave him an enviable notoriety, and his resolutions indorsing the principles enunciated in the inaugural address of President Hayes brought upon him the censure of his political affiliation. Having served his term in the Senate he has taken no active part since in politics. In 1850, Dr. Monahan married Miss Mary Ryan, a very estimable and intelligent lady of Watertown, Ohio. Four daughters were the issue of this union, the two youngest of whom are living. In religion, Dr. Monahan in the early part of his life was a member of the Methodist church, but he is now an honored member of the Universalist denomination, and a firm believer in universal salvation. Still actively engaged in his practice as a physician, he also superintends the business of a large hotel, a livery stable, and a small farm. His business engagements have been conducted with sagacity, and he has accumulated a handsome competence to be en-





Henry E. Mussey



joyed by those who will inherit it. The doctor has also studied law, and being admitted to practice frequently takes an active part in his county courts. His energy and ability are recognized and readily acknowledged by all who know him. Independent and positive in character, eccentric and by some esteemed to be erratic in will, he frequently incurs the censure of his friends and the malevolence of his enemies, but his well known genial and humane disposition and forgiving nature soon dispels dislike, and causes his character to be estimated in its true goodness.

TAYLOR, NEWTON WILLIAM, manufacturer, was born July 12th, 1823, at Madison, Madison county, New York, as the eldest of four children. His father, George T. Taylor, was born at Windsor, Connecticut. His grandfather, Thomas Taylor, came over from England in 1795, landing July 6th, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, and soon after settled at Windsor, Connecticut; thence removed, in 1812, to Madison, New York. His paternal ancestry belonged to the middle class, which for centuries has furnished to England the enterprise and skill which has exalted her among the nations. They were especially intelligent and enterprising, and noted for their piety and moral worth. They have occupied "Little Baddow Hall," in Essex county, for more than three hundred years in succession. His grandmother was a descendent in the direct line from the earl of Mars, a Scotch nobleman. He lived with his father on the homestead, attending the common district schools, till he was twelve years old; at which early age he entered the village store as a clerk, and after five years of service was taken in as a partner. At the age of eighteen he went to New York city to purchase goods for the firm; early developing that capacity for business that distinguished his riper years. This partnership continued about three years, when he sold out and engaged in the produce business for a few months, at Buffalo; and during the balance of the same year was associated with his father in purchasing wool in Ohio for Eastern manufacturers. While thus employed he visited Cleveland, and being charmed with its beauty and impressed by the encouraging outlook for business which it presented, he took up his residence there in 1849, and engaged as clerk with Mr. A. D. Cutter, a dry goods merchant. At the end of six months he was admitted a partner; this relation continued till Mr. Cutter's death, which occurred in about three years. The firm was then changed to Taylor, Griswold & Co. In 1855, his active connection with the firm ceased, he still retaining his interest. In company with others, Eastern gentlemen, he bought a large tract of timber land in the State of Michigan, and erected saw mills, flouring mills, and other buildings necessary for the successful prosecution of the lumber business. This was the commencement of the now flourishing town of Hubbardston, in Ionia county. The same year he opened a lumber yard in Chicago, and remained there one year disposing of the products of the Hubbardston mills. The business having been well established he relinquished its active management to his partners, still retaining his investment, and returned to Cleveland and entered upon the most extensive and important enterprise of his life, and one to which he gave the strength of his manhood. In the fall of 1856, he organized a joint stock company under the name of "The Lake Erie Paper Company," and erected and equipped a mill at Chagrin Falls, which continued in successful operation till burnt down in 1857. He then built the mill on Forest

street, in Cleveland, and in 1859, bought out Younglove & Hoyt, and reorganized under the name of "The Cleveland Paper Company." In 1863, the company purchased the Monroe Falls paper mill, in Summit county. He had also a large personal interest in the paper mill at Canton, and was a heavy stockholder in the Massillon Paper Company, of which he was president. The Cleveland Paper Company have extensive warehouses in Cleveland and Chicago since 1866. He was president of the Forest City Insurance Company. In all these enterprises, and especially in the paper business, he was the controlling manager; and the success achieved must be largely attributed to his foresight and business capacity. Comprehensive in his plans, he yet had few equals in his ability to grasp and execute rapidly the details of business. While he had a lively interest in all questions of public welfare, and was often solicited to take an active part in them, he was prevented from doing so by these large business engagements. He was a republican in politics, and gave freely of his money to support the government in the late war; indeed, all worthy objects found in him a friend and generous contributor. His almost paternal care for his employes won for him a warm place in their affection and esteem. He was an attendant upon the Episcopal church. In October, 1849, he married Miss Mary Thompson, of New York city. They had two children, one son and one daughter.

CONGER, ARTHUR L., manufacturer, Akron, Ohio, was born in Boston, Summit county, Ohio, February 19th, 1838. His father, John Conger, was a farmer and brick-maker of St. Albans, Vermont, took an active part in the war of 1812 in military matters, and was captain of an artillery company there. His grandfather, Deacon Conger, it is believed, was the progenitor of all of the name in the United States, having had twelve children born to him. From his native town the father of our subject moved to Cleveland, and after remaining there a short time moved to and settled in Boston, Summit county, and there resided until his death. His wife, Hannah Beales, was also a native of St. Albans, and after her husband's death she married his business partner, Erastus Jackson, and is yet living at the advanced age of seventy-four years. Her son Arthur was prevented from obtaining a collegiate education by the straitened circumstances of his family, and spent his boyhood and youth until his twentieth year, working on his father's farm and in his brickyard, and then he engaged as a common school teacher three years. Then the war of the Rebellion having begun, he assisted in recruiting a company of which he was elected second lieutenant, and which was mustered into the service of the United States as one company of the 115th Ohio volunteer infantry. Of this company he was successively a short time afterward made first lieutenant and captain. With it he served nearly three years in the army of the Cumberland under General Thomas, and was mustered out in July, 1864, having been for much of the time on detached duty. Assigned to the staff of General Ammon, at Covington, Kentucky, there he acted as provost marshal, and served as a member of the court martial under Judge Advocate R. M. Corwin. He served on this court one hundred days, during which time a large number of important cases were disposed of. By Mr. Corwin's special request he then became a member of the new court martial that subsequently was organized, but his regiment being ordered to the front he went

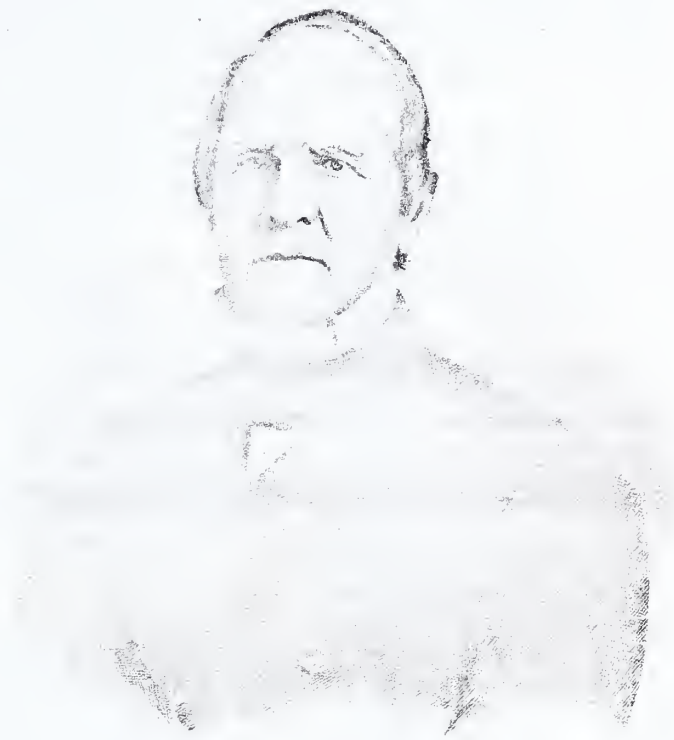


with it, and was detailed in the engineer corps as an assistant inspector of railroad defenses in the department of the Cumberland. His experience in this branch becoming known to General Thoutas, that officer recommended his appointment as a captain and commissary of subsistence, with the view of having him issue rations by special train to the garrisons of the block-houses and railroad defenses throughout the department of the Cumberland, in addition to his duties as inspector. But the war came to a close before this appointment could be made, and Mr. Conger returned to Boston, and for a year after worked on the farm. In 1866 he was elected county treasurer of his native county, and served one term in that office when he was reelected and served the second term, in all four years. Being a stockholder, he was then appointed manager of the outside business of the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Company. The home office of this company was at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, with a branch at Akron, Ohio. The business was manufacturing mower knives, and reaper sickles, sections, spring keys, etc. In the management of the business Mr. Conger was very successful, a large part of the Western trade being due to his efforts. In September, 1877, the company consolidated with George Barnes & Co., of Syracuse, New York, and at present the firm is known as the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, with their works at Akron and Syracuse, organized under the laws of the State of Ohio. It is the largest works of the kind, not only in the United States, but, it is believed, in the world. At the consolidation, Mr. Conger was made vice-president of the company with increased responsibilities. On the 1st November, 1864, he married Miss Emily, the second daughter of H. V. Bronson, of Peninsula, Summit county, Ohio, a granddaughter of Harmon Bronson, one of the original proprietors of the Western Reserve. From this union were born four sons, three of whom survive: Kenyon Bronson, Arthur Whitman, and Latham Hubbard Conger. Mr. Conger occupies a high position among business men in Akron. A republican in politics, he is courteous, public-spirited and patriotic, and withal an unpretentious gentleman.

BEEBE, ARTEMAS, pioneer citizen, Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, was born at Russell, Hampden county, Massachusetts, October 7th, 1793. His father, Artemas Beebe, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, died in 1852, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, and his mother in 1851, at the age of seventy-nine years, while he himself having attained the age of eighty-five years to the time of writing this sketch, he may be said to belong to a long-lived family. In his boyhood educational facilities were limited, and he consequently did not have an opportunity to learn but the most rudimentary school knowledge until he was a man grown, and had gone into business for himself. Like most of the young men of New England in his day, and of his condition in life, he directed his eyes toward the West for that field of operations in which he could struggle successfully with the adverse circumstances of his birth and fortune. On the 20th February, 1817, six persons composed a company of pioneer emigrants to Ohio: Heman Ely, the founder of the city of Elyria; Ebenezer Lane, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme court of Ohio; Miss Ann Snow and a colored boy, "Ned," Mr. Ely's house-keeper and servant boy; Luther Lane, a teamster, and the subject of this sketch, who was by trade a carpenter and joiner. He was hired by Mr. Ely for one year before the company started, at one dollar a day, his time to commence

when he arrived at Elyria, had paid to him \$20 for the expenses of his journey, and the privilege of riding to Buffalo, and from there he was to get forward to his destination as best he could. At dusk on the 18th March, the party arrived at the site of the present city of Elyria, the only building then on it being a log house that had been erected about a year previously. In this primitive building the whole party took up their domicile, and Mr. Beebe immediately went to work at his trade. The first frame building erected was located at the corner of what is now Cedar and Broad streets, and during the year 1817 it was used for a joiner shop, but the next year it was filled with goods by Edward West & Co., as the first store of general merchandize ever in Elyria. Heman Ely's residence was the next building erected. Mr. Beebe and George Douglas purchased jointly the first lot sold in Elyria, that opposite the present Ely homestead, and in 1818 they as partners built a house on it and engaged in business therein for one year, when they dissolved, and Mr. Beebe purchased his partner's interest. In February, 1819, having for the purpose purchased a horse, Mr. Beebe rode him to Massachusetts, by the way of Pittsburgh and New York. In the following June he bought a one-horse lumber wagon and returned to Elyria, greatly improved in health. The following February found him again journeying to West Springfield, Massachusetts, this time on foot. Having arrived there he went to work at his trade, receiving as his pay \$20 cash a month, and his board and lodging until the following October. On the 20th of that month he married Miss Pamela M. Morgan, of that town, the minister who performed the ceremony being the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, then in his eighty-ninth year, and totally blind. The newly married couple then started on their journey for Ohio in an emigrant wagon, drawn by two horses, with their household goods snugly packed in the wagon box. During the journey they met with sundry mishaps, in one case having their wagon upset and rolled down a hill side, but on the 17th November, 1820, they reached Elyria safely. Moving into their own house, they began keeping tavern, as it was called, but in their case simply a house of entertainment, and continued so engaged during ten years. In 1826, in partnership with Ezra S. Adams, Mr. Beebe bought Silas Wolverton's contract to carry the mails between Cleveland and Lower Sandusky (now the town of Fremont). Under this arrangement Mr. Beebe transported the mails between Cleveland and Elyria, and Mr. Adams between Elyria and Lower Sandusky, and after a year thus engaged, the former purchased of the latter his interest in the contract, and took charge of the whole line. Fortified with letters of introduction from the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Heman Ely, and others, to the postmaster general (then the Hon. John McLean), Mr. Beebe started on a trip to Washington, and secured the contract to carry mails and passengers. Under this contract the first stage coach that ever left Cleveland was run, a six passenger coach, afterward arranged to accommodate nine. On its first trip it attracted more attention than did the first railroad train twenty-five years afterward. As the roads were as yet badly made, and few bridges erected where it was possible to cross streams without their aid, stage coaching was attended with many difficulties and some danger, especially in crossing unbridged streams after a flood, when coach and horses were sometimes swept away, and the latter drowned. In 1831, commencing a daily line of four-horse coaches, Mr. Beebe continued engaged in the business of stage coaching between Cleveland





Artemas Bulle



and Lower Sandusky until 1842, when he sold out to Neil, Moore & Co. From 1830 to 1833, Mr. Beebe carried on the business of a general merchant, in partnership with others. In 1846 he built the Beebe House, and engaged Mr. Seegur, a well-known hotel man of Cleveland, to manage it, after conducting the business for a short time himself. Immediately after disposing of his interest in stage coaches, Mr. Beebe bought the Eagle mills, consisting of a grist and saw mill, and operated them for twenty-three years. In short, as a business man he has been largely identified with the business interest of Elyria, watching its growth with interest, and using his wealth to assist in its prosperity. A man of sound judgment, good common sense and active benevolence, he has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens. As one of the pioneer settlers of the pretty town of Elyria, he is now the one remaining link connecting the present with the past generation of Lorain county's earliest settlers; men who, through toil and the sacrifice of nearly every comfort of civilization, laid the foundations of an enduring condition of virtue and morality. His children are reaping the harvest their father sowed. The faithful wife, with whom he had lived fifty-eight years, died in June, 1878, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine.

O! the changes she had seen,
In her long and winding way!
The graves in her path that had grown green,
And the locks that had grown gray!

She was well-fitted to be a companion to the pioneer husband, being endowed with energy indomitable amid the hardships of pioneer life, of fine mental abilities, genial in social life, and hospitable in her home, she won the love and esteem of her friends. Worn and weary with a long life of active duties, she rests, while the aged and infirm husband waits until the shadows are a little longer grown, to join her across the river, on the other shore. Two sons and three daughters, all grown to maturity, represent the immediate family of this honored couple of pioneers.

JACOBS, WILLIAM C., physician, Akron, Ohio, was born at Lima, Allen county, Ohio, February 26th, 1840. His father, T. R. Jacobs, who was a farmer and real estate operator, built the first brick building in Lima, except the court house. He was of German descent, and came originally from Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He served as county treasurer for several years, and represented his district in the Ohio legislature during 1860-61. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Jacob's mother, Ann Elder, was of Scottish lineage, but was born in the State of Pennsylvania. He himself attended the common schools until the age of sixteen. In 1856, he entered the Naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and afterward made one cruise to Europe as an acting midshipman. In 1859, he resigned and returned to Ohio, beginning the study of medicine at Cincinnati with Professor Blackman, the distinguished surgeon, and Dr. William Carson. While reading under their direction, he acted as lecturer in St. John's hospital. He was also a matriculate in the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated in March, 1862. In April, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon United States army, and assigned to the 4th Ohio volunteer cavalry. In December, 1862, he was promoted to surgeon, and assigned to the 81st Ohio infantry, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. In October, 1865, he entered upon a successful career in the practice of medicine at Akron, where he still resides. He is an honored member of the Summit County Medical Society,

the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and has been an active member of the school board of Akron. He is a republican in politics, though no seeker after official honors, as he devotes himself strictly to the duties of his profession. He married Miss Huldah M., daughter of Luther Hill, of Piqua, Ohio, who removed from Connecticut, to Richland county, Ohio, in 1811. They were married September 10th, 1863, and have one child, a son, named Harold L. Dr. Jacobs has a fine mechanical turn of mind, and is therefore peculiarly adapted to surgery, in which he excels; showing great capacity for inventing, and skill as well as genius in applying surgical instruments and apparatus. These natural advantages tend to make him what he really is, a good and successful operator. He is very thorough in his examinations, and consequently judges more correctly the nature of the remedy required. Socially, he attracts many friends by his genial and hearty manners.

TAYLOR, MATTHEW B., cashier First National Bank, Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, March 17th, 1815. His father, James Taylor, whose parents came from the north of Ireland, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Jane, was the daughter of John Walker, who at one time represented Alleghany county in the State legislature of Pennsylvania. James Taylor removed to Youngstown in 1816, and locating at Mill Creek, three miles from the village, entered upon the business of wool-carding. In 1831, he moved into Youngstown, where he died in 1834. Our subject obtained no educational advantages beyond those of the common schools. The year before his father died he came to Warren, and engaged as clerk in a dry goods store kept by William H. Goodhue, in which establishment he remained about five years, and until 1839, when he entered the Western Reserve bank as teller, and remained in that position until the bank ceased to do business in 1845. He then went into the forwarding and commission business on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, at Warren, and thus continued actively engaged until 1856, when he became a member of the coal firm of Tod, Yates & Taylor, with his office located at Cleveland, while his family continued to reside at Warren. He remained in this connection five years, and until it dissolved, while, under the superintendence of another person, during all those years he still continued his forwarding and commission business and until 1865, when he became the incumbent of his present position by election of the stockholders. In 1848 he was, on its resuming business, elected a director of the old Western Reserve bank, and acted in that capacity until its final winding up in 1863, when on the First National Bank of Warren succeeding it, he was elected one of its directors, and held that position until elected to that of cashier. Originally a whig, he became on the organization of it a member of the Republican party, and a supporter of the government during the war of the Rebellion. For many years he has been a leading member and influential officer of the M. E. church. Exemplary in character, and liberal in his benevolences, he enjoys the respect of his fellow-citizens, while as a banker and business man he takes high rank. On the 17th March, 1841, he married Miss Adeline N. Hapgood, the daughter of the editor and proprietor of the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, published at Warren, Ohio, and from this union there have been born eleven children, all of whom are living.



and four of the daughters married, respectively, to J. W. Excell, Cleveland; Benjamin I. Taylor, Warren; Samuel H. McCurdy, southeastern Colorado, and J. W. Hecklinger, Chicago. A son is a civil engineer, having been employed in that capacity four years on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Mr. Taylor has become, through following the true rules of successful business, a successful and prosperous man, having by no fortuitous circumstances, but his own careful attention from youth to advanced life to the various occupations in which he has been engaged, attained a comfortable competency and a position of influence.

ANDREWS, CHAUNCEY H., coal operator and iron manufacturer, son of Norman Andrews, who was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1799. In 1818, he removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and subsequently entered into the mercantile business. In 1842, he removed to Youngstown and opened a hotel, the Mansion House, which won a wide and excellent reputation. In 1850 he retired from business, and in his advancing age he became noted for the youthful vigor of his spirits, and the zest with which he took part in field sports. He was a man of strict integrity, who did everything well that he undertook, and who, during a long life, retained the friendship and esteem of a very wide circle. He was married twice, first to Miss Julia Hummerson, by whom he had three sons and three daughters; and secondly, to Mrs. Lucy Cotton, by whom he had one son and one daughter. One of the sons, Lawrence G. Andrews, was educated as a physician, but afterward took charge of the furnaces at Hazelton, and managed the business of Andrews Brothers, at that place; he also was in charge and managed the Niles Iron Company, at Niles. Wallace C. Andrews resided at Willoughby, was a member of the firm of Andrews, Hitchcock & Co., of Cleveland, and was interested in other firms. Chauncey H., the subject of this sketch, was born at Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, December 2d, 1823. He received a common school education, and afterward engaged in various employments. The development of the coal mines of Mahoning county attracted his attention, and ten years after his removal to Youngstown, Ohio, he, in 1852, commenced hunting for coal. For several years he prosecuted the search without success, spending several thousand dollars, and exhausting his own means and all that he was able to procure from others. Success at length, however, rewarded his efforts, and he entered upon an active and successful career as a mine owner and operator. In 1857, he opened the Thornhill bank, which in nine years produced half a million tons of coal. In 1858, he established the firm of Andrews & Hitchcock, and in 1863 they opened the Burnet bank, one of the largest mines in the Mahoning valley, and were the first to ship coal over the Hubbard Branch Railroad. In the same year they opened the Hubbard Coal Company mines, which produced furnace coal. In 1864, in connection with his brother, W. C. Andrews, he opened the Oak Hill and Coal Run mines, on the Mitcheltree farms, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, which developed into large enterprises. In connection with these he made a contract with James Wood & Sons, that resulted in the establishment of four furnaces and rolling mills at Wheatland, and the calling into existence of a thriving town at that place. Those mines were sold, in 1868, to James Wood & Sons. In 1865, in company with others, he purchased a large interest in the Westermann Iron Company, at

Sharon, Pennsylvania, the property including a rolling mill, two furnaces and a coal bank, and being one of the largest iron works in all respects, owning its own railroad and equipment, as well as its own coal fields. In connection with these works was the Brookfield Coal Company, in which also he was interested. About the year 1868, in connection with his two brothers, he purchased the Stout mines, near Youngstown, and afterward built what are called the Hazelton furnaces, at which time he organized the firm of Andrews Brothers, which firm still continues to manufacture iron and mine coal. About the same time, in connection with Mr. William J. Hitchcock, he built the Hubbard furnace, in Hubbard township, which was one of the first sixty feet furnaces built in the Mahoning valley. In 1868, also, in connection with W. C. Andrews and W. J. Hitchcock, he opened the Stewart mine, under the name of the Stewart Coal Company. This mine, which proved productive, was afterward leased to the Mahoning Coal Company. In 1869, in company with W. C. Andrews and the Erie Railroad Company, he completed the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad, thirty-five miles (twelve miles of which had been partially built) from Niles to New Lisbon, through fine coal fields; twenty-two miles of the road were built in ninety days. The construction of the line was wholly superintended by him, and brought to a successful conclusion. This was the first railroad built in that part of the country strictly for cash. On the completion of the road it was sold to James McHenry & Co., of London, by whom it was leased to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company. In 1870, after the construction of the railroad, he, in company with his brother, W. C. Andrews, opened up four mines of bituminous coal in Columbiana county, established the Ohio Coal and Mining Company, and the New Lisbon Coal Company, which furnished a fine quality of bituminous coal, and they likewise opened the Pennell mine, at Austintown, Mahoning county, on the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad. In 1871, in connection with his brother, he opened up two mines, the Andrews Coal Company and the Holliday Coal Company, in Vienna, Trumbull county. In 1872, the firm of Andrews Brothers bought the Harris & Blackford rolling mill, at Niles, doubled its capacity, and founded the Niles Iron Company. In the same year he and Mr. Hitchcock built a furnace at Hubbard, making the second at that place, both having proved successful. In 1872, the firm of Andrews & Brothers opened the Osborne mine, at Hazelton. This mine not only supplies the furnaces of the proprietors, but makes large shipments to the Cleveland market. In 1871, he helped to project and carry through the Mahoning Coal Road, in which he owned a large interest; this connected with the Franklin Branch (Lake Shore) Railroad, at Andover, thus giving the Mahoning valley an outlet to all points East and West over the Lake Shore Railroad and its connection, and also a connection with the harbor at Ashtabula. During the same year, with his brother W. C. and William J. Hitchcock, he opened the Foster mine and formed the Foster Coal Company. This is a deep mine, which promises to be productive, and produces a coal of a peculiarly fine quality, which is shipped to all points, as far east as New York and Boston, where it has been successfully introduced to take the place of the English cannel coal. All these works were, in October, 1878, in successful operation. In 1876, Mr. Andrews was one of the organizers of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, and which is now (1878) nearly completed. Besides the mining enterprises enumer-





C. H. Andrews



ated, he was interested in a number of small mines, and was the senior partner of all the firms mentioned except the Western Iron Company. He took an active interest in all the local enterprises of Youngstown, having a greater or less pecuniary connection with them. He was interested in the management of the Savings Bank, obtained the charter and first subscriptions to the Second National Bank of Youngstown, and took part in securing the removal of the county seat from Canfield to Youngstown. A republican in politics, from conviction, he is not an active politician. In addition to his other business, he superintends several farms, rearing fine horses and short-horn cattle. His busy life shows him to be a man of remarkable industry, an indefatigable worker. In 1878 he was truly a representative man of the Mahoning valley, having so largely aided in developing its mining resources; yet withal he is modest and unassuming. He married, in 1857, Miss Louisa Baldwin, and has two daughters, Edith H. and Julia L. Andrews.

MCGREGOR, ARCHIBALD, journalist, Canton, Stark county, Ohio, was born in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, December 24th, 1819. His grandfather on his father's side participated in the Rebellion of 1745, but as, after the battle of Culloden, it was dangerous to return to the highlands of Scotland, he settled at Hamilton. His father, John McGregor, educated at Glasgow University, was a teacher of the classics in Scotland. In 1828, having emigrated to the United States, he located at New Haven, Addison county, Vermont, and in 1833 he removed to Medina county, Ohio, and took charge of Wadsworth Academy. He remained in this position fifteen years, in that time many eminent men being educated in that institution, and remarkable among whom were Judge Parsons, the Hon. W. P. Noble, F. R. Myers, general ticket agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and Dr. Oscar C. Kendrick. Our subject was educated with parental solicitude, and a fine literary taste, unusual acquaintance with ancient and modern science, and especially with the literature of England and Scotland, were the results. In 1842 he engaged at Canton in the occupation of teaching, at which he continued six years, when, in 1848, the leading democrats of the town solicited him and his father to take charge of the *Stark County Democrat*. This proposition they accepted, and he at once entered upon a calling which has since become the business of his life, and in which he is now assisted by his sons. In 1844, he married Miss Martha McCurdy, of Canton. Her family moved there from Pennsylvania, and were of Scotch-Irish parentage. Four children were born from this union, John and William McGregor being, as we have said, at present their father's assistants in the production of the *Stark County Democrat*; Mary E., the wife of Edward Schilling, of Louisville, in that county, and Emily, the wife of J. V. Lawler, editor of the *Carroll County Chronicle*. Having taken, in the conduct of his paper during the war of the Rebellion, the liberty of criticising the course and doings of the administration, in a fair though independent manner, he incurred the hostility of those who took opposite views. As a consequence of this feeling at this period of high excitement, a few freshly enlisted young men, sons of prominent citizens of Canton, burglariously entered his printing office about midnight on August 22d, 1861, and destroyed the contents. Notwithstanding this, he continued to issue his paper regularly each week, though for a short time in a small size. Continuing his freedom of speech and

criticism, though always carefully and prudently expressed, Mr. McGregor was by military authority, on Sunday before the October election, in 1862, arrested and kept in confinement at Camp Mansfield for nearly four weeks. Though demanding trial, he was never given a hearing, and was discharged on the order of Governor Tod, on taking the oath of loyalty to the Constitution, which he did without hesitation, declaring he had ever entertained such sentiments. In 1852, Mr. McGregor was elected county auditor, and served one term. For seven years he was a member of the Canton Board of Education, and has served for years as county school examiner, and examiner for the Canton Union Schools. In the spring of 1873, Mr. McGregor and Judge S. Meyer were the democratic candidates for the Constitutional Convention, but were defeated, the county then being republican. In the cause of education, Mr. McGregor has done much to encourage the elevation of the public schools, and has always insisted on keeping their management out of politics by the election of non-partisans to the boards of education, in whose hands for the time being the conduct of the schools rests. Mr. McGregor has written and delivered at several important literary localities a lecture on Sir Walter Scott, that has been highly regarded by those who have heard it. At editorial gatherings, he has occasionally read original poems written for the occasion, and which, in the estimation of those present, were not without merit. In 1878, Mr. McGregor was appointed by Governor Bishop one of the trustees of the Cleveland Asylum for the Insane. It is remarkable that the *Stark County Democrat* is the only democratic journal in the county, and as such, as another remarkable fact, it advocates democratic constitutional principles with vigor, and real consistency to the democratic doctrines of the fathers of the party. Otherwise his journal, both editorially and typographically, takes a front rank among that which is known as the country press.

SPRENGLE, LOUIS JEFFERSON, secretary of the Ashland Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Ashland, Ohio, was born in Frederick City, Maryland, January 26th, 1824. His father, David Sprengle, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, and died in Frederick City, Maryland, in 1833, of cholera. He was a direct descendant of the same family from whom Dr. Kent Sprengel, the celebrated German botanist, of Halle University, descended. The family emigrated from Prussia, Germany, to this country in 1760, and settled in that part of the Pennsylvania wilderness now known as York county. His grandfather served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary army, and his father in the war of 1812. His mother, Caroline M. A. Ruth, was of German descent. Her father in the war of 1812 rose to the rank of captain. Having during his early boyhood attended a select school in Frederick City, our subject came to Ohio with his parents, in 1835, and settled in Ashland. There he finished his education in the public schools and in the Ashland Academy. He then learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, and worked at it subsequently in Ashland, Mansfield, and Pittsburgh, while at Mansfield keeping up his studies and walking over to Ashland each Saturday afternoon for the purpose of reciting to Professor Lorin Andrews, afterward president of Kenyon College. While working at Pittsburgh during the year of the great fire in that city, 1845, all of his books, about three hundred volumes, educational and miscellaneous, were burned. Returning to Ashland, he there worked at his



trade two years, and he was then appointed agent in that city of the old Hartford Protection Fire Insurance Company, in which position he remained until the company ceased to do business. He then, in connection with Jacob O. Jennings and others, on the 8th February, 1851, procured a special charter from the legislature of the State of Ohio, and organized the Ashland Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was elected secretary, and has retained that position ever since, during the last five years also performing the duties of treasurer. Up to 1869 he also performed the duties of general agent and adjuster. Under his management this company has during its existence been very successful, its business being done on what is known on the old twenty per cent. plan, and without making any assessments on premium notes. In twenty-five years they took none but safer risks and this practice has been but slightly departed from recently in taking a few specially hazardous risks for small amounts. The accumulations of the company to August, 1878, were \$550,000, while their risks have been so carefully selected that their losses have not exceeded \$15,000 a year. In 1853, Mr. Sprengle began the publication of a weekly newspaper in the whig interest, called the *Ashland Times*. This he continued with assistance from respectively the Hon. William Osborn and Josiah Locke, until the spring of 1857, when he assumed the entire control of the paper as editor and proprietor, and continued it as a republican journal until June, 1876, when he sold the property, to his son-in-law, Joseph E. Stubbs. Under his management the paper became one of the most influential and prosperous weeklies in the State, and was the first paper printed with a Hoe power-press and by steam, between Cleveland and Columbus. He was associated with all the enterprises of the place, acting as secretary of the Ashland Union Mills, manufacturers of woolen goods and flour. Also as president for a number of years of the Ashland Machine Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements. On the 1st January, 1852, Mr. Sprengle married Miss Sophia W. Coffin, of Ashland, and of this union six children, all living, have been the issue. Mr. Sprengle is a good example of the careful, energetic business men of the State. A poor boy without influential friends or relatives, he has risen by his own efforts to the position he now occupies of easy competence. A capable insurance solicitor, he saw the advantage of organizing a company which would not take the money out of the locality in which it was gathered, thus exhibiting an excellent judgment, and which he has in all the movements of the company subsequently manifested.

SEELEY, URI, pioneer and farmer, was born in Weston, Fairfield county, Connecticut, May 25th, 1791, and died on the 10th August, 1877, in Lake county, Ohio. He was the son of Ebenezer Seeley, a farmer of Weston. The family was of Welsh origin, three brothers having come over among the early settlers. One of the three was killed in the French war; another became governor of New Jersey, the third was the ancestor of Ebenezer Seeley. The line has produced some men of note and character. From an early age until his twenty-third year he worked on his father's farm. In 1815, he left his father's home with the purpose of making a home for himself in the West. Ohio was then, as it had been for some years, the place to which Connecticut emigrants bent their steps. He settled in Painesville, which then formed part of Geauga county, on the same farm he continued to occupy until his death. He labored energetically in the

improvement of his farm, and with so much success that he added to his possessions and in time secured a comfortable competency. His position as a prominent farmer and land owner and his native strength of character, gave him influence among his fellow settlers, and in 1824, he became sheriff of Geauga county, holding the position for four years, which were the constitutional limit. The county was at that time the theatre of a fierce political struggle between the faction that was in power and their opponents, the leaders of that faction having formed a combination to control the county offices. Into this struggle he threw himself with all the force of his character, and became a leader of the opposing party. The fight was carried on with so much bitterness that for fifteen years his family were in fear of serious personal violence being done him. Overtures were made to secure his adhesion to the faction in power, or to silence his opposition, but without avail. Other means were then resorted to. An official of the court having to make out a writ of commitment to the penitentiary for a convicted counterfeiter named Seeley, entered his name in the writ, thereby causing him embarrassment and annoyance. The proper correction was made as soon as attention was called to what was pretended to be a mistake. He was then threatened with a crushing blow which would bankrupt him and drive him from his home, but he refused to yield. He took an active part in the work of suppressing gambling, a vice very prevalent at that time, and a case arose which resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court that the sheriff of a county could, as a peace officer, arrest a person and place him under bonds without going before a magistrate, and that the law made it the duty of the sheriff to arrest a disturber of the peace. He had been assaulted by a prominent member of the bar, whom he then had arrested and placed in jail. The court held him justified in so doing. He also recovered \$50 damages in a civil suit for the assault, and successfully defended two suits brought against him by his opponent for false imprisonment. He was elected to the State senate of 1832-33, being nominated by the Anti-Jackson party and as the enemy of the dominant local faction. The combination against which he had so long fought being now broken up, he refused further political position and threw himself with all the energy of his character into the anti-slavery movement, and became the local leader and strongest worker in that contest. He was one of the officers of the famous "Underground Railroad," and hundreds of escaped slaves were assisted by him to freedom. When the anti-slavery men formed themselves into a political party, he was nominated to represent Geauga and Ashtabula counties in the legislature. His anti-slavery sentiments were never abandoned or modified, and being a man of positive character and much ability and experience as a local politician, he was able to do much toward forming and leading the public sentiment of his locality in that direction. In political matters he was always independent and of conservative tendencies. He took an active part in the movement for the election of Horace Greeley, presiding at the Greeley meeting in his village, and voting for him. A man of much decision of character, strong native common sense, and of unswerving patriotism, he was well qualified to act as a leader in the early days of the State's history. Of incorruptible principles, unflinching courage, and of fearless boldness, he won the respect of all, and obtained an influence which he turned to the public advantage. Quiet, unpretentious, and mild in his ordinary manner, he was at the same time firm, unyielding,





Mr. Sulby



and determined in his advocacy of what he believed to be right, and in his opposition of what he deemed to be wrong. As an active worker in the great anti-slavery cause, his long and effective labors received flattering recognition. His religious affiliations were with the Congregational church, of which he was for many years a prominent and liberal member. He married July 12th, 1812, Miss Abbie Turney, who died in September, 1863, the mother of six children. In May, 1866, he married Miss Caroline Perry, of Easton, Connecticut.

MORSE, JOHN FLAVEL, builder and contractor, was born in Washington, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, October 1st, 1801. He was descended from Samuel Morse, one of three brothers who emigrated from England in 1636, and settled in or about Sherburne, Massachusetts. S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, was descended from the same ancestry. The father of the subject of this sketch, John Morse, was born in Massachusetts. His mother, Temperance Hamlin, born in Lenox, Massachusetts, was a school-teacher of approved ability. His grandfather, John Morse was a noted hunter and Indian fighter during the war in which the British and colonial forces wrested Canada from French possession. Our subject received his education in the common schools of New England before he was fourteen years of age. In 1816 his father removed to Kirtland, Ohio, and he assisted him with resolute industry in clearing away the forest and reducing his wild lands to profitable cultivation. In 1824 he began business for himself, farming and building, for which latter occupation he had a natural aptitude, preferring it to all others, and which he was able to pursue without serving an apprenticeship. In 1836 he removed to Painesville, Ohio, when he gave his time to building exclusively. In 1839 he was elected to the Ohio legislature, served during the term as a representative, and was again elected to the legislature in 1842. Being made chairman of the committee on the militia, he framed and introduced a bill, which became a law, to reorganize the militia of the State. He was a third time elected to the legislature in 1848; assisted to elect Salmon P. Chase to the Senate of the United States, and in the repeal of those laws which were unjust to the colored people of the State. In 1851 he was again elected to the legislature, and chosen speaker of the house of representatives. In 1860 he was elected to the State senate, and served during its regular and adjourned sessions. In 1861, soon after the battle of Bull Run, he enlisted as a volunteer soldier in the Union army, and was appointed captain of company F, of the 29th regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry. This regiment was ordered into western Virginia in January, 1862, when it encamped among the mountains on the upper Potomac until March, and then, having broken up its encampment, marched in pursuit of Stonewall Jackson up the valley of the Shenandoah. Jackson gave battle near Winchester, Virginia, where, although fighting with his usual bravery, he was defeated and routed with severe loss. Captain Morse continued with his regiment in the pursuit of Jackson up the valley as far as Edenburg, when he resigned his commission and returned to his home. In November, 1862, the then Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, offered him employment on the public buildings. He was ordered to New Orleans with instructions to put a temporary roof on the custom house in that city, a vast unfinished structure which had stood several years with no roof over it. Having executed this work

to the satisfaction of the Secretary, he returned to Washington on the day that Mr. Chase resigned his office, but being by him recommended to his successor, Mr. Morse continued in charge of work on the public buildings. Questions having arisen concerning the proper construction of work done on some of the public buildings under the direction of the supervising architect, Mr. Rogers, which were located on Staten Island, New York, and in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Morse was commissioned to examine the work complained of, and make reports of its true character. He did so, and these reports were approved by the secretary. Soon after Lee's surrender, Mr. Morse was ordered to Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, with instructions to repair the custom houses in those cities. Having done this work, he then, as a special agent of the treasury department, was ordered to proceed to the cities of New York and Albany, and make an application to the city and State authorities for the cession of a site for a barge office from the Battery extension, in New York, for the benefit of the revenue service of the general government. This application resulted in securing the cession desired. In November, 1865, he was ordered to the city of New York where, during the next year and a half, he fitted up the public stores in the rear of Trinity church, and repaired the custom house and the sub-treasury. From New York, in August, 1867, he went to California, Nevada, and Oregon. In San Francisco, he began operations on the new mint, since completed in that city, and repaired the custom house, much damaged by the earthquake which occurred while he was in the city. In Nevada he made a thorough investigation of the constructive operations on the new mint in Carson City, then nearly completed, and submitted a lengthy report on the same. In Oregon he visited Astoria, Portland, and Dallas cities, two hundred miles up the Columbia river, and examined the facilities and localities for the contemplated erection of public buildings in those places. Returning from California to Washington, in 1868, he went from thence to Ogdensburg, New York, and completed a custom house in that city. In June, 1870, he was ordered to New Orleans, and began operations for the completion of the custom house and post-office there, and which covers an area of two acres. He continued in charge of this work for nearly six years, and in that time finished the post-office, and the larger portion of the building devoted to other purposes, and in March, 1876, resigned his appointment, and permanently withdrew from the service of the government. In July, 1824, Mr. Morse married Miss Mary Granger, a native of Phelpsstown, now Vienna, New York. Two children, now living, have been the fruit of this union. The eldest, B. F. Morse, Cleveland city civil engineer, for several years in charge of the viaduct, and builder of the Union passenger depôt in that city, the hospital for the insane at Newburgh, Ohio, and other buildings of note. The other is Mrs. S. R. House, of Painesville, Ohio.

McEBRIGHT, THOMAS, physician, of Akron, Ohio, was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 14th, 1824. His father, George McBright, a farmer and tanner, descended from a mixed Scotch and German stock, and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandfather, Philip Ebright, served under General Washington during the Revolutionary war, and his great-grandfather was a man of unusual size reported by tradition to have been over seven feet high, and for this reason was enlisted in the life guards of Frederick the Great. His mother, Barbara E. Bruner, born in Middletown,



Pennsylvania, was also of German descent, and removed with her husband, and members of their family to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1834, and there lived engaged in farming until the death of the latter, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The subject of this sketch received his early education at the district school, and when seventeen years old entered the Ohio Wesleyan University where he remained until the close of the junior year, when his health being impaired, he returned to Wooster and there read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. T. H. Baker, and, having subsequently attended the lectures at, graduated from Starling Medical College in Columbus, in February, 1851. Going to Millersburgh, he there engaged in the practice of medicine until 1861, when he was appointed surgeon of the 8th Ohio volunteer infantry, and continued with the regiment in that capacity until 1863, when he resigned. At the calling into service of the 100 days' men, he was elected lieutenant colonel of the 59th battalion, which with other troops formed the 166th Ohio volunteer infantry; but, at the request of Governor Dennison, he resigned his commission and accepted that of surgeon of that regiment, with which he served until it was mustered out of the service of the United States in 1864. He then went to Akron, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Popular among his patients, who hold him in high esteem, this popularity has in some instances ripened into warm friendship. Since his residence there he has always taken an earnest interest in the growth and prosperity of Akron. As an adviser and worker in public affairs he is bold and independent. He is a member of the county medical society, the Medical Association of Northeastern Ohio, the Ohio State, and the American Medical Associations. In these he has held quite prominent offices, although, usually, membership in these societies is merely nominal. A member of the Board of Education of Akron, he has served as president of that board. A republican as a voter, he is not a politician, although naturally interested in the success of his party. In June, 1853, he married Nancy Liggett, of Millersburg, Ohio, a daughter of Judge Liggett, whose well known family are old residents of that town. Five children have been the fruit of this union, the eldest, a daughter, having in 1878 graduated at the Cornell University, of Ithaca, New York, with the degree of bachelor of arts, the youngest of a class of seventy. Dr. McEbright is regarded by his fellow-citizens as a gentleman of the most undoubted integrity and best habits; and being of fine personal appearance and affable manners, impresses favorably all who become acquainted with him.

VORIS, ALVIN C., lawyer, Akron, Ohio, was born four miles west of Massillon, in Stark county, Ohio, on the 27th April, 1827. His father, Peter Voris, as a farmer, removed from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1816. Elected to the general assembly of Ohio several years afterward, he subsequently served as one of the associate judges of Summit county. The original name of the family was Van Voorhees, as they were of Dutch origin. His mother, Julia Coe, was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, her people being of English Puritan descent. Her great-grandfather, Philemon Kirkum, served in the Revolutionary army six years, having carried dispatches for General Washington when quartered with his army at Newburgh, on the Hudson, and, as sergeant major of the leading regiment of the American army, marched into New York City after its evacuation by Sir Henry Clinton.

As a child, the subject of this sketch was educated in the district school, and subsequently, for a year, in an academy at Twinsburg. As a youth, he spent two years at Oberlin, and then read law in the office of Lucius V. Bierce until his admission to practice in 1853, when he settled at Akron, where he has ever since made his home. Elected to the Ohio legislature in 1860, he served in that body during that year and the following, and was regarded as one of the ablest men in it. In September, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the United States as second lieutenant of a company, but went into the field as lieutenant colonel of the 67th Ohio volunteer infantry. In consequence of the colonel of that regiment being shortly afterward put under arrest, he practically commanded the regiment from the time it entered the field, and by his general conduct toward them, and particularly at the battle of Winchester, won the highest regard of his men. On the 22d March, the regiment having reported to General Banks in Winchester, he was ordered to support the picket line, and soon engaged the enemy and drove them until past nightfall as far south as Kearnsstown: the ensuing day he was engaged in the first battle of Winchester. In this engagement, Colonel Voris, although wounded himself, caught the colors of the 67th Ohio, two supporters of which had been successively shot down, and calling on his men to follow him pressed forward to where the fight was fiercest, charged into the enemy's lines, and forced them to break their ranks in disorder. During the following three months no regiment saw harder service than the 67th Ohio, marching up and down the valley, over the mountains, and back from the Potomac to Harrisburg, from Front Royal to Fredericksburgh, from there to Manassas, to Port Republic, and thence to Alexandria. At Harrison's Landing, this regiment, under command of Colonel Voris, campaigned with the army of the Potomac until the evacuation of the Peninsula, when it went to Suffolk, Virginia, with only three hundred men fit for duty out of the eight hundred and fifty men which originally went into the field. In February, 1863, it arrived at Hilton Head, South Carolina, and shared in the Charleston expedition, landing on Cole's island on the 2d April, and enduring heroically all the hardships, privations, and dangers of the siege until the 18th July, when it took part in the attack on Fort Wagner, and, through a terrific fire, was led by its colonel into the fort, and for an hour and a half held it, but, being unsupported, was compelled to retreat. In this action he received a rifle-shot wound that compelled him to obtain leave of absence and return home for necessary medical attendance and nursing. Of the three hundred men and officers Colonel Voris took into this action, one hundred and forty were, after it took place, reported killed, wounded and missing. The regiment having reënlisted, returned with their colonel to the field, and on the 6th May, 1864, reported to General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred. On the 10th, Colonel Voris was placed in temporary command of about three thousand infantry, and eight pieces of artillery, with which, on the Petersburg and Richmond road, he repulsed a rebel force eight thousand strong. So honorable was the record of the 67th Ohio in this action that General Terry is reported to have declared that with ten thousand such men he could take Richmond. On the 20th May they charged the rebel rifle pits, sweeping over an Eastern regiment in doing so, and took prisoner the rebel general, W. S. Walker. Up to this time Colonel Voris had led his regiment in more than forty fights, from skirmishes to battles, and in reward for his





A. C. Davis



gallantry was, on the 8th December, 1864, brevetted Brigadier general, the officers and men of his regiment on that occasion presenting him with a beautiful and very valuable sword. And on the 15th November, 1865, he was brevetted Major general of volunteers "for distinguished services in the field," as the order making the appointment expressed it. So remarkable was the ability of General Voris in directing the movement of large bodies of troops, and so prompt was he in the execution of orders that his men gave him the title of "Old Promptly," by which name he was designated by them through the war. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was much beloved by his men. After the cessation of hostilities, he was appointed commandant of the district of South Anna, Virginia, with his headquarters at Charlottesville. In this position he maintained himself with credit, awarding equal justice impartially to whites and blacks. Considerate to the native white man, without any weak attempt to conciliate him, he was the friend of the freedman, and thus commanded the respect of both. For many years he suffered from what the doctors supposed to be urinary calculi, but on the 26th November, 1873, having prepared to submit to an operation to be performed in the presence of several of the physicians of Akron, their surprise was only equalled by his own when Professor Hamilton, of Columbus, withdrew from the incision he had made into the bladder, a portion of a minie-bullet, more than half an ounce in weight, the same that had entered the patient's left side, just below his ribs, in the assault on Fort Wagner, more than ten years previously. On the 25th September, 1853, General Voris married Miss Lydia, daughter of Israel Allyn, Esq., of Akron. The issue of this union when Mrs. Voris died in 1876, was three children, the eldest of whom, Edwin F. Voris, is a practicing lawyer in St. Louis, Missouri. In March, 1873, General Voris was by his party nominated a delegate to the constitutional convention, in which he took a prominent position as the advocate of woman's suffrage, having been appointed chairman of the committee on that subject. That it has not been incorporated in the fundamental laws of the State was certainly not the fault of so earnest and eloquent a champion of this vexed subject as he therein proved himself to be. He also took high ground against licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors, and it was mainly through his efforts that the judicial article was so formulated as to make the intoxication of a judicial officer while in office a cause for removal. A third subject that received his attention was making the office of governor one of power and high respectability, with a substantial veto, second only to that of the President of the United States. His arguments in this behalf, and on securing the highest respectability for the judges of the various State courts, are able and matters of valuable record. From his return to his practice at Akron, to the present time, it has greatly increased. He has the respect and confidence of the courts of his legal brethren, and of the community; while in peace as in war he has a worthy and highly honorable record. Department commander of the reunion of those military comrades known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," in 1875-1879, he delivered the oration on memorial day, in the latter year at Cleveland, and at Pittsburgh in 1878. In fact every year since the organization was first instituted he has delivered 30th May addresses at important cities. In style and diction those addresses are truly patriotic, and well calculated to promote friendly relations between the different peoples of the nation, and inculcate a high grade of political virtue.

HATHAWAY, JAMES, pioneer settler and land-owner, was born January 1, 1799, at Fall River, Massachusetts, and died at Savannah, Illinois, June 16th, 1868. His land investments were in the States of Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The Hathaways are of Welsh descent. Originally three brothers of the name came in the eighteenth century to Massachusetts, of whom one went to Bangor, Maine, one to Fall River, Massachusetts, and the third to near Cazenovia, New York. All the Hathaways in the United States can be traced to these brothers. James Hathaway, the youngest of nine children, in the year 1816, went from his native town to Ohio, walking the whole distance. His first engagement was helping to chop the timber down that then covered what is now the public square of Chardon. For several years he struggled to live, and seemed to be the victim of fire, having been burned out of house and home on more than one occasion. The wages of a year's labor carefully laid by to purchase land he lost in this manner. At length fortune ceased to persecute him, and he began to acquire as a farmer a comfortable livelihood. He engaged in the manufacture of potash for exportation, and also in the production of a primitively woven cloth, used in those days to clothe workmen. He also owned and operated a grist-mill, and for a short time in partnership with a Mr. Morey, engaged in the business of a general merchant. Elected county commissioner, he became also fund commissioner for the county of Geauga, and received its portion of the surplus revenue of the United States government that, under the law introduced and advocated by Henry Clay, was divided among the different States. In 1848, he was elected sheriff of Geauga county, and reelected in 1850, serving in this office four years. He also held other offices in Geauga county, and in Illinois, and was police judge of the city of Savannah at the time of his death. In partnership with Lewis Elliott, in 1850, he went into a general pension and bounty land agency, and prosecuted this business during ten years with great energy, thereby securing the bounty of the government to many needy persons, whose claims in many instances had been rejected for want of the required proof. In 1862, he removed to Savannah, Illinois, where he died. He was well known as an independent, fearless, energetic man, who successfully completed whatever he undertook, with a mind for large enterprises, and the happy faculty of convincing people of his perfect sincerity. A member of the Disciples' church, he was a zealous Christian. Originally a whig, then a free-soiler, he died an ardent republican. On the 6th August, 1826, he married Miss Miranda Ashley, a native of Springfield, Massachusetts. The Ashley family were a prominent and wealthy one, and original settlers of Springfield. Seven children were the fruit of this union. Of these the eldest, Isaac N., is an attorney at Chardon; Edwin, a farmer, resides in Carroll county, Illinois; Harriet N. resides in Savannah, Illinois, and Louisa M., married to Thomas Corbet, lives in Denver, Colorado. The others are not living. Mrs. Hathaway survives her husband, and resides in Savannah, respected for her womanly virtues.

HATHAWAY, ISAAC N., attorney at Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, was born in Hampden township, of that county, on the 8th June, 1827, the son of James Hathaway, the subject of the preceding sketch. The early life of Isaac N. Hathaway was spent in the woods. His education was limited to that acquired at the common school and such seminaries of learning as in his boyhood existed in the vicinity of



his home. After leaving school he engaged in teaching for a few years, but having ambition for a professional life, he entered the law office of Phelps & Riddle, studied earnestly, was admitted to practice in April, 1854, and began the practice of his profession at Chardon. In the autumn of 1865, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Geauga county, and reelected in 1867, serving four years in this office. In May, 1868, he was named as delegate from the nineteenth Ohio district to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, and in the fall of 1873, was elected from the district comprising Geauga, Lake, and Ashtabula counties, to the Ohio Senate, in that body serving on the judiciary and other committees, and at the expiration of his term declined re-nomination. A close student, and ambitious of being an honorable and respected lawyer, Mr. Hathaway has a due regard for the dignity of his profession. As a member of his county bar, he stands well, and being zealous for the interest of his clients, he has a large and very profitable business, in which he is usually successful. As a politician his record is good, being while in the State senate emphatically a working member, and, by voting on the side of right, thoroughly satisfied his constituents; while, as a man, he is genial and friendly to all. On the 9th January, 1855, he married Miss Sarah J. Hayden, of Chardon. Her family were early settlers of Ohio. They have had two children, one only of whom survives.

SCRIBNER, CHARLES H., lawyer, was born near Norwalk, Connecticut, on the 20th October, 1826; living, December, 1878, at Toledo, Ohio; and was the son of Asa Scribner, a shoemaker by trade. In 1838, the parents moved to Homer, Licking county, Ohio. His educational advantages were limited to the district schools of his youth. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to the saddlery and harness trade, and at the same time commenced the study of law. So assiduous and determined had he been in his legal studies, that in 1848 he was admitted to the bar, at Mt. Vernon, and commenced the practice of his profession one year later. In 1850 he formed a partnership with the Hon. Henry B. Curtis, which continued until June, 1869, when he moved to Toledo, and at once entered into partnership with the Hon. Frank H. Hurd. Politically, he was ever a firm adherent of the Democratic party. In the year 1867 he was elected a member of the State senate for the senatorial district composed of the counties of Holmes, Wayne, Knox and Morrow. During this term of legislative office he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the senate, and chairman of the special committee directed to prepare the present municipal code of the State. He introduced and secured the passage of the bill which forms the present criminal code of Ohio. He was the author of a valuable work entitled, "Treatise on the Law of Dower," published in two volumes, in 1864 and 1867, and which became a standard book on the subject of which it treats. In 1873 he was a member of the convention called to revise the constitution of Ohio, and while serving in this capacity was nominated by the Democratic State convention for the supreme judgeship, but being the candidate of the minority party he was defeated. Though self-educated he gained high rank among the lawyers of Ohio, and was a man of superior culture and general knowledge. He commanded a large practice, in which his high tone, courtly demeanor, and scrupulous regard for the honor and etiquette of his profession, secured for him the highest respect and esteem.

Generous and kind, he gave material aid in the furtherance of benevolent and charitable enterprises of Toledo. He was married October 20th, 1847, to Miss Mary E. Morehouse, of Newark, New Jersey. Of eight children born to them, those living are: Harvey, a member of his father's firm; Gertrude, married to Charles E. Cone, Esq., of Toledo, and Belle, married to Joseph M. Spencer, Esq., assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Toledo.

BALDWIN, SEYMOUR W., merchant, Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, was born at Meriden, Connecticut, June 29th, 1807. In the year 1638 Sylvester Baldwin, the founder of the family, emigrated from old to New England, and settled in Woodbridge, Connecticut, where the father of our subject was born, and was by occupation a farmer. Our subject received his early education in the district school in winter, working on the farm in summer. When seventeen years old he changed his occupation and became a trader, entering, in 1828, into partnership with his brother at Oxford, Connecticut. This continued until 1835, when he removed to Elyria, Ohio, and there with a partner named Coles, opened a general store. After continuing this connection about four years, the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Baldwin, at first doing business alone, subsequently engaged with partners, under the firm name of Baldwin & Co. In 1855 he sold out his interest and returned to Connecticut, and while there was enabled to obtain a charter for the Home bank of Meriden, and became its first president. In 1858 he returned to Elyria, and forming a partnership under the firm name of Baldwin, Starr & Co., engaged in business as a merchant three years. Then having bought out the business of H. E. Mussey & Co. he took as partners Messrs. Laundon and Nelson, operating at Elyria as Baldwin, Laundon & Nelson, and as Baldwin, Laundon & Co. at Wellington, Ohio. In these connections he was actively engaged subsequently until 1869, when he retired from all active business, and the next year visited Europe, and made the grand tour through Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Baldwin as a patriotic citizen did his duty, freely contributing his money and using his influence for the support of the Union and integrity of the government. Originally a whig in politics, he became successively a free-soiler, and a republican, but he never sought office, or in any manner made himself conspicuous as a politician. Always an anti-slavery partisan, a winter spent in Georgia in 1831 intensified his opposition to the extension of slavery, so that he ever afterward regarded the institution as a disgrace to human civilization. A member of the Methodist church, he contributes freely for its support. Unusually successful in business, he attributes that success to the recognition of the true principles upon which all business success is founded, and, as the first of these, promptly performing his engagements of every nature connected with business. Never allowing himself to enter into any engagement beyond those his capital would justify, he has always kept his business under his own control. It is said of him, that finding at the end of a certain year his expenses had exceeded his profits, he resolutely and at once harmonized them, and established thereafter as his rule that a merchant should ever live within his net profits. In his commercial transactions he never depreciated his manhood by indulging in any trick or artifice to secure the profit on a sale, and in thus, by his example, inculcating honorable principles among





C. H. Scribner



his young men, he educated them as honorable merchants, and as his junior partners they were always successful. On the 15th November, 1831, he married Miss Mary E. Candee, of Oxford, Connecticut. She lived afterward nearly five years, and died in September, 1836, the mother of two sons, who grew to manhood, and are at the present time in business for themselves; the one, Charles C., an attorney in Cleveland, the other, David C., a dry goods merchant in Elyria, and possessed of the leading business of that kind in the city. On the 6th September, 1837, Mr. Baldwin married, as his second wife, Miss Fidelia Hall of Meriden, Connecticut. From this union the issue was also two sons living, John H., engaged in business in New York, and Wilbur R., a farmer in Minnesota.

JONES, ELIJAH P., National banker, Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, was born March 6th, 1820, at Rochester, New York. His grandfather on the paternal side conducted a very large business in the tanning and manufacturing of leather, in Connecticut. The family came originally from England. His father, Elijah Jones, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, but emigrated to central Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the business of shipping lumber to Baltimore and other points. From thence he went to Rochester, New York, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, and in the manufacture of pearl-ash for foreign shipment. Hannah Pelton, his mother, though of Scotch ancestry, was a native of Connecticut. Three Pelton brothers emigrated to America, one settled in Boston, one in Connecticut, and the other on Long Island, New York. From the Connecticut branch the mother of Mr. Jones sprang. The Peltons were a family of considerable distinction in Connecticut. Ebenezer Pelton, the grandfather, served in the Commissary Department of the Revolutionary army. In 1826, the family of the subject of this sketch came to Ohio, and settled in Willoughby, seventeen miles east of Cleveland; at which place he remained until the age of fourteen years, when he spent four years upon a farm. In the meantime he improved his mind by private study, and in the winter he engaged in teaching. When eighteen he secured a situation in the Cleveland postoffice as a clerk, and remained there three years. He afterward attended the academy at Norwalk under the tuition of Dr. (who eventually became Bishop) Thompson. He spent one summer as general agent for the Sandusky and Mansfield (now the Baltimore and Ohio) Railroad. When twenty-three years old, he went to Sandusky City, and entered into the service as general agent for the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad (now the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad). In the fall of 1849, the branch from Carey to Findlay having been completed, Mr. Jones leased it for two and a half years, the company furnishing the motive power and cars. When this contract expired, he renewed the lease for five years. In 1852, he formed a copartnership with E. N. Cook and George H. Jones, of Salem, Oregon, to carry on a general merchandise and trading business. This partnership continued five years, and was then dissolved, after which Mr. Jones spent five years in New York, engaged in the brokerage business. In the spring of 1865, upon the passage of the National Bank Act, Mr. Jones applied in person for a National bank charter, the bank to be established at Findlay, Ohio, but he was informed by Secretary Chase that his was the first application, and that the Treasury Department was not prepared to receive and receipt for the bonds, as the bank de-

partment of the treasury was not yet fully organized. Thereupon depositing his bonds in the Park Bank, New York, he proceeded to Findlay, and on his return to Washington subsequently he found a number of banks chartered before him, and necessarily he had to take a lower number. The bank was immediately organized at Findlay, and he became its president and principal stockholder. He still acts as president and is the owner of more than two-thirds of its capital stock. He is conservative in his ideas of banking, as he believes the banker should hold himself aloof from speculation. Mr. Jones owns considerable real estate both in Findlay and in the vicinity. He has always been a prominent citizen, is public-spirited, and has ever been in advance in forwarding measures that would benefit the town. Careful in his business affairs, he does not lack that boldness which frequently assures success. He married, January 9th, 1862, Miss Mellie E. Johnston, of Piqua, Ohio. Mrs. Jones graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan Female College. They have three children, Cornelia Frances, Mary Gertrude, and George Pelton.

PEARCE, HENRY C., physician and surgeon, Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, was born in that county, six miles east of Urbana, April 10th, 1833. His grandfather, Thomas Pearce, in 1797, moved from Frederick, Maryland, to Kentucky. Subsequently he went to Ohio, and in 1801 built the first house on the site of the present town of Urbana. In 1803 there was born to him the first white child born in that town. Harvey C. Pearce, the father of our subject was born in the vicinity of Urbana, and when he grew up engaged in the business of farming, and stock and cattle dealing. He lived in Union township, and served as justice of the peace of it several years. Our subject's maternal grandfather fought in the war of 1812, and rose to the rank of captain. After obtaining a common school education, Henry C. Pearce received the degree of master of arts from the Ohio Wesleyan University, and in 1852 began to read medicine in the office of Dr. J. S. Carter. Afterward he went to Columbus, and entered the office of Dr. John Dawson where he pursued his studies, attending at the same time the lectures in the Starling Medical college, from which he graduated in the winter of 1858, and began the practice of medicine at Texas, a village six miles east of Urbana. He there remained six years, and until his business extended to the town of, and he removed to Urbana, where he has continued in practice until the present time. For seven years he occupied the chair of professor of physiology in Starling Medical College, at Columbus, and in 1874 he was chosen professor of obstetrics in the Columbus Medical College, of which institution he was one of the founders and trustees. His professional associations include the County Medical, the Ohio State Medical, and the American Medical Associations. He has been during the past ten years a member of the Urbana Board of Education. He married on the 8th September, 1852, Miss Sarah J. Morgan, daughter of Philip Morgan, of Mt. Vernon. She lived nearly twenty years afterward, (dying on the 22d April, 1872,) and became the mother of four children, all living, and the eldest married to George Lee, of Piqua. On the 17th June, 1873, Dr. Pearce married Miss Binnie A. Keller, the daughter of William Keller, a pioneer citizen of Urbana. From this union two children, both sons, have been the issue. Dignified in manner, and pleasant in his deportment, he holds a high place in the opinion of his fellow-citizens.



HANDY, TRUMAN P., financier and banker, was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, January 17th, 1807. He received a good academical education, and made preparation for entering college, but at the age of eighteen, after having been employed in stores in Utica and New Hartford, he accepted the clerkship in the Bank of Geneva, Ontario county, in that State. Five years later he resigned and removed to Buffalo, to assist in the organization of the Bank of Buffalo, in which he held the position of teller for one year. In 1832 he removed to Cleveland, having been invited there for the purpose of resuscitating the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, established in 1816, but which had failed, and its charter purchased by the Hon. George Bancroft, of Massachusetts, the historian. He accepted the post of cashier, organized the bank, and it prospered until 1842, when its charter expired, and a renewal was refused by the legislature. In the financial crash of 1837, it had been compelled to accept real estate in settlement of the estate of its involved customers, and thus became one of the largest landholders in the city. At the close of the bank he was appointed trustee to divide this property among the stockholders, which he accomplished in 1845. He had in 1843, established a private banking house under the firm name of T. P. Handy & Co., meeting with his accustomed success. In 1845 he organized the Commercial Branch Bank, under the act of legislature of that year, authorizing the establishment of the State Bank of Ohio. He assumed the cashiership and was acting manager. The success of his management of its affairs may be inferred from the fact that the stockholders realized an average of twenty per cent. on their investments for a period of twenty years, or until the termination of its charter in 1865. In 1861 he was again called upon to rebuild the broken down financial credit of another important institution, whose resources had been crippled by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. He accepted the presidency of this, the Merchants' Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and under his management it rapidly recovered lost ground. In February, 1865, the bank reorganized as a National bank, under the provisions of the United States national banking laws, with a capital of \$1,000,000, \$600,000 of which were paid in. He was elected president of the reorganized institution, and conducted its affairs with the accustomed success. From 1850 to 1860 he also served as treasurer of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and managed its finances with sagacity and consummate skill. This position he resigned in 1860, but has ever since been a director of the company. He was among the first to open up and demonstrate the practicability of establishing a profitable commerce direct with Europe, from the lake ports. In 1858 he despatched three of a fleet of ten merchant vessels, mostly laden with lumber and staves, that left Cleveland for English ports, and from that time the foreign trade with the lakes has been kept up. He never sought or held positions of political prominence, and but few took so deep an interest in educational and philanthropic causes, or labored so earnestly for their advancement and success. He served as a member of the Board of Education with Charles Bradburn, Esq., and was one of that gentleman's ablest coadjutors in the arduous task of reorganizing and improving the school system of Cleveland, and placing it on the road to lasting prosperity. In the Sunday schools he was for forty years a constant worker, taking a leading, active part in all measures calculated to extend their field of usefulness. For seventeen years

he was president of the Industrial Home and Children's Aid Society, of which he had ever been one of the most liberal supporters. A life-long and sincere member of the Presbyterian church, he was singularly free from "isms" of any description, and at all times strenuously advocated their exclusion from moral and political theories or questions. He was broad and liberal in his views, generous and just in his acts, universally esteemed, and was beloved by the children, among whom, when nearly seventy years of age, he was as young in heart and actions as they were themselves. He was one of the few citizens to be found in a community whose substantially effective labors in causes designed for the relief of the poor and helpless, and the rescue of the ignorant and vicious, justly entitle them to the title of philanthropists. He made three extended visits to Europe, chiefly for the purpose of investigating the financial, religious and educational systems of the old world, and Cleveland was equally benefited with himself by the valuable knowledge and experience he there gained. In March, 1832, he married Miss Harriet N. Hall, of Geneva, New York, by whom he had one daughter who was married to John S. Newberry, Esq., of Detroit.

WEAVER, LEMUEL, merchant, Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, was born about eight miles from that city, July 17th, 1808. His father's family were originally German immigrants to Pennsylvania, and his father, Henry Weaver, born in Berkley county Virginia, came into Ohio from Lexington, Kentucky, in 1802. In the latter part of 1813, the family moved to Urbana, then but a very young town, it having been laid out and platted in 1805. Here Mr. Weaver engaged in the manufacture and sale of boots and shoes, which he continued in until 1825, when he enlarged his business by engaging in the sale of general merchandise. He was tax collector during several years, and died in 1872, after a residence of nearly seventy years in Champaign county. He did much during the fifty-eight years of his residence in it, for the town of Urbana, in the attention he gave to building. A man of native sagacity, prudent in all his business transactions, he succeeded in winning for himself and family a large amount of property. His wife, Nancy Chapman, was of English descent, born in New Jersey, daughter of William Chapman, whom Chapman's creek in Champaign county was named for, he being an early settler of that county. Our subject when twelve years old, enjoyed the instructions in school of Calvin Fletcher, who afterward became a prominent and wealthy citizen of Indianapolis. The last school he attended was taught by Aquila Bolton, who subsequently joined the Shaker community, near Lebanon, Ohio. From school he entered as a clerk his father's store, and gave important aid in the management of the business. In 1843, his father having withdrawn from the business, he formed a partnership with his brothers under the name of Weaver & Brothers, and which firm did the principal mercantile business in Urbana for several years. In 1855 this partnership was dissolved, and during the following year our subject engaged in business with his brother Simeon; afterwards being three or four years disengaged, he went to Concord, New Hampshire, and there remained two years. Tiring of an inactive life, and believing it was better to wear out than rust out, he returned to Urbana, and opened a hardware store, in which business he has ever since continued. His political affinities have at first been with the Whig, and subsequently with the Republican party, and during the war he served the Union cause





J. M. Hardy



faithfully. His first political manifestation was as a delegate to the Whig convention held in Washington City, to sanction and approve the nomination in 1832, of Henry Clay, and subsequently, in the Harrison campaign of 1840, Mr. Weaver took an active and zealous part. Under the presidency of Governor Joseph Vance, he served as secretary and treasurer of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. On the 21st August, 1841, he married Miss Eliza G. Hoyt, then resident in Urbana, but a native of Maine. Five children, one of whom only is living, were the issue of this union. The living child, a son, grew to manhood, and, a graduate of Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, he is by profession a lawyer. His mother died on the 3d May, 1874. Mr. Weaver has inherited from his father a very considerable estate, which he has increased, and by so doing beautified the city in which he has nearly all of his life resided.

GATES, NAHUM BALL, merchant and manufacturer, of Elyria, Lorain county Ohio, was born at St. Albans, Vermont, September 28th, 1812. His father, John Gates, was a farmer, and a native of Marlborough, Massachusetts, and served with three of his brothers in the Revolutionary war. On the paternal side the family was English, and its American progenitor had emigrated in the seventeenth century, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. His mother, Abigail Ball, born in Northborough, Massachusetts, was the daughter of an old New England family. The subject of this sketch spent his early life on a farm. Having received the usual district school education, he spent one term in the St. Alban's Academy, an educational institution of some celebrity in those days. After receiving the benefit of it, he taught school three winters, and then left his native place for Ohio, where in 1834, as a clerk, he engaged in business in Elyria. In the spring of the following year, at Black River, now known as the town of Lorain, he began business on his own account as a forwarding and commission merchant, and thus continued until 1838, when he was elected sheriff of Lorain county, and moved into Elyria. Re-elected in 1840, and he being thus unable to attend to the business he had established at Black river, he engaged his brother to take charge of it until 1844, when it was discontinued and closed up. In 1843 he bought a mill site on the west branch of the Black river, and there begun the manufacture of lumber, sash, doors and blinds, for housebuilders, and this business was continued until 1866. In 1844 he engaged in business as a merchant, in Elyria, but sold out the year after. In 1843, on the land he had purchased for a mill site, he went into the production of pot and pearlash, and was yet engaged in this business in 1878. In 1869 he connected therewith the manufacture of "N. B. Gates' Chemical Erasive Soap," originally made by "R. B. Bullock & Co.," and subsequently by "Clark," which names it successively bore. This soap has a steady sale and its manufacture still continues, and has been profitable. We believe no man in Lorain county ever held as many public and corporate offices at one time, or was more faithful in performing their duties than Mr. Gates. In 1857 he was treasurer of the county, mayor of the town, an office to which he was elected seven different terms, township trustee and overseer of the poor, president of the Lorain County Agricultural Society, member of the Elyria Board of Education, foreman of the Aetna Fire Company, superintendent of Lorain Plank Road, and trustee of Elyria Lodge of Odd Fellows. With the exception

of the offices of sheriff and treasurer of the county, and collector of internal revenue of the fourteenth district of Ohio, he never sought an office. He was appointed to the latter office by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862, and removed in 1866 by President Andrew Johnson, for the reason that he did not support "my policy." Of all these offices which he filled, he modestly says: "Some one had to fill them, and, with my Vermont constitution and giant frame, I presume my fellow-citizens allowed I could stand more than others, and hence they kept me employed." On the 12th May, 1841, Mr. Gates married Miss Sarah S., daughter of Rev. John Monteith, who for a number of years was a professor in Hamilton College, New York. The first Protestant minister who settled in Detroit, he organized the first Protestant church there, and was one of the founders of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Eight children, six of whom are living, were the issue of this union. Mr. Gates is regarded by his fellow-citizens as truly a father in Israel, of the strictest integrity, and a prominent temperance advocate.

ROSS, PHILANDER B., banker, etc., Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, was born in Clark county, Ohio, October 20th, 1812. His family, on the father's side, of Scotch-Irish descent, first settled in Virginia, from there removing to Kentucky, and in 1803 to Ohio—becoming one of the pioneer families of the Mad river valley. William Ross, Jr., father of our subject, when a young married man, was one of the early settlers of Springfield, Ohio, and died near that place in March, 1824. His mother, thus early a widow, removed in 1826 with her family to Urbana, Ohio, and in May, 1828, was thrown from her carriage and killed. In 1827, the subject of this sketch was placed in the store of Judge John Reynolds, of Urbana, Ohio, and after several years as apprentice, then clerk, became a partner, the firm being Reynolds & Ross. This firm also owned and conducted, in connection with their store, a woolen factory, which afterward, by purchase, passed entirely into the hands of Mr. Ross. From and after 1852, the style of the mercantile firm was Ross, Hitt & Co., Mr. Reynolds retaining his interest until his decease in December, 1856. In 1866, Mr. Ross sold his factory to Eastern parties, and in the same year his interest in the firm of Ross & Hitt to his partner, S. W. Hitt, and devoted his attention to other business pursuits. In 1865, on the organization of the Champaign National bank, Mr. Ross was elected its president, and has continued in that position ever since. On the 29th November, 1835, he married Jane R., youngest daughter of Mr. John Reynolds. From this marriage there were born William R., at present and for some years past the efficient bookkeeper and teller of the above named bank, and Anna Jane, wife of W. J. Davies, of Chicago. Mrs. Ross having deceased in November, 1844, in October, 1848, Mr. Ross married Julia A. Slater, of Hartford, Connecticut. From this union five children have been born, and all living except one. They are respectively: Charles A., bookkeeper for the Ohio Mutual Relief Association; Albert P., proprietor of the Urbana Marble Works; Frank S., clerk in the Urbana post-office, and Julia C., wife of G. A. Talbot, Urbana, Ohio. Mr. Ross has always been an industrious and active business man of strict integrity. In the beginning, having identified himself thoroughly with the interests of his employer, he rose from the rank of an employé to that of employer, and passed from mercantile life to the management of an important financial institution.

From boyhood he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and to this communion, though of liberal views, he has extended his most ardent sympathy and active efforts. By temperament he is modest and unassuming, seeking no ephemeral notoriety, but zealous in the performance of duty, which by the choice of his fellow townsmen have been laid upon him, by them he is highly esteemed.

ROSE, WILLIAM G., mayor of Cleveland, in October, 1878, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, September 23d, 1829. He was the youngest of eleven children, all of whom lived to be married and become heads of families. His parents were James and Martha (McKinlay) Rose, the former of English, and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. His maternal grandfather, David McKinlay, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Rose, was for many years the manager of an iron furnace in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He removed with his family to Mercer county, same State, in 1799. His father, who with four brothers served in the war of 1812, had ten grandsons, who enlisted in the Union armies at the commencement of the war of the Rebellion. They served for three years, and all but three reenlisted. One of them died in a rebel prison. The subject of this sketch served as a private in a three months' regiment in West Virginia. His ancestors on both sides were among the first who settled in his native county. He labored on a farm in summer, and attended school in winter, until he was seventeen years of age, when, in order to provide means to obtain a more thorough education, he taught in the public schools part of each year, and pursued his studies the remainder, and so continued, attending various academies until at the end of six years he had acquired a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek, and the higher mathematics. At the age of twenty-three he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. William Stewart, of Mercer, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar on the 17th day of April, 1855, entering at once upon the duties of his profession in his native county. Soon after this, however, he became interested in politics, and for a short time was one of the editors and proprietors of a weekly newspaper, known as the *Independent Democrat*. Although his antecedents were democratic, yet his opposition to the extension of slavery in the territories induced him to unite with the Republican party at its inception. In 1857 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature, and reelected in 1858. In 1860 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated President Lincoln; but on account of sickness was unable to attend, and his place was filled by an alternate. He was twice presented by the Republican party of his native county as a candidate for Congress; the last time in 1864 unanimously. His nomination in the district, which was largely republican, was prevented only by the reason that under the system of rotation then in vogue in that part of Pennsylvania, other counties in the district claimed a prior right to the nominee. In 1865 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where, after being admitted to the practice of law, he engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. He continued this pursuit until 1873, when he retired from the business and made an extensive tour through California and the territories. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Cleveland. His administration of municipal affairs was exceptionally able. Entering upon the duties of his

office at a time of great financial depression, there was need of a strong and experienced man to meet the reasonable demand of citizens for economy and retrenchment. Under his wise management, this demand was met with such ability as not to jeopardize those improvements that had been inaugurated previous to the panic of 1873. So thoroughly just and able was his administration, that it gave satisfaction to all parties. He married Miss Martha E. Parmelee, a graduate of Oberlin College, in 1858. There were born to them four children: Alice E., Hudson P., Frederick H., and Willis K. Rose.

SHERRICK, JOHNSON, merchant of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, was born on the 28th August, 1841, near that town. His father, Christian Sherrick, was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and by occupation a farmer, having moved with his father to Ohio in 1816, and settled two miles southeast of Canton. His mother, Mary Danford, was born in Hamilton, Ohio, the daughter of a family that removed there from Vermont. Our subject grew up and went to school where he was born, but when of a suitable age went to Canton and there attended the high school, of which Professor H. S. Martin, subsequently a State senator, and president of the Ohio senate, was principal. Working on the farm in summer, and teaching school in winter, our subject very early developed a taste for public speaking, which he frequently indulged in the debating societies of the neighborhood. For this he was greatly assisted by his uncle, who took much interest in him, and subjected him to an amount of drill that was valuable to him afterward as a debater. Having gone to St. Louis in 1863, he went into business, but in a short time enlisted in the marine service and was detailed for duty as a clerk on a government transport. Here he was taken sick, and on sick leave returned home, and the following winter, having been discharged from the service, he taught school in Richville, Stark county, Ohio. After two or three years spent in various parts of the State as a clerk, in 1870 he opened a hardware store with a friend, and, under the firm name of Sherrick & Miller, is still engaged in this business. In 1871 as the first democrat elected from Stark county for many years, he went to the State legislature. Reelected in 1875 he was in 1877 elected to the State senate, from the district comprising Stark and Carroll counties, by a large majority. While in the legislature, Mr. Sherrick always took a leading part in all prominent legislation, some of his speeches being published largely. He was considered a good worker, and was very popular with his fellow-members. He was chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of several measures which resulted in much good to his county. He is the special champion of the miners of Ohio, and with them he is very popular. As chairman of the democratic county central committee, and delegate to the State conventions, he is highly estimated by his constituents as a most useful and effective assistant in all campaign work. Beginning not until thirty years old, business on his own account, and then with very moderate capital, he has accumulated by his business capacity sufficient means to provide him the comforts, and some of the luxuries of life. While into politics, he has carried his business principles of truth and integrity, he is respected by all who know him as an honorable and fair-dealing man. October 14th, 1875, he married Miss Charlotte, only daughter of D. D. Miller, of Wooster, Ohio, a highly accomplished and respected lady.



Wm. E. Rose

WADSWORTH, DAVID L., manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, was born in Beckett, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, June 1st, 1825, the youngest of seven brothers, all of them living to become heads of families, and having no sisters, the original family chain remained unbroken until the autumn of 1869. The progenitors of his family name in this country were three brothers, who emigrated from Wales, one settling in Massachusetts, and the other two in New York. It was from the former our subject descended. General Wadsworth, a large landholder in the State of New York, and a distinguished officer in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion, was a descendant of one of those brothers who settled in New York. The father of our subject, Lawton Wadsworth, came to Ohio in 1833, and settled upon a farm a mile and a half north of what is now the town of Wellington, and in the same year built the Wellington, now the American house, as an inn. Of the old Puritan stock, he was very decided in opinion, and rigid in practice, while being liberal in belief. His wife, the mother of our subject, Nancy R. Lawton, a true and devoted mother, and of rare Christian virtues, was a sister of Dr. Elijah M. Lawton, a surgeon in the United States navy, who at one time was entrusted with important business in connection with the government of, and requiring him more than once to visit, China. The father of our subject died at the advanced age of ninety-two, and his mother when eighty-nine. At the early age of seventeen, having conceived the idea of studying medicine, he entered upon that study, but after some months thus engaged, and realizing the responsibility that would devolve on him, he resumed labor on the farm, and teaching school in winter, thus secured a few months of each year for study in Oberlin College, when he decided to change his mode of life, and began what resulted in a successful business, trading in cattle and other live stock, buying and renting lands, and shipping wool to the Eastern market. Having thus obtained some capital, in 1860 he sold his landed property with the purpose of immigrating to Oregon, but the opening of the war of the Rebellion changed his plans, and in 1862 he purchased about thirty-five acres of land in the village of Wellington, a portion of which he platted and sold in lots, and since then has erected over thirty dwelling houses and several other buildings in that village. In 1867 he became general western agent, for the purchase of wool and other produce, for P. B. Baker & Co., of New York, and O. P. Baker & Co., of Cincinnati, traveling and soliciting business for the New York house, and continuing in this service a year and a half. Returning to Wellington, he engaged in the business of manufacturing and dealing in lumber with Mr. Van Cleef, whose interest, at the close of two years, Mr. Wadsworth purchased, and subsequently has continued the business alone. During the war he was politically a war democrat, and chairman of the committee for raising funds for the soldiers, contributing liberally himself. A candidate for State treasurer, before the democratic convention of 1875, he is now a trustee of the Cleveland Asylum for the Insane, located at Newburgh. An earnest attendant on county and State conventions, he takes an active interest in his party's success. His financial views are that National Banks should be discontinued on the expiration of their terms of charter, and the government issue all the greenbacks the treasury can keep at par with coin. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity in all its branches of what is known as the American Masonic system of lodge, chapter, council and commandery,

He married, October 22d, 1850, Miss Rosenia C. Woodworth, of Rochester, Ohio. Her father was the first settler in Huntington (now Rochester) township, going there from Madison, New York, in 1832. Her grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and her uncle (both bearing the name of Benjamin Woodworth) a soldier of the war of 1812. Two living children have been the fruit of this union.

GARDNER, ISAAC S., retired merchant, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, November 11th, 1807. His grandfather, James Gardner, emigrated from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled in Virginia, and in that war served as a soldier, having at the time of the surrender of Cornwallis been promoted to the rank of drum major. His father, Andrew Gardner, fought the Indians in 1793, and in 1812 fought the British. Under General Anthony Wayne, and under General Harrison, at the battle of Maumee Rapids, he also served. His mother was a member of a large family connection of Pennsylvania German farmers, in the Cumberland valley, and when but seven years old he was taken by a brother of his mother, Robert Skiles, from his native State and birthplace to Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where he was educated at a subscription school, attending the same six years. When thirteen years old, he entered his uncle's store as a clerk, and there remained, making himself generally useful, until he was a man grown and in his twenty-second year, when at the urgent solicitation of Jacob Sides, the proprietor of the stage line between Cumberland and Uniontown, and who had purchased 1,000 acres of land ten miles west of Bellefontaine, on the Miami river, Mr. Gardner decided to buy a stock of goods in Baltimore, and on the 4th May, 1839, landed with these goods in Bellefontaine, and there ever since has lived. Transportation in those days was slow, difficult, and expensive, costing generally about \$5 per 100 pounds, and taking about thirty days to make the trip by wagon and river, to the Western destination. At that time only three men were engaged in mercantile life at Bellefontaine, those being Thomas Armstrong, Robert Patterson, and Richard S. Canby, the latter afterwards a judge in Illinois. When our subject had been about a month engaged in business at Bellefontaine his friend, Mr. Sides, died. The country was new, money scarce, the currency being skins and furs, ginseng and beeswax, but living was cheap, board and lodging being but \$1 a week, and everything primitive. The Seneca and Shawnee Indians, who lived nine miles west of the town, were quite good customers, and in the years 1831, '32 and '33 he rode on horseback to Baltimore to purchase goods, the journey occupying eleven days. In 1837, exchange being hard to get and unreliable when obtained, he purchased a large drove of hogs, and which, being driven to Sandusky city, were there slaughtered and the meat cured, packed and shipped to New York for a market; and notwithstanding the live hogs were purchased for \$1.25 per 100 pounds, nett, and the meat sold for \$5.50 a barrel for prime, and \$7.50 for mess, so expensive was the transportation to a market, the operation netted a loss of \$600. In 1871, Mr. Gardner was elected to the Ohio senate from his district, and served one term with satisfaction to his constituents. An old time whig, he has taken great pleasure in, and worked freely for the success of the Republican party. Originally a Presbyterian, he has been for thirty-seven years a class leader in the M. E. church, and freely contributed to its support. On the 28th July, 1831, he married Miss Eliza

Reed, of Logan county, and nine children, six of whom are living, were the issue of this happy union. Of these, the daughters are all married, and the sons in business for themselves. Mr. Gardner has been a director in what is now the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, and also a director in the Mad River Railroad. During the war of the Rebellion, he was chairman of the congressional district military committee, and commandant of the home guards. Always attentive to business, and of unswerving integrity, he has acquired a handsome competence, and is regarded by all who know him as a valuable and honored citizen.

GROSS, HENRY, inventor, Tiffin, Ohio, was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, July 21st, 1813. His father, Henry Gross, by trade a silversmith and watchmaker, was for many years also a justice of the peace. His mother, Jeanette Hunter, was the daughter of Samuel Hunter, an emigrant from Donegal, Ireland, and who, as an Indian trader, was in the habit of making trading trips to Fort Duquêne. He was once solicited to join a party of sixty for the purpose of capturing an island in the Susquehanna, on which was built an Indian town; he refused and, notwithstanding his persistent dissuasion, the attempt was made with the failure of it, and loss of the whole party attacking but seventeen, of which he was one. Our subject received but a common school education, and learned the trade of gun-making. In 1831, he came with his family to Tiffin, and there practiced his trade, but having an inventive disposition of mind, he experimented in the manufacture of breech-loading rifles. In 1851, he presented a fine rifle of his own make to the emperor of Russia, and received his letter of acceptance. In 1856 he invented a breech-loader, which in 1857 was with Colt's, Sharp's, Burnside's, and other inventors' makes, tested at West Point under orders of the government. In 1859 he invented and sold out his interest in the patent of a rifle to Gwin & Campbell, of Hamilton, Ohio, who were to manufacture it to government orders. During those years he was engaged in the gun business he invented, also, some bank locks which attracted much attention, so that to safe and lock men he became known as an expert, and in 1870 Hall & Co. telegraphed him to come to Chicago and pick the automatic lock of James Sergeant, of Rochester, New York. He did so, and in consequence of this success Hall & Co. made an engagement with him to take charge of their lock room, and act as inventor for their establishment. During his engagement he invented one time and several permutation locks, which have been generally adopted. He also obtained a wide reputation as an expert in opening bank locks which, from loss of the combination or otherwise, were impenetrable to their officers. His manner of opening such locks is peculiarly his own, and in no wise involving their destruction—never yet having found a lock he could not open. Within the years 1877-78, he invented two time locks and two burglar proof safes, the arbors being omitted in the latter, and an entirely new principle involved in their invention. Mr. Gross is a born inventor, though a plain and unassuming man, and like most inventors he fails to utilize for his own pecuniary profit his valuable inventions. His inventive ability so far has been directed mainly to rifles and lock and safe work, but doubtless he could excel equally in other directions. On the 20th January, 1852, he married Elizabeth McConaughy, and six living children have been born of this union.

CROUSE, GEORGE W., manufacturer of machines for reaping and mowing, at Akron, Summit county, Ohio, was born at Tallmadge, in the same county, November 23d, 1832. His paternal grandfather was a revolutionary soldier, and his father, George Crouse, was a native of Pennsylvania, also was his mother, Margaret H. Robinson, the former born of German, and the latter of Irish descent. The early part of our subject was spent on a farm, during which he obtained such education as at the age of sixteen years enabled him to engage as a teacher, and which occupation he followed during the five subsequent years. But neither farming nor country school teaching satisfied this ambitious youth. About this time the county treasurer of his native county requiring an assistant, chose Mr. Crouse as his deputy. The duties of this position, which he entered upon November 15th, 1855, were such as he having a peculiar fitness for, took pleasure in, and the county auditor having also made him his deputy, he performed the duties of both positions for the space of three years, and in which time he became so familiar with them, and had also extended his acquaintance so favorably, that, in the autumn of 1858, he was elected county auditor. Having held this office during the two following years, he was then re-elected, but before the expiration of his second term, a vacancy occurred in the office of county treasurer, and which he was by the county commissioners appointed to fill. This led to the resignation of his office as auditor. His conduct in these offices had become known to the people of the county so favorably that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad having been completed as far as Akron, and the company desiring a responsible agent at that point, Mr. Crouse was solicited to accept the position, and did so. While attending to the duties of his new engagement, he also conducted the business of his county office with care and efficiency. The firm of C. Aultman & Co., having determined to build a branch at Akron, of their manufactory, they offered the financial management of it to Mr. Crouse, and his connection with this business began about the 25th of August, 1863. Coöperating with J. R. Buchtel, he superintended the erection of the buildings while attending wholly to the financial management of this establishment, known for one year as C. Aultman & Co's branch house; when, in the summer of 1865, it was reorganized as a stock company under the firm name of Aultman, Miller & Co., and of which as a stockholder, Mr. Crouse was elected secretary and treasurer, his duties being in brief to manage its finances, and dispose of its goods. The first year of its existence, the company manufactured 2,900 machines. So rapidly did the business increase under the able management of its executive officers, that in 1878 the machines manufactured were 12,000, and the gross sales amounted to \$1,800,000. The capital invested is \$1,000,000, and the business gives employment to four hundred men. Decidedly successful, this company has returned a dividend each year to its stockholders. The business involves a large amount of detail, in the management of which Mr. Crouse excels. He is clear-headed, methodical, accurate in his knowledge of men, and has been remarkably successful in his choice and management of subordinates. Of great industry and energy; doing easily more than one man's work, unsparing of himself, he plans wisely and carries out his plans with rare judgment, so that by the general consent of the community, he is as a business man placed in the front rank. By his sagacious financial management, and his control of agents and agencies, he has





Geo. W. Crouser

given the highest efficiency to his department of the business, and has done his full share in achieving a well-merited success for the "Buckeye Mower and Reaper." These qualities of industry, thoroughness and rare ability, have caused him to be sought by his townsmen for various local offices. Elected a member of the city council, he has served as its president; a member and the president of the Board of Education, he has also been three years a county commissioner, and the chairman of the county central republican committee. He has been for some years a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he is a member, while his various public responsibilities have taught him the necessity of expressing his thoughts in manner sufficiently impressive as to be clearly understood and felt by his audience, and this fact has the effect of causing him to be listened to with attention and respect. It is by no fortuitous circumstances Mr. Crouse reached the honorable position he occupies, but rather by rigid devotion to duty, and by incessant application to his various business engagements, laying that foundation upon which has been established his high character for industry and integrity. Thus educated, when opportunities for prosperous engagements offered, he was ready to take advantage of them, and from this cause his life affords one of the most brilliant examples of the self-made men of his native State. A poor man's son, as a youth he came to Akron from his country home with nothing more than a stout heart and a steadfast determination to make all he could out of himself; and his successful manhood has been simply the development of the purposes of his youth. On the 18th October, 1859, he married Miss Martha K., the daughter of Edward Parsons, of Brimfield, Portage county, who was by occupation a merchant. From this union, five children, four daughters and one son, have been the issue. In addition to the business in which he is principally engaged, Mr. Crouse aided and encouraged other business enterprises in Akron, among which were the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, the Akron Rubber Works, doing business as B. F. Gooderich & Co., and the Akron Manilla Paper Company, doing business as Thomas Phillips & Co., the former being a joint stock company in which he is a director, and the latter a co-partnership in which he is a one-third owner. In 1870 he assisted to organize the Bank of Akron, in which he is a stockholder, and recently has been elected its president. In politics a republican, he carries the same earnestness into the partisanship of his political convictions that characterizes him elsewhere. In the various important duties of a citizen he employs his aptness for detail, and is sought by his party for his excellence and influence as a worker.

MARQUIS, WILLIAM VANCE, merchant, Bellefontaine, Ohio, was born at Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, May 1st, 1828. The family descended from Irish ancestry, and settled in this country originally in Frederick county, Virginia. Several of the men of the family have been honored ministers of the Presbyterian church, and among the most distinguished was the Rev. Thomas Marquis, commonly known as "the silver-tongued Marquis," who was settled over the Cross Creek church, so called, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, more than thirty years. Thomas Marquis, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father, John Marquis, moved with his family from the above county, to Belmont county, Ohio, when quite young, and eventually settled in Logan county,

Ohio, in 1832, and in Bellefontaine became quite a prominent merchant. Our subject, named after Major William Vance, who appears prominently in the history of the Presbyterian church in western Pennsylvania, after being educated in the public schools, while yet a youth, entered his father's store, as a clerk, and there remained so engaged until his father's death, in 1848, and the business was closed up. In 1853, he was, by President Pierce, appointed postmaster at Bellefontaine, and held the office until 1861. In 1862, in partnership under the firm name of Scarf & Marquis, he engaged in business as a hardware merchant for eight years, and subsequently alone he has continued in this business with great success. In 1871, with Judge Lawrence and others, he organized the Bellefontaine National Bank, and is at present vice-president of the Western Mutual Protection and Relief Association, with its home office in that city. Among many positions of minor importance, he has been for many years a member of the Bellefontaine School Board, and has been identified with numerous objects for the purpose of aiding the growth and prosperity of the town in which he has ever conducted himself as a public-spirited citizen. A member of the Democratic party, he has taken a leading part as a worker, and, in 1878, was by his party nominated for Congress for the fourth district. In 1876, at St. Louis, he represented his party of the eighth district at the St. Louis Convention that nominated the democratic candidate for President. On the 12th November, 1860, Mr. Marquis married Miss Annie M. Sterritt, of Logan county, an intelligent and accomplished lady, who died in August, 1868. Mr. Marquis has not again married. His success in business has been distinguished by a life of integrity, whether as a young man on a small salary, or in the prime of life at the head of a large and varied business, his influence and popularity have been founded upon this. His character, without a stain, unassuming, and a friend to all, and ever faithful to those who have secured his friendship, he has never made any personal enemies.

OLDS, JAMES, lawyer, Mount Gilead, Morrow county, Ohio, was born October 4th, 1823, in Westfield township, Delaware (now Morrow) county. About the year 1807, his grandfather, Ezra Olds, moved to Ohio, from near Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He spent about a year one mile north of Sunbury, and then went to Oxford township, Delaware county, where he remained until he died. When Benjamin Olds, the father of our subject, was about seventeen years old, he enlisted for the war of 1812. He grew up with the young men of the country, and became among them a leading man. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years, and was for one term elected to the office of county commissioner. As did a majority of the new settlers, he cultivated land, and being a man of decidedly religious convictions, and by choice a Methodist, he, at times, acted as a local preacher. His wife, Abigail Washburn, when a child, moved with her parents to Ohio from the State of New York. Their son, our subject, after receiving his elementary education at the common school of his native village, attended the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University for two summers. In winter he taught school until the age of nineteen years, and went to school in summer. Then, as a student of law, he entered the office of Judge Finch, of Delaware, and was on the 7th July, 1848, there admitted to the bar. At once proceeding to Mount Gilead, he there settled down to the practice of his profession.

in partnership with his former preceptor, Judge Finch, to the extent of attending to the business of the firm in Morrow county, and not elsewhere. After the dissolution of this partnership, he entered upon another with T. H. Dalrymple, and subsequently had various partners, the last being Mr. Dicky. At one time Mr. Olds was an active republican, but finding his profession had superior claims upon him, he withdrew from election service. In 1878 he was nominated for judge of common pleas for the second subdivision of the sixth judicial district. During the war of the Rebellion, he raised a company that formed a part of the 165th Ohio volunteer infantry, and of that regiment he was made major. In this occupation he overtaxed his strength, and during his subsequent service in the field, being enfeebled by sickness, he was, after serving with his regiment one year, compelled to resign, and return home. From the effects of the chronic affection then contracted he has never recovered. On the 31st December, 1863, Mr. Olds married Miss Anastasia Talmadge, of Mount Gilead, daughter of an old settler of Morrow county. Two children, living, have been the fruit of this union. Mr. Olds has a high reputation in his profession, and has built up a large and successful practice. He is one of those lawyers of whom it is said: "His old clients are his best customers," and this from the fact that he is thoroughly loyal to them; in fact he refuses to know anything of a case but his client's interest in it. His papers being carefully prepared, and the subject matter of his case presented in a logical manner, he makes a good impression upon the court. Being a man of positive character, he has enemies as well as friends. To sum up his character generally, we can say he is honest in his convictions, social in his manners, of the best habits of life, industrious, and of unquestionable integrity; and, by the exercise of these faculties, has achieved in his profession much success.

PHILIPS, WILLIAM HUNTER, physician, of Kenton, Ohio, was born at Morganza, Washington county, Pennsylvania, August 18th, 1824. His grandfather, David Philips, was a lieutenant-colonel in the Revolutionary army, and his father, Enoch Philips, was a major in the war of 1812. As valuable relics, our subject preserves both commissions. His mother, Catharine Anderson, was likewise a Pennsylvanian, though the family originally settled in New Jersey. When a boy of thirteen our subject moved with his father's family to Harrison County, Ohio, and received his education in Muskingum College. He then read medicine with Dr. Jacob Hammond, of Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1849 at New Rumley, Harrison county, began the practice of medicine, removing to Amsterdam, Jefferson county, in 1851, and finally settled at Kenton in 1854. In 1856, having previously attended the lectures of Rush Medical College, he there graduated, and, in 1871, also graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College. His practice has been noted for some of the most delicate operations in surgery, among which may be mentioned that for vesico-vaginal fistula, performed with success. He is a member of respectively the Hardin County, Ohio State, and Northwestern Ohio Medical Societies, being made president of the latter in 1870, and in 1878 elected to the same office in the former. An exhaustive paper on milk sickness read by him before the Northwestern Society, was published in the Cincinnati *Lancet and Observer*, for February, 1877, and also noticed by other medical journals. In the war he was surgeon of the 118th Ohio volunteer infantry,

and since 1865 has been United States pension examining surgeon. In March, 1877, he was by Governor Young appointed surgeon-general of Ohio, and at present occupies the chair of medical jurisprudence in the Medical College at Columbus. He gives to his profession and its practice the best powers of his body and mind, and does not divide his strength between several occupations. A republican in politics he has never been a politician, as he aims to keep in the front rank of his profession by making himself familiar with all advanced knowledge pertaining to the science of that profession.

BROWN, JOSEPH H., coal operator and iron manufacturer, was born July 24th, 1810, in Glamorganshire, South Wales. When six years old he was brought to the United States by his father, John Brown, an iron manufacturer, who settled in 1816 at Ellicott's Mills, in Maryland, the iron and copper mills at that place being built by the senior Brown and his brother-in-law. Here he learned thoroughly the business of iron-making, and at the age of eighteen removed to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he was connected with the Montalto iron works. After three years he removed to Antietam, Maryland, and in 1832 engaged in making iron at that place. Two years afterward he returned for a few months to Franklin county, going from thence to Harrisburg, where, as superintendent, he took entire charge of an iron mill, which proved a profitable venture. In 1839, he removed to Newcastle, Lawrence county, where he laid the foundation and superintended the construction of the first iron mill in the place, for James D. White. The death of Mr. White embarrassed the enterprise. He leased the mill and ran it successfully until its sale to Messrs. Crawford & Rutter. He then purchased an interest, and a partnership was formed under the name of A. L. Crawford & Co., he having the practical management of the work. The partnership continued nearly four years, and proved very successful. At the end of that time he resolved on the erection of another mill in the same town, and in connection with Joseph Higgs and Edward Thomas erected the extensive works afterward owned by Rice, Brown & Berger. These works were among the largest in the State, thoroughly appointed, and containing the latest improvements in plant and machinery. When completed, they were entirely free from debt, but requiring additional capital to carry them on and increase their capacity, he admitted three more partners, reorganizing the firm as McCormick, Peebles, Brown & Co. In the new arrangement he retained full control of the mechanical departments, but gave the financial control into the hands of his partners. After some time he found that while he was working the mills at good profit, errors in the financial management were dissipating the profits and capital. He therefore disposed of his entire interest in the firm for the nominal sum of \$1, and after sixteen years unintermitting labor to build up a reasonable fortune, found himself entirely stripped of all his hard earnings, and compelled to begin the struggle anew. He retained his superintendence of the works until the firm failed, three years afterward, when the establishment was sold for a small sum. On the closing of these works he removed to Youngstown, Ohio, where in 1855, in connection with William Bonnell and Richard and Thomas Brown, he formed a copartnership under the firm name of Brown, Bonnell & Co., and purchased a large iron mill that had been allowed to become a mere wreck. With nothing but character and credit as capital—these being sufficient where he



J. H. Brown

was so well known as in Youngstown—he went vigorously to work, and in time brought the works up to the condition of being among the largest and finest in the State. These works manufacture all kinds of merchant iron, sheets, plates, nails, spikes, and pig, finding markets at the East and West, and in Canada. In 1875, in connection with several partners, he commenced the erection of extensive works in Chicago for the manufacture of iron and steel. They now embrace a large rolling mill for beams and merchant bar iron, having attached to them a factory of seventy-five machines for making cut nails, all of which are in successful operation, and form one of the most complete and best arranged works of the kind in the country, and the first erected in Chicago. After and in compliment to him, they have been named the "Joseph H. Brown Iron and Steel Works." He was also interested in a blast furnace in Missouri, having 10,000 acres of land attached. He was elected president of the Youngstown Savings and Loan Association, and was a director of the First National bank of Youngstown. In political matters he took no conspicuous part, but held it his duty as a good citizen to cast his vote. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he was zealous and liberal in the Union cause, placing all he had at the service of the country. In religious and benevolent movements he was always ready to assist so far as lay in his power. He possessed indomitable energy, great business sagacity, and that stability and integrity of character which is suggested by the general acknowledgment that "his word was his bond." A man of large brain, well posted in political economy as applied to the United States, he was called to a conference with leading statesmen, that he might give his views on the tariff and other questions. He was a self-made man, whose marked success after trying reverses, was not due in any degree to that usual assistance called luck. He married, in 1832, Miss Susannah Oellig, daughter of Dr. John Oellig, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and has six children living: John O. Brown, of Cleveland, Brown & Co., Edmund L., superintending his rolling mill and nail factory near Chicago, Illinois; Mary Jane, married to Edwin J. Warner, of Leetonia; Susannah, married to the Rev. C. E. Felton, of the Methodist church, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Ella and Emma, the youngest daughters, who are living at home in Youngstown, Ohio.

THOMPSON, JOHN D., treasurer of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railroad, was born in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 8th August, 1821, the fourth son of Irvine Thompson, a farmer. Having emigrated to the United States in 1831, the family at once proceeded to Ohio, and settled at Mt. Vernon. Although far from being a wealthy man, Irvine Thompson had each of his five sons well educated, three of them being fitted at his expense for the several professions of their choice, the ministry, medicine, and the law. The subject of this sketch having received a fair education, and content to work on his father's farm, did so until he became a farmer on his own lands and account. In 1852 he went to California, and returning in 1854 continued to cultivate his farm. While thus engaged, he also developed business qualifications of a high character, and won personal popularity and sterling reputation as a safe and honest man, that eventually led to his nomination as county auditor in 1862, a position he filled with credit to himself and profit to the State. He was nominated to this office without his knowledge, and in 1869, in like manner, was nominated

and elected a representative of the county in the Ohio legislature. In the same year he was also appointed to the office he yet fills with satisfaction to all concerned. At the close of his term in the legislature, he declined further public service and devoted himself to the interests of the company whose treasurer he is. Subsequently he was elected also treasurer of the Knox County Savings Bank, the Mt. Vernon Savings, Loan and Building Association, and the Knox County Agricultural Society. The finances of the last named society were in an almost hopeless condition when Mr. Thompson assumed their management, but he not only extricated it from its troubles, but left it in 1872, when he resigned its treasurer-ship, with a surplus of funds and in prosperous circumstances in all other respects. His great modesty of bearing has caused him to decline nomination for various offices his friends and neighbors sought him to fill, including nominations to represent his district in Congress offered him in 1876 and 1878, as one of the staunchest supporters of the Democratic party. Although not a professor of religion he practices the precepts of Christianity in his daily life, being to all objects and enterprises of charity a liberal contributor, and the true and substantial friend of the weak or the persecuted. His most marked traits are excellent judgment, sterling integrity and strength, and sturdiness of character; while his interest in politics proceeded from his sympathetic nature that always sought the advantage of the greatest number. In 1864 he married Miss Priscilla, second daughter of James S. Banning, of Mt. Vernon, and whose family is one of the oldest and most substantial of the county. His brother, the Rev. George Thompson, who died in 1854, was a graduate of Kenyon College, and an able clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church.

HOVEY, ARIEL B., physician, Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, was born in the township of Albany, Orleans county, Vermont, February 9th, 1829. The Hovey family in America descended from two brothers who emigrated from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled, one in Lynn, New Hampshire, and the other in Vermont. The Vermont branch became quite large and influential in Orleans county. Silas Hovey, the father of our subject, was a farmer who numbered among his relatives some quite noted names, among them the Rev. Professor Hovey, a distinguished teacher of theology, also General A. P. Hovey, the United States minister to Peru. In his boyhood, our subject, having a strong desire for a liberal education, left his New England home when fourteen years old, and started on his journey to Ohio, aiming to reach Oberlin. Walking and riding, and working his way as he could, he finally succeeded, taking in that time the scientific course, and spent the next six years of his life in Oberlin college, acting as tutor to some of the lower classes, and in vacations teaching outside the college grounds and buildings, in the village. During this time, also, as opportunity served he read medicine with Dr. Homer Johnson, of Oberlin. In 1850 he went to Cleveland, and there studied in the office of Professor Ackley, and likewise attended the lectures of the medical department of Western Reserve College. Returning to Oberlin, he taught six months, and in the autumn of 1851 entered for study the office of Dr. Ackley, and graduated in March, 1852. The influence for good of such a bold and original mind as was that of Dr. Ackley was valuable in a high degree to our subject, and to it is attributed by him much of that suc-



cess in the practice of his profession which has attended him. He began the practice of medicine at Tiffin in 1851, and has there remained engaged in it ever since. He has a decided taste for surgery, and performs any operations he is called for, in such practice using skill and caution, and thus winning the confidence both of the public and the profession. Ambitious to maintain and add to his well earned reputation, he accepts more labor than justice to himself would justify. A member of the State Medical Society, of Seneca Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, in 1870 he went, as the delegate of his county medical society, to California, and was there enrolled as a member of the Rocky Mountain Medical Association. He has also been in civil office, a member of the city council and the board of health, and has had charge of the county infirmary twenty-three years. He is likewise a stockholder and director of the National Exchange bank of Tiffin. A democrat in politics, he is precluded by his attention to his profession from being a politician. On the 29th June, 1849, he married Miss Susan Boyce, of Sandusky City, and from this union one child is living. Dr. Hovey keeps himself thoroughly advised of the progress of his profession, and has a large and remunerative practice.

PAIGE, DAVID R., merchant and capitalist, was born in Rutland, Vermont, September, 1806, and died in 1877, at Painesville, Ohio. He left Vermont in 1832, and removed to Ohio, settling in Madison, Lake county, where he commenced selling goods, and continued in business for thirty years, amassing a good property. In 1858, he was appointed associate judge of the common pleas, holding the position seven years. In 1863 he removed to Painesville, retiring from active business, and in 1873 visited Europe, with his wife, and spent one year in making the usual tour. Throughout life he took an active interest in enterprises calculated to benefit the locality in which he resided. He was one of those concerned in originating and carrying to a successful issue the project of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, which afterward developed into the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Of this organization he was an original director, and contributed the first money for the prosecution of the enterprise. He was one of the trustees of the Painesville Seminary, and active in its support until his death. In the public affairs of the city of Painesville, he took a prominent part, being a member of the council and an active and liberal citizen. His political views were democratic, standing firmly by the principles of that party, and wielding considerable influence in that organization, whilst his uprightness of character and the honesty of his convictions secured him respect and no little influence among citizens of all shades of political opinion. He never sought office, though by a change in his political creed he could easily have secured many offices had he desired. He was a member of the democratic convention, at Cincinnati, in 1856, which nominated James Buchanan for the Presidency. In the war of the Rebellion, he was a strong war democrat, giving active support to the Union cause, and being instrumental in raising a company, of which he was offered the captaincy. He was an earnest and liberal member of the Episcopal church. In 1837 he married Miss Nancy I. Kimball of Madison, and they had seven children, of whom four were living in 1878: Charles C. and Ralph K., in Painesville, and David R. and Albert, in Akron. Alma, married to John F. Whitelaw, Cleveland, died February 17th, 1873.

LEIGHTON, USHER PARSONS, physician, of Kenton county, Ohio, was born in the town of Elliot, in the State of Maine, March 16th, 1810, and died at Kenton, August 26th, 1878. The Leightons, of this county, were of English descent. As early as 1650, three brothers of the name came from England to America, two of whom settled on the Piscataqua, and the other at Plymouth. From these all of the name have descended. John Leighton, the lineal ancestor of our subject, was an officer in the Revolutionary army. His son, General Samuel Leighton, of militia fame, was several terms returned a member of the legislature of Massachusetts. His wife was Frances Usher Parsons, whose ancestors also were English. Among the most distinguished members of her immediate family connection, was the late Dr. Usher Parsons, who died December 15th, 1869, at Providence, Rhode Island. He was with Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie as a surgeon's mate, and in consequence of the disability of the surgeon, he had sole charge of the wounded. Subsequently, under Commodore Perry, who was sent by the United States government to look after its interest in the Barbary States, Dr. Parsons held the position of surgeon. His only son, Charles W. Parsons, M. D., is professor of anatomy in Brown University. While a youth our subject attended Litchfield Academy, and subsequently taught school. In 1831 he moved to McCutchenville, Ohio, where he read medicine with Dr. Sampson. In 1833-34, he attended the medical lectures of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and in the spring of 1835, graduated from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. In the following March he went to Kenton, and began the practice of medicine, and in which he continued until his death. He came to a dense forest where the dwelling-houses were log cabins, and the roads Indian trails and bridle paths. He at once identified himself with the settlers, and soon gained their confidence and affectionate regards. Of him a pioneer says: "He never sued a man in his life. He doctored more sick people for nothing, and rode more long, hard horse-back rides, and helped more suffering families, and paid more bail debts, and had more true friends than any other living man in the county." Three times he was elected county treasurer, and discharged the duties of that office with credit and honesty. He was one of the originators of the County Medical Society, and present at its organization in 1850. He represented the Hardin county Medical Society in the meeting of the American Medical Association, at Cincinnati; was one of the originators of the Pioneer Association of Hardin county, and read a poem of his own composition at its organization on the 4th July, 1868, that was well received. Probably the quality for which he will be longest and best remembered in Hardin county, and justly so, was his benevolence. In this sense he was "a good physician," and he took delight in serving the poor with no pecuniary gain to himself. Often he was a better friend to others than to himself, because his native benevolence and generosity was so great that he would refuse no one suffering or in want. Thus he greatly endeared himself to all who knew him, and that number comprised nearly every person in the county and vicinity. On the 19th January, 1840, he married Miss Ellen, the daughter of Jacob H. Houser, one of the prominent citizens of the county. Of five children, the issue of this union, three are living, two daughters and a son, the former respectively the wives of George E. Gregg, of Sandusky, and B. F. Brunson, of Kenton, and the latter, a farmer, also resident at Kenton. In August, 1850, Dr.

Leighton and his wife became members by profession of the First Presbyterian church of that town. In native ability, Dr. Leighton excelled, while in his profession he practiced over a large extent of country, from the early days when wolves' howling was his lullaby, where, if belated, he camped in the woods, until those later times when the comforts of civilization became general.

IDDINGS, LEWIS J., merchant, Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, was born on the 2d November, 1809. His father, born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, came to Warren in 1805. On the paternal side his ancestors were Welsh. At the period of his arrival, in the midst of a forest, a store, a hotel, and a few scattered residences comprised the nucleus of what subsequently became a town of nearly 4,000 inhabitants. It possessed even then a degree of importance on account of being the county seat of a large district which now comprises six counties, one of these being Cuyahoga, with its city of the first class, Cleveland, containing nearly 100,000 inhabitants. Richard Iddings, the father of our subject, engaged in the business of a tailor. In 1831 he was elected a member of the State legislature. Justina Lewis, our subject's mother, was a daughter of James Lewis, who established Lewis' Ferry, below Reading, and was a pioneer iron worker. He came from England in early life, and unable at the time to procure in this country a suitable hearthstone for iron works went to England for one. Financial difficulty caused him ultimately to abandon the business. Richard Iddings having received but a very limited education, desired that his children should fare in that respect better than himself, and therefore they were all allowed to obtain a good English education in the best schools known in those days to the town of Warren. At sixteen years old Lewis went into the store of Mr. C. Smith, now the president of the Trumbull County National bank. Here obtaining some knowledge of mercantile life, he subsequently was engaged as a clerk in the city of Pittsburgh. Returning to Warren, he re-entered and continued in Mr. Smith's store three years, when he became a partner under the firm name of Iddings & Co. Since then he has done business under the various partnership names of Iddings & Best, Iddings, Steele & Co., and Iddings & Morgan. The last named firm have for twenty-seven consecutive years continued to do business, that the death of Mr. Morgan, in 1877, brought to a close. In April, 1840, Mr. Iddings married Miss Jane, the daughter of Samuel Chesney, of Warren. He was a pioneer settler, having come to Warren in 1802, and held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years, and was deputy postmaster under General Simon Perkins. They have had six children, four of whom are living. Mr. Iddings is the oldest living merchant in Warren, and although a physical sufferer for ten years, he has attended to his business without intermission. He is a man of unquestionable integrity, whose word has always been his bond, and he has passed through all the financial panics of the past thirty years without a failure. His well known integrity commands for him the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and his business habits have enabled him to acquire a competency of this world's value. No better example of faithful business life, and the success which attends it, when conducted on correct principles, can be shown than in the person and success of our subject, unattracted as he has been by the delusions of office or political life.

HUFNAGLE, JOHN, merchant and banker, Greenville, Ohio, was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, August 27th, 1805, the youngest son in the large family of Valentine Hufnagle and Eve Berger, both natives of the same State. His father died about the year 1830, at the age of seventy. When seventeen years old, our subject was apprenticed to the latter's trade, at which he worked for some five years in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. During the six succeeding years he conducted a hotel in the same county. In September, 1826, he married Miss Barbara Bordner, a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and in the summer of 1835, came to Ohio and settled in Greenville, where for twelve years he worked at his trade. Previous to 1835 he had made three trips to Ohio to examine the country, one of them on horse-back. In October, 1847, he embarked in and has since continued the business of a merchant. In February, 1856, he opened the Greenville Bank, under the firm name of Hufnagle, Allen & Co., and is president of the same. In politics he was originally a whig, but became a republican upon the organization of that party. He has had a family of three sons and five daughters, of whom only one son and two daughters survive: Henry E. Hufnagle, Mrs. H. C. Garst and Mrs. John E. Breaden. Mr. Hufnagle possessed in a large degree those qualities of energy, industry and frugality, so often found in the German character. He has led an unusually laborious life, and has engaged with great energy in all business with which he has been connected. For nearly half a century he has been a resident of Greenville, and by careful savings and judicious investments, having amassed a handsome fortune, is now believed to be the wealthiest man in Darke county. He is plain in personal appearance, and of quiet disposition, but when drawn out in conversation is very agreeable.

PATRICK, JACOB HARRIS, retired merchant, and president of the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Company, at Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, was born in that town on the 22d September, 1811. His father, Anthony Patrick, moved from Salem, New Jersey, about the year 1806, and settled at Brookfield, Trumbull county, Ohio. Subsequently he moved to, resided, and worked at his trade of cabinet-making at Cincinnati and elsewhere, until August, 1811, when he went to Urbana, where he remained working at his trade until his death. His wife, Mary Briggs, was born at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, her family being of Welsh descent. In consequence of the then condition of the country, our subject had but few opportunities to obtain necessary school education, and at the age of ten years he was bound to Dr. Carter for the term of eleven years, the condition of his indentures being that he was to be educated for the practice of medicine. Having no taste, however, for this profession, when sixteen years old he succeeded in obtaining release from Dr. Carter, and spent the following five years in learning of John Hamilton the trade of saddle and harness-making, and after a few years working for him as a journeyman, he went into partnership with his employer. After some years thus engaged he, in 1848, with his brother, since deceased, opened a hardware store, and he continued to be engaged as a merchant in that business until 1872, having in that time several partners successively, chiefly his own sons and sons-in-law, and it is worthy of remark that every such partner retired from the business in prosperous circumstances. In 1862, Mr. Patrick was elected president of the Western

Mutual Fire Insurance Company, doing business only in Ohio, with principal office at Urbana, and which company has been remarkably successful in its operations. He is also vice president of the Ohio Mutual Relief Association, and which claims to furnish life insurance at less than half the usual charge. This company is believed to be honestly and efficiently managed, and has at present about three thousand members. Mr. Patrick is also a stockholder and director in the Champaign National bank. He has held several public offices of a local character, the duties of which are usually imposed upon citizens of his high reputation. Originally a whig, he dropped easily into the Republican party, and has always taken an active interest in party movements. During the war of the Rebellion, he sustained the Union, and lost a son in one of its battles. The descendant of a family of Baptists, he is a member of that large and influential communion. Having always taken an earnest interest in local manufacturing and city improvements, he is regarded generally as a public-spirited and useful citizen. Without capital or influential friends or early education, he has worked his way to competence and influence by strict attention to business and unswerving integrity. On the 12th November, 1833, he married Miss Maria Atchison, of Madison county, Ohio, and from this union have been born nine children, only three of whom are now living: Mary Ellen, the wife of John S. Kirby, of Cincinnati, and Emily, the wife of Joseph C. Vance, grandson of ex-Governor Vance, of Ohio, deceased, resident at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The third, a son, Walter K., is employed as a clerk in the Ohio Mutual Relief Association, at Urbana.

FULLERTON, WILLIAM, physician, was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in November, 1802, and died on the 19th July, 1875, at Chillicothe, Ohio. His grandfather was a lineal descendant, in the third generation, of Major Humphrey Fullerton who, under William, king of England, was conspicuous for gallant conduct at the battle of the Boyne, and was a man of wealth and position in this country, owning a large landed estate in the Cumberland valley, Maryland. His son, the father of our subject, moved in 1804, with his family to Chillicothe, Ohio, and invested largely in real estate there, and in business also, all of which investments proving fortunate, greatly increased, but being a generous friend, and sympathizing with those of his friends less fortunate than himself, he was at the time of his death involved in financial difficulties occasioned by endorsing for those friends. Having been offered by the Mexican government large areas of land in Texas, providing he would settle them with emigrants, he went there and, in returning, the steamer upon which he had embarked for home at New Orleans exploded her boilers, and he barely escaped with his life. The shock he sustained, physically, was increased by the sight of so much suffering, and occasioned his death in 1830. His son, our subject, having received his primary education, entered Chillicothe Academy, and was there fitted for college. This academy was then an institution of much importance, located in the capital of the State, and in which were educated in the classics and higher mathematics many who became statesmen and lawyers of distinction. Subsequently he entered the University of Ohio, studied the full course, and but for sickness would have graduated in 1822. Recovering, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Pinkerton, and having attended the lectures of the professors of Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, graduated in 1825. Transyl-

vania Medical College was then the first institution of the kind in the Western States. In it Drs. Dudley and Drake, the elder Yandell and Caldwell were professors. Dr. Dudley was then regarded the most eminent surgeon in America, and Dr. Daniel Drake became eminent as a teacher and author. The elder Yandell and Dr. Caldwell, while of less fame, were no less masters of the especial branches they taught. Returning to Chillicothe, Dr. Fullerton began the practice of his profession, and at once rose in the esteem of those who engaged his services until in the course of a few years he stood among the first practitioners of his day, and being endowed with strong mental powers, unusually fine presence and address, and scholarly attainments, he inspired confidence in all to whom he ministered, through a long series of years, and until his health succumbing he had to withdraw, some years before his death, and completely retire from practice. Politically the Fullerton family were Federalists, and our subject imbibing the sentiment of resentment entertained by his father in consequence of the Federal leader, John Quincy Adams, accepting office under President Jefferson, and being of age, when Mr. Adams opposed General Jackson for the Presidency in 1824, he voted for the general and acted with his party until the slavery question assumed prominence. An ardent lover of liberty and justice for the oppressed, Dr. Fullerton became a strong abolitionist, and assisted freely in those preparations for the freedom of the slave, which to his intense satisfaction culminated in the emancipation proclamation of the lamented President Lincoln on the 1st January, 1863, and from that time until its close he felt that at last the proper object of the war was squarely announced to the whole world. In 1834 Dr. Fullerton married Miss Sophia Lyman, daughter of Giles Lyman, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, whose father was an officer in the Revolutionary war. This lady survives him. Of their children, Lyman, born in April, 1835, died at Kansas City in 1871; Sophia L., born in 1844, died in 1867; Margaret is the wife of Thomas N. Marfield, of Chillicothe; William D., a commission merchant, resident in Baltimore, and Lucy H., a young lady living at the old home in Chillicothe. Dr. Fullerton was a man of very decided character, but never in haste in forming his opinions, and these characteristics in consequence added weight to their expression. A loyal friend and model husband and father, in the social circle he was genial and courteous, and left, as a sacred legacy to his family and the friends he loved, his virtues and honorable record.

YOUNG, JOHN H., lawyer, Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, was born at Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, September 15th, 1813. His father, Robert Young, was an officer in the war of 1812. At the close of the war, he entered upon mercantile engagements, and continued so engaged until 1821, when he removed to Piqua, Miami county, where he engaged in the practice of law. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. The subject of this sketch, before entering college, had become a practical printer, although still but a boy, and he looks back to that portion of his life with some pride. He entered the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, in the year 1832; left there in the year 1835, and began the study of law with General Israel Hamilton, at Urbana, in June of that year, and in July, 1837, during the sitting of the Supreme court at that town, was admitted to practice, and entered into partnership with his preceptor. This partnership continued until the death of General Hamilton, in 1842. Since

then, Mr. Young has had several partners, usually students of his office, and at present the firm of Young, Chance & Gowey is thus composed. Being admitted to practice in the United States courts in 1844, Mr. Young that year was a candidate for Congress, in opposition to ex-Governor Joseph Vance, and although running largely ahead of his ticket, the district majority was opposed to him. A similar fortune attended him some years later when running against Moses B. Corwin, although again running largely ahead of his party ticket. In August, 1838, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane White, of Urbana, with the result of three living children being the issue of this union, a son and two daughters. Of the latter, the eldest is the wife of Mr. Young's partner in business, Mr. Frank Chance, and the other is the wife of M. E. Barber, a resident of New Haven, Connecticut. As a lawyer, Mr. Young has achieved an honorable success. Exceedingly cautious, he is also sagacious in the management of his cases, and has given satisfaction generally to his clients. Without being a natural orator, he is an earnest and effective speaker, being capable of presenting his argument to both court and jury in a forcible manner, and making a good impression on both. His influence, however, is due largely to his excellent character, he having always been governed by the strictest sense of professional etiquette. In 1873, being elected from his county to the Ohio Constitutional Convention, he took a very active part in its work; was appointed a member of the committee to which was referred the judicial department, and also a member of two other committees. Always a democrat, during the war he was known as a war democrat, and regarded the integrity of the Union as above party and every other consideration. As president of the Third National Bank of Urbana, he is also regarded as a safe and careful financier. A member of the Presbyterian church, he is, nevertheless, a liberal contributor to the interests of Christian churches generally. Kindly in manners, he has many friends, and has achieved an enviable popularity.

BAYLISS, EDWIN, manufacturer and inventor of agricultural implements, Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, was born near Trenton, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, March 29th, 1833. His grandfather, Benjamin Bayliss, emigrated with his family from Stratford-on-Avon in 1815, and eventually settled at Rochester, New York, where at the advanced age of eighty years he died. The father of our subject, James Bayliss, removed to Ohio about the year 1830, and in various occupations employed himself until 1852, when he began to deal in wool and general merchandise. In 1865 he became president of the Massillon Coal and Iron Company, and superintended the erection of the first rolling mill. Elected a member of the city council of Massillon, he presided over that body with dignity and impartiality and was greatly respected by all who knew him. The mother of our subject was the daughter of Jehial Fox, of "Big Pasture," so-called, near Sippo Lake, a man of unusual mechanical ability, of superior mind, an original thinker and diligent general reader, having quite advanced views upon political subjects. Edwin Bayliss entered the union school of Massillon at its organization, and subsequently under its first principal, Lorin Andrews, and especially under the tuition of Mr. Andrews' successor, T. W. Harvey, he became proficient as a land surveyor, so that after leaving school, the first work that he engaged in was surveying and platting the Massillon cemetery, which has

become one of the most beautiful in the State. Subsequently as clerk and bookkeeper in his father's store, he fitted himself to take the position of bookkeeper for the wool dealing firm of Stitt & Brown, of Philadelphia. In 1860 he became a dealer exclusively in pig-iron, and during the following four years in this business was very successful. In 1864 he formed a partnership with one of his former employers, Mr. Brown of the firm above named, and D. B. Wayndt, to which J. F. Seiberling (now of Akron,) was subsequently admitted, for the purpose of manufacturing agricultural implements. To this establishment Mr. Seiberling brought his patented article, the "Seiberling Dropper," and for some time the manufacture of the "Excelsior Mower and Reaper" became the principal business of the firm. In 1865, Mr. Wayndt died; in 1866, Mr. Seiberling withdrew, and in 1867, Mr. Brown died, leaving the whole burden of the business upon Mr. Bayliss, and involving the necessity to him of purchasing the interests of those partners. This, however, was done, and the works are now known as the Massillon Excelsior Works, owned and operated by Mr. Bayliss alone. Until 1873, the Excelsior mower and reaper, with the Seiberling dropper, was the leading manufacture, but in that year Mr. Bayliss, and others associated with him in the enterprise, perfected and began the manufacture of the "Massillon Harvester," and which is regarded as so superior to anything of the kind that the oldest manufacturers of such implements in the country have copied its principal parts. In 1877, Mr. Bayliss added to this machine an automatic attachment that enables the driver to do the work of the two men the machine formerly required. He has also invented the "Bayliss Riding Wheel Harrow," which is not only valuable as a harrow but also as a cultivator. So admirably is this implement adapted to its work that already orders for its sale have been secured from some twenty different States, while it likewise has found an export market. In 1863, Mr. Bayliss organized company A of the 45th battalion Ohio volunteer militia, and which according to the report of the adjutant general of Ohio, was the first company uniformed and equipped under the act of April 14th, 1863. On the 10th November, 1864, Mr. Bayliss married Miss Cordelia E. Zerbe, and four sons and one daughter have been the issue of this union. As a business man, he has achieved an honorable reputation. Systematic, methodical, and inventive, the improvements he has made in the articles he manufactures recommend themselves, and have caused their ready sale and given them position among the leading agricultural implements of the present time. In addition to those named he manufactures others, such as combined cultivators, plows, stump pullers, and farming machines.

QUINN, JOHN, soldier and legislator, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Columbia county, Georgia, January 26th, 1790, and died at Eaton, February 12th, 1873. His father, Robert Quinn, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother a sister of General Lacey, of the Revolutionary army. They were married near the site of Washington City, about the year 1787, and removed to Georgia two years later. In April, 1805, our subject with his parents and his uncle, James Quinn, came to Ohio, and after a brief residence in Montgomery county settled in Preble county early in 1807. The memorable "cold Friday," which occurred February 7th of that year, they passed in an open camp. Mr. Quinn served in the war of 1812, in a company of which the well known Joseph C. Hawkins was captain, and subsequently became a

brigadier-general in one of the early-day military organizations. For four years, from 1830 to 1834, he filled the office of sheriff of Preble county. He also represented his county in the general assembly of Ohio in the session of 1837-38, and was at one time a member of the State Board of Equalization. He was full of energy, industrious and frugal; and although of rather a quiet, unobtrusive disposition, he was very companionable. He never strove to become rich, though he left his family a very comfortable competency. He united with the Christian church under the preaching of Alexander Campbell, and died in that faith, a much respected citizen. On July 19th, 1831, he married Mary Ann Pattenger, daughter of Thomas Pattenger, of Maryland, and a pioneer to Butler county, Ohio, about the year 1800. He had five sons. Thomas P. Quinn, born July 6th, 1832, graduated at Farmers' College near Cincinnati, in 1853, read law with Judge Drayer, now of Iowa, and died of cholera in 1854. John W. Quinn, born July 25th, 1838; served in company C, 75th Ohio volunteer infantry, and died in the army April 28th, 1862. Dr. J. L. Quinn, born September 21st, 1841; graduated from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, and is a practitioner in Eaton. Samuel M. Quinn, born February 25th, 1844; graduated at Cincinnati Law School, and is now an attorney at the Cincinnati bar. Robert W. Quinn, the second son, was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 28th, 1835; was educated at Farmers' College, near Cincinnati; read law under Judge Gilmore, of Eaton; graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1858; pursued the study further in the office of Messrs. Bates & Scarborough, of Cincinnati, and began practice in that city, but a year later turned his attention to agriculture. In 1867 he opened an office in Eaton, where he has since practiced. In 1868 he was mayor of Eaton. On January 10th, 1861, he married Miss Josephine M. Palmer, daughter of Abraham Palmer, a retired business man of Cincinnati. His living children are a son and a daughter. Dr. J. L. Quinn, Robert W. Quinn and Samuel M. Quinn all served in the 156th Ohio volunteer infantry in 1864.

SMITH, ADOLPHUS HENRY, was born in New York City, on the 24th February, 1814, and is now living in retirement at his elegant home, Enonside Place, Clark county, Ohio. His father, Justin Smith, was a man of great enterprise and force of character, a native of central New York, closely allied to the Otis family of Revolutionary fame, and possessing all the noble traits and business habits of his renowned ancestry. He married Miss Maria B. Lloyd, a lady of rare culture and high abilities, by whom he had four daughters and three sons. The eldest was married to Colonel V. C. Hanna, a paymaster in the regular army, and died at Detroit in 1877; the second was married to John H. B. Nowland, an author of celebrity; the third was married to Elwood Fisher, a noted political writer, both deceased; the fourth was married to Dr. C. W. Stum, of Piqua. The eldest son, P. B. Smith, died unmarried at Marseilles, France, in 1868. The second, Adolphus H., the subject of this sketch, a retired banker, and a man of great native and acquired business talents, is still vigorous in both body and mind. The third son, Frederick A., lives in Cincinnati, and is the private secretary and confidential agent of his brother, managing with rare fidelity and excellent judgment his immense estate and vast business in the city. The marked character of Adolphus H., and his success in all of life's transactions, might have been predicted from the antecedent history of his family, all of whom ranked among

the first and most successful of merchants, bankers, and speculators. His mother's three sisters married men engaged in commercial pursuits in the city of New York, and always standing among the foremost in the leading monied institutions of that metropolis. At sixteen years of age so noticeable was the business tact and talent of our subject, that he commanded the highest salary paid a clerk of that age, and when twenty-one he started in business for himself; shortly afterward he formed a partnership with his elder brother, P. B. Smith, in general merchandise. In 1838, with his father's family, he moved to Indianapolis, where he took charge of a farm, mills, distillery, and store situated near Edinburgh, Ind. Under his personal supervision and control, success crowned his labors. In 1841 he sold out and engaged in business for the late John Bates, in Cincinnati. Here his sagacity and cool judgment in all matters of speculation, and particularly in real estate, was so marked that he fully established himself in the unbounded confidence of his wealthy associate. In 1842 he married John Bates' daughter, Miss Sarah E. Bates. In 1843 he temporarily, with James Bates, his brother-in-law, went into business in Piqua, but filling his mission there, he sought a larger sphere of operations at Indianapolis. But his activity and great energy induced him again to return to Cincinnati, where he purchased the White mills and distillery, near Brighton, and simultaneously opened a banking house with H. O. Gilbert, corner of Main and Third streets. In 1855 he sold out the White mills. Eminently successful in all his undertakings, he concluded to enjoy the pleasures of foreign travel for a season, and, with his wife and father-in-law, made the tour of the Continent, visiting all places of historic renown, and the famed capitals of her various governments, taking in whatever of beauty and wonder lay in their route. On his return, he built the Queen City mills and distillery, one of the most extensive in the entire West. In 1862 he sold out his banking interest, and the general government being then engaged in the great civil war, President Lincoln and his advisers selected Mr. Smith as a man of rare judgment and unquestioned integrity to act as their confidential agent in the large monied transactions consequent upon the immense purchases for the army, and for the space of some five years his previous acknowledged ability was still further confirmed and increased. During this time, the change in the revenue laws fortunately exempted much of the product of his manufacture, thereby advancing his stock on hand some \$160,000 by that one act. Being now possessed of an ample fortune, the result of a lifetime of active business, he concluded to retire, and having disposed of the Queen City mills, he purchased some fifteen hundred acres of the choicest land, richly cultivated and situated, adjoining Enon, Clark county, Ohio. On the 22d June, 1873, his wife died. She was a lady of rare gifts, domestic tastes, and great benevolence of character, always a safe counsellor, and truly a helpmeet to her husband in all his varied and large transactions. Mr. Smith is now the sole administrator and trustee of the large estate of his late father-in-law, John Bates, involving \$1,000,000 or more, with a large fortune of his own, requiring in their management great executive skill and judgment, aided by the entire services, ability and peculiar qualifications of his brother Frederick A. In November, 1874, Mr. Smith married Mrs. Sarah K. Morse, widow of the late Hon. Judge Morse, of Hamilton county, and daughter of John M. Cheever, Esq., an old and highly esteemed citizen of Piqua, and still living. His first wife left him five children.



A. A. Smith

three daughters and two sons. His eldest daughter, Amelia H., married Dr. G. A. Wells, a prominent dentist of Indianapolis; the second, Maria L., is the wife of General Andrew Hickenlooper, president of the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company; the third, Sallie, married J. Thomas Harbine, of Xenia, Ohio, a manufacturer. His eldest son, Adolphus H., is a farmer and lives near his father, and William, the youngest, has a large tract of land near Winnemac, Pulaski county, Indiana. During all of Mr. Smith's business career, he has at stated intervals traveled in the United States, visiting most places of resort and interest from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf. In 1869 he was selected by the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati as one of her representative citizens, in company with some fifty others, eminent in character and acknowledged ability, to visit San Francisco to enlarge the trade, and cement still closer the bonds of unity between the two cities—a mission that was entirely successful. In private life, though unostentatious, his benevolence was extended to many charities, and in the origin and building up of that noble institution, the Old Man's Home, in Cincinnati, he was one of the principal founders and a large donor. His sympathies and pecuniary aid, unheralded, would fill a large space if recorded. And now, in the evening of his life, he dispenses a generous hospitality from his elegant home, Enonside Place, presided over by his present wife, a lady of fine accomplishments, rare abilities and commanding presence, who entertains their numerous guests with courteous grace, and making each one for the time, at least, feel that Enonside is their home. The life of Adolphus H. Smith is another illustration of what can be achieved by an American youth, possessed of energy, integrity and perseverance, as he is a self-made man.

MIESSE, GABRIEL, physician and surgeon, Greenville, Ohio, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, March 26th, 1807. His parents, Jacob Miesse and Catherine Dundor, were both natives of the same county. Indications of superior mental energy and practical talents were developed in the person of our subject at an extremely early age. His education was begun when he was a mere child, and was conducted chiefly under the direct superintendence of a private teacher, Dr. Charles Quinedon, a finely cultured physician from Prussia. This instruction was supplemented by an attendance upon lectures at the medical college in Philadelphia. His beginning in life was very humble. He left Philadelphia on foot, with a few surgical instruments, a small stock of medicine, and a few dollars in money, to seek a location. On a pleasant mid-summer day, he found himself about one hundred miles west of the city, and, weary and disheartened, he sat down to examine the contents of his purse, when to his surprise and mortification, he found it contained but seventy-five cents. Being an entire stranger, "in a strange land," and without any prospect of a location, he was on the verge of despair, but having been religiously educated, he resolved to appeal to the source of Infinite Wisdom for direction, and falling upon his knees, offered an earnest prayer for guidance. To his great astonishment, on rising from this position, a voice responded, "All right, sir!" His eye rested on the person of an old gentleman but a few steps distant, who had providentially been passing by, and whose attention had been arrested by the actions and prayer of the young stranger, and through the assistance of this "friend in need" he was introduced into the community, and

rapidly obtained an extensive practice. In the spring of 1831 he located near Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio; and on August 24th, 1832, married Mary Wiest, whose father, Jacob Wiest, had moved there from Pennsylvania. In 1848, Dr. Miesse settled in Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, and by application and perseverance, he has in the years which have since elapsed, acquired an enviable reputation as a good citizen, an eminent practitioner of medicine, and a distinguished surgeon. Notices of him have frequently appeared in the public prints, and in medical journals of the West. The doctor has ever been a temperance man "after the strictest sect," never having used ardent spirits or tobacco. He claims some important discoveries in medical science. One, in search of which he has been more or less engaged for many years, is the cause of that fatal malady known as milk-sickness, and which annually results in the loss of thousands of valuable animals, and in great sacrifice of human life. This he believes he has discovered, and says that but a few days' attention to it, if known by farmers, would be sufficient to eradicate this poison from any ordinary sized farm. In view of the importance of this matter, it is believed that Congress ought to be petitioned for an appropriation to compensate the doctor for his important discovery, and to induce him publish it to the world. Dr. Miesse possesses a highly cultivated æsthetic taste, and his cabinet of relics, curiosities, etc., would in its size and choice of selection, do credit to a university. Among the finely executed works of art that adorn the walls of his parlors, are some that are the handiwork of his accomplished wife, and one in particular—an oil painting—will compare favorably with the finest specimens of professional artists. His family comprises eight children. His oldest son, Dr. Gabriel Miesse, Jr., of Lancaster, Ohio, is distinguished as a physician and surgeon. His third son, Dr. Americus Miesse, is a prominent physician of Lima, Ohio. His youngest son, Leon Miesse, is a student in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. The eldest daughter, Mary Ann, is now the widow of the late Dr. Jacob L. Sorber, of Greenville. Dr. Sorber at one time represented the Ross county district in the Ohio senate. A thorough physician and distinguished surgeon, he was by Governor Tod commissioned to serve professionally in the late war. Endowed with mechanical talents of a high order, he designed and constructed a planetarium for illustrating the movements of the various planets of the solar system, and including the periodical visits of certain comets. A rare specimen of mechanism, it is questionable whether its like can be found in this country. His plans for submission of his work, with a view of obtaining a patent, were interrupted by his death. Dr. Sorber's daughter, Miss Aurelia, is an accomplished pianist.

SAMPSEL, SYLVESTER D., physician, Ashland, Ohio, was born at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 22d January, 1824. His father, Paul Sampsel, a carpenter and joiner, as a pioneer settler moved from Pennsylvania. He was of English descent. His wife, Rachel Bricker, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, where her family, of German descent, had settled at an early day. Their son, our subject, was educated in a select school at New Lisbon, the principal of it, David Anderson, being in those early times a teacher of some notability. One of his schoolmates was Clement L. Vallandigham. Until he was twenty years old he worked on his father's farm, and then in the office of his brother, Dr.

N. S. Sampsel, he began to read medicine. Having subsequently attended St. Louis Medical College lectures, and graduated, he began the practice of medicine at Marshallville, Wayne county, Ohio, and after three years so spent in that village, he went to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and practiced there four years. He then returned to Ohio, and settled in Ashland. In 1844 he married Miss Lydia Brown, the daughter of a farmer of Stark county. From this union the issue has been four sons and two daughters, all living: Joseph, engaged in railroad business in Texas; David, in partnership as a physician with his father in Ashland, and William H. engaged in like practice in Texas. They are all graduates of commercial and medical colleges. The second daughter is the wife of William H. Mansfield, of Zanesville, while the eldest daughter and youngest son reside at home. Both daughters are graduates of the Granville Female Seminary, near Newark. Dr. Sampsel has thus taken an honorable pride and unusual interest in the education of his children, preferring this as their fortune to hoarding for them what the world calls wealth. During the war of the Rebellion, Dr. Sampsel enlisted as a private in the 82d Ohio volunteer infantry, and attained the rank of captain, doing duty while in the service as a surgeon. He was mayor of Ashland two years, and during his term in that office he did much for the improvement of the city, especially in promoting work upon the streets. Political office has by him been invariably refused, as his profession he regards of more importance. He was, having voted for President Lincoln's second term, styled a war democrat, and by voice and influence favored that party. He has marked traits of character. Being positive in his opinions, he has enemies as well as friends, but being endowed largely with the faculty of leadership, he wields very considerable influence in moulding others to his views on questions of a public character. Enterprising and vigorous, he has always enjoyed a successful business. A strong man in his profession, he is regarded with high respect by those who have no hobbies to ride or axes to grind, and whose success in these operations would be contingent upon his lending his influence to them.

WASON, CHARLES, manufacturer, was born at Hancock, New Hampshire, January 8th, 1816. His father was Reuben Wason, a very worthy and respected citizen, by trade a carpenter and joiner; he also cultivated a farm, and although always in straitened circumstances, managed to bring up a large family of children who have proved worthy sons and daughters of most worthy parents. Charles did not attend school, after he was seven years of age, except two months in the winters of his boyhood. At the tender age of ten years he was introduced to those rough and sharp experiences that often insure the making of the man. For five years he bravely endured the toils and hardships common to a boy put out to live with a farmer. When fifteen he returned home and went to work with his father, learning thoroughly the carpenter and joiner's trade. After his majority he worked for three or four years at his trade in Lowell, Boston, and Woburn, Massachusetts. From Woburn he went to Cabotville, where he worked on repairing cotton machinery for five years. In 1847 he went to Springfield, and in connection with an older brother, who, like himself, had learned the carpenter trade with his father, engaged in car building, in a very small way, however. Their total cash capital did not exceed fifteen hundred dollars. Their shop was so small

that the first car built "stuck out of the shed part." He and his brother did all the wood work, making twelve freight cars in that shop during the year. The prospect for rapidly increasing business was so encouraging that they erected a more commodious building in the northern part of the then village, near the Western railroad depôt. This shop was thirty by eighty feet. About this time a large joint stock company organized by citizens of Springfield and Worcester, had erected extensive and complete works for the manufacture of cars and locomotives. In 1849 a favorable proposition having been made the Wason brothers, they bought out the car department, *i. e.*, the machinery, and leased the shop for five years, and immediately commenced the manufacture of all kinds of cars, giving especial attention to passenger cars. Their business rapidly increased; the firm became widely known for the superiority of their manufactures, in style and excellency of workmanship and materials; orders came in from all parts of the country, and success rewarded their well-directed industry. In the spring of 1852, he sold out to his brother and removed to Cleveland, Ohio. In April, of that year, he began the erection of the extensive car works situated between St. Clair and Lake streets, and now known as the works of the McNairy & Claflin Manufacturing Company. They were completed in less than four months, and on the 1st August, he began building cars to fill a large contract with the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company. At the end of two years, his business rapidly increasing, he took in two partners, Messrs. G. W. Morrill, and G. B. Bowers. At the end of one year this partnership was dissolved, he sold out his interest in the car department, but not in the foundry until 1874. In connection with Messrs. S. M. Carpenter and Philo Tilden, he built the Manhattan blast furnace, near Toledo, and, in 1865, he formed a copartnership with Messrs. Carpenter and Wm. F. Smith, and erected the Fulton Foundry, situated on Merwin street, in Cleveland, making the manufacture of car wheels a specialty. In 1873 he went with his partners in the Fulton furnace, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and purchased a car wheel foundry and fourteen acres of land, and, forming a joint stock company, erected complete works for car-building. The name of this corporation was "The Wason Car and Foundry Company," of which he was president. This establishment was fully equipped in every respect. In politics he was a republican, and during the war for the Union, his intense zeal and earnestness in the support of the government found expression in most liberal expenditures of money for recruits. As an instance of his interest, word came to him that a man a few miles away would go to the war if his debts were paid. The next day the man was out of debt, and on his way to the front, where he served his country faithfully, and at the close of the war returned home safely. He was liberal in those public and private charities that commended themselves to his judgment. He was a far-seeing and shrewd business man, safe and sure, of undoubted integrity and business honor, had marked executive ability, and was capable of planning and executing large enterprises; and this mental and physical force was united with a naturally modest disposition that shrank from publicity. He was liberal in his religious views. December 7th, 1847, he married Miss Matilda W. Parker, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have had born to them three children, of whom two died in infancy, and the only one surviving is now in business with his father in Cleveland.



Chas Wason

MINOR, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON BRICE, physician, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Warren county, Ohio, October 5th, 1812. His ancestors were of English origin, and can be traced back through a period of two hundred and seventy years, as follows: Thomas Miner (*e*, not *o*), was born in England in 1608, came to America in 1630, married Grace Palmer in 1634. His fourth son, Clement Miner, was born in 1640, married Frances Willey in 1662; and his fourth child was William Miner, who married a lady whose name is not known, in 1691. His eighth son was Stephen Minor (*e* changed to *o*), the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was born in New Jersey in 1705. It was to him that the "Minor manor," in Virginia, was granted by the English crown. He settled near Winchester, Virginia, and a portion of the town was built on a part of the manor. Stephen Minor married Athalia Updike, and his fifth son was Judge John Minor, born at Winchester, January 5th, 1747, married Cassandra Williams, February 22d, 1776. Miss Williams was a sister to General Otho Williams, who commanded General Greene's rear guard in his famous retreat through the Carolinas in the Revolutionary war, and her brother Eli Williams was one of the commissioners who laid out the national road from Baltimore to Cumberland, and who, in connection with Ellicott, furnished supplies for General Anthony Wayne's army in the Indian war on the Maumee. Judge John Minor was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and also for many years an associate common pleas judge of Green county, Pennsylvania. He died in his eighty-ninth year. He also owned a slave who lived over one hundred years. His son, Eli Williams Minor, father of our subject, was born in Green county, Pennsylvania, January 22d, 1784; married Dorcas A. Brice, January 7th, 1802. Came to Ohio about 1810, passed some eight years in Warren county, and in 1818 settled in Preble county. He possessed great energy and physical strength, and also remarkable mirthfulness, and participated with equal pleasure in both the labors and the sports of pioneer life. He was an intimate friend of the late Hon. Thomas Corwin, the two having served together in the war of 1812, as "wagon boys," carrying provisions to General Harrison's army. Mr. Minor died in the summer of 1849, in his sixty-sixth year, a very generally respected citizen. His wife, Miss Brice, was a sister of Dr. John Brice, who erected the third pioneer cabin in Newark, Ohio; and her nephew, Benjamin Brice, is on the retired list as paymaster-general of the United States army. Dr. Minor belongs to the seventh generation in the foregoing genealogy. The meagre appliances of the pioneer common school alone, laid the foundation for that self-made character which he has erected thereon. At the age of fifteen he learned the blacksmith's trade, and bore for a number of years the reputation of being the best artificer of that branch in the county. At the expiration of some seven years he was compelled to relinquish this strength-taxing occupation, on account of bleeding at the lungs, and turned his attention to medicine, reading for three years under the instruction of Dr. Jesse Paramore, of Eaton. In the spring of 1838 he began practice, which continued for about twelve years, during which time he became one of the leading physicians of Preble county. On July 11th, 1839, he married Miss Lavinia C. Holladay, daughter of James Hbllday, of Preble county, and a granddaughter on her mother's side, of William Bruce, the original proprietor of the site on which stands the town of Eaton. A son and three daughters were the fruit of this union. After retiring from the

practice of medicine in 1851, the doctor was engaged for a few years in the dry goods trade, and subsequently, from 1857 to 1875, in the drug business, when he retired to private life, having by frugal industry accumulated a handsome competency. Dr. Minor is a gentleman of superior judgment, great caution and of remarkable thoroughness in all he does. He is conscientiously true to his convictions, exemplary in life, and held in high esteem throughout the community.

DENNY, ALFRED, retired merchant, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 2d, 1819. His paternal ancestors were Scotch and German; those on his mother's side, English and Welsh. His grandfather, James Denny, born in Ireland, came to America about 1772; located in Maryland, and served through the Revolutionary war. He died in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, aged ninety-four. His son, James Denny, Jr., father of our subject, was born in Maryland, reared in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and by trade a millwright. He married Sarah Hunt, a native of Princeton, New Jersey, and in 1808 brought his family to Butler county, Ohio. With a meagre education, our subject began his business career at fifteen, as a clerk in a drug and grocery store in Eaton, and some three years later became a partner in the first drug store in Greenville, Ohio. In 1841 he returned to Eaton, and for a number of years engaged in business as a merchant. From 1844 to 1857 he was agent for the American Fur Company. Commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster of United States volunteers, he was assigned to duty in 1863 and 1864 at the headquarters of the department of the Susquehannah, at Chambersburg. While here he was detailed by Major-General Couch to adjust all governmental claims of citizens of Franklin, Cumberland, and Perry counties, Pennsylvania, arising from services rendered or damages incurred during the rebel invasion. In the discharge of his duty at this post, Captain Denny won universal confidence by his courtesy, integrity and promptness. In June, 1864, he was appointed Indian agent of the upper Missouri, which appointment he declined on account of demands of duty elsewhere. For over three years, beginning in June, 1869, he had charge of the document mail of the United States Senate. Formerly a whig, in 1844 he became an abolitionist, and might be designated engineer, fireman and conductor on the underground railroad of those perilous days. He has been guilty of assisting many men with colored skins in their flight from Southern bondage to the free soil beyond the St. Lawrence. Right through the town of Eaton, often in broad daylight, and beneath the threatening terrors of the Fugitive slave law, were taken under his direction load after load of those poor creatures, snugly stowed away in some old fashioned moving wagon, having a rough curtain suspended in front, an old kettle dangling from the coupling pole, and a split-bottomed chair or a slab-bottomed cradle hung on behind! Mr. Denny was for many years the cause of great discomfort to slave-holders by means of his shrewd, political diplomacy, and he has in his possession manuscript letters from the leading republican politicians of the country sufficient in quantity to form of themselves a very fair history of the party. Among these names may be mentioned those of Wade, Sherman, Giddings, Julian, Tappan, Butler, Spaulding, Lane, and others. During the border ruffian reign of terror in "bleeding Kansas," when the abolitionists were sending arms to the free state men there, Captain Denny,

assisted by others, executed the following piece of strategy: Colonel George D. Hendricks, then having charge of the district comprising the counties of Butler, Warren, Montgomery and Treble, and being previously let into the secret, ordered the twelve-pounder brass Napoleon, together with three hundred stands of arms and accoutrements, then at Lebanon, Warren county, to be sent to the arsenal at Columbus. The gun and the arms were all stolen at Xenia, and shipped by rail to Davenport, and taken thence in wagons via Omaha to Lawrence, Kansas. Then General "Jim" Lane, with a force of fifteen hundred volunteers, took the gun and small arms and marched on Lecompton, to release some free state men confined there as prisoners by the pro-slavery ruffians. Lecompton reached, after a short parley with Captain Lyon, then in charge of a small squad of United States troops, the prisoners were released. There was no other alternative, as the free state force was sufficient to have beaten the government troops, and all other forces that could be mustered in the town. After this complete but bloodless victory, Lane returned to Lawrence. This same field-piece was used by the Kansas Union troops in the subsequent secession war, and very effectively served whenever occasion required. Its mysterious visit to Lawrence was kept a secret among a few, of abolition sentiments, for several years, but was exposed when the policy of the party became public.

ACKLEY, HORACE A., surgeon, born in Genesee county, New York, in 1815, died April 24th, 1859, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of the place and finished at a private academy. He commenced the study of medicine on leaving school, and after some instructions at Elba and Batavia, attended a course of lectures at Fairfield, Herkimer county, where he graduated in 1833. In the following year he removed to Rochester, where he practiced in the office of Dr. Havill, and gave a course of lectures on anatomy for Dr. Delamater, at Palmyra, New York. In 1835 he removed to Ohio, settling at first in Akron, where he practiced medicine. In 1836 he gave a course of lectures in Willoughby, having been appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Willoughby Medical College. In the same year he removed to Toledo, where he practiced his profession three years, and then removed to Cleveland, where, in conjunction with other prominent physicians and surgeons of the place, he founded the Cleveland Medical College, or the medical department of the Western Reserve College, and was appointed to the chair of surgery. This position he retained until 1858, when he resigned it. During his occupation of the chair of surgery the college acquired a high reputation in that department, and his large acquaintance and extended reputation served to attract many students from all parts of Ohio and the neighboring States. He was gifted as a surgeon and anatomist, and had already laid the foundation for an extensive and brilliant reputation. As a lecturer he was very effective and practical. His style was impressive, and he had the magnetic force required for attracting and securing the attention of his hearers. He was endowed by nature with the qualities most useful to the surgeon, being bold, dashing, and fearless in his operations, and having a strong will that enabled him to master his sympathetic emotions and hold his feelings in check. When he came to northern Ohio the art of surgery was but little known or practiced in the West, and he may justly be designated the pioneer surgeon of northern Ohio. The reputation of his operations spread

far and wide, whilst the boldness of many of them, and the coolness with which they were carried through, made him famous throughout the whole country. He was a thorough Napoleon in the field of surgery, his use of the knife being as skillful as it was dashing. His nature was, however, delicately responsive to the sufferings of his patients, especially was this true when the subjects were little children, toward whom he always seemed to manifest a peculiar tenderness, and this irrespective of condition or circumstance. This was pronounced in his college classes: On one occasion, after a severe and critical operation on a little girl, she beckoned to him, and as he stooped to listen to her communication, put her arm around his neck and kissed him. This tender, grateful expression broke him down utterly. His face flooded with tears, and his emotion quickly electrified the whole class, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the amphitheatre. He was moreover nobly and truly charitable. From the well-to-do in life his fee was high, though not extreme, but upon the poor and lowly, so far as was in his power to do, he bestowed both time and skill with a most hearty gratuity. In the treatment of inflammations in their various stages following operations, he probably had no superior in the country. He was a man of magnificent physique, extraordinary powers of endurance, and great personal courage, which were severely tested in the times of impassable roads, long distances, and rude accommodations. In social life, as in his professional, he was a man of strong convictions, lasting attachments, and deep-rooted prejudices. In every way he was a positive man, of striking appearance and marked character. His death was sudden. When coming to Cleveland from Detroit by steamer on the night of the 21st April, 1859, he was taken violently ill, and on his arrival at home was in an exhausted condition. He lingered in great suffering until the evening of April 24th, when his imperious decision of character again asserted itself, and he insisted on leaving his bed. He was assisted to a chair, when he sank rapidly. A restorative was given him, but he motioned the glass from his lips, and expired immediately. His wonderfully successful career closed in the prime of his life. With such acquisitions of learning and skill there would have been scarcely a limit to his possibilities had his life been spared, and he been able to pursue the path of his aspiration. His death was most untimely for the science and art of surgery.

PEASE, ANSON, a lawyer of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, was born November 28th, 1819, at Aurora, Portage county, Ohio. In April, 1634, Robert Pease sailed from the port of Ipswich, England, landed at Boston and settled at Salem, Massachusetts, and to this ancestor Anson Pease traces his descent. His grandfather, Abner Pease, was actively engaged in the Revolutionary war, and received a captain's pension. He was one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve, having moved to Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, in 1808. James Pease, the father of our subject, served in the war of 1812, and Amanda Parrish, his mother, was born in Wooster, Massachusetts. In his boyhood, he passed through the usual experiences of pioneer life, to the age of fifteen working on a farm and attending the district school, and subsequently spending a year at an academy at Aurora Centre. He then engaged to learn harness-making, but this business he had to resign, as the confinement unfavorably affected his lungs. For several months afterward he received instruction from the Rev. John Seward, a pioneer Presbyterian minister,



W. A. Beckley

who acted as his tutor, and when nineteen years old he entered as a clerk in a store, and remained there a year and a half, left it and entered Western Reserve College. Here he took the English and scientific course of instruction which occupied two years, and then returning to Massillon, he read law in the office of his uncle, Samuel Pease, and afterward with R. H. Folger. During this time he acted as deputy sheriff, and by this occupation procured means to support himself. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, and has continued since engaged in the practice of his profession. A republican in politics, he served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1872-73. On the 6th April, 1844, he married Miss Eliza PerLee, a native of North Norwich, Chenango county, New York. Three children have been the issue of this union. The eldest is the wife of Charles McLain, a merchant in Massillon. Dr. A. PerLee Pease, practicing at Massillon, and Edmund N., an officer in the United States army, serving at Fort Howard, Idaho, are the others. While in college, Mr. Pease became much interested in natural science, especially chemistry, mineralogy and geology, and he has since that time, as an amateur, pursued those branches with much pleasure. Recently he has given some of his time to microscopic studies, in which he has also found a fund of instruction. He has a fine practice, and as a lawyer and advocate his reputation is well founded, being careful of the interests of his clients, while in his intercourse with his brethren of the bar, he is governed by the strictest principles of honorable conduct, and having the dignity of his profession always in view.

HIESTAND, HENRY C., banker, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, September 22d, 1832. His grandfather was an emigrant from Germany to this country when a very young man. His father, John Hiestand, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, near the close of the last century, and was a farmer by occupation. His mother, Barbara Cochran, was a native of the same county, and her father was a Scotch immigrant. In 1818, the Hiestand family became residents of Montgomery county, Ohio, where our subject obtained a very fair education in the high school of Dayton, completing it when about eighteen years of age. A short experience as dry goods clerk in the store of his brother Jacob, and subsequently as teller in the Dayton bank, initiated him into business life. In 1853, he came to Eaton, and became cashier of the Preble County Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and remained such till the institution wound up its existence in 1864. While connected with this bank, he was also agent for the "seven and three-tenths" United States bonds. In 1864 he became one of the organizers of the First National bank of Eaton. Was made its cashier, and served as such four years, when he was relieved from the routine of business by a vacation of some five years, which he improved in traveling, visiting among other places some of the noted localities in California. In October, 1873, he opened the Preble County Bank in Eaton, under the firm name of H. C. Hiestand & Co., which business he is still conducting. In September, 1869, he married Miss Nancy Margaret, daughter of John P. Acton, an old and wealthy business resident of Eaton, and has a family of three sons and a daughter. Mr. Hiestand has never sought publicity, but has pursued rather the quiet channels of business, and he has long been known as an excellent citizen and an upright man.

MEHARRY, REV. ALEXANDER, D. D., was born in Adams county, Ohio, October 17th, 1813, and died at Eaton, Ohio, November 10th, 1878, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and thirty-seventh of his ministry. His father, Alexander Meharry, was born in Ireland, August 5th, 1763, married Jane Francis, May 7th, 1794, and soon afterward came to America; tarried four years in Pennsylvania, and in 1798 settled in Adams county, Ohio. He possessed remarkable energy and industry, and was a zealous Methodist. He was instantly killed by the fall of a tree while returning from a camp meeting, June 21st, 1813, having, only two hours previously, partaken of the sacrament, and, expressing himself as never so happy before, had remarked, quite prophetically as it proved, "I think I shall not live long." Bereft of her husband, and left alone at that early day in a new and unsettled country, with a family of seven sons and one daughter to care for, it is not a matter for surprise that Mrs. Meharry felt that hers was a burden heavier by far than usually falls to the lot of widowed mothers. But she was a woman of remarkable courage and great faith in God, and was a strong believer in the efficacy of prayer, as the following incident will attest. Some forty rods from her cabin a grapevine had woven itself into a beautiful bower—nature's own arbor. To this sequestered spot she would frequently repair for private devotion, and on one occasion was specially burdened in soul as to how she should rear her boys properly, when all at once, in answer to her earnest prayer, she seemed to hear a "still small voice" saying to her: "Do your duty, and I will take care of the boys." She rose from her knees and returned to the house with a light heart. She obeyed the voice, and was privileged to see all her children well settled in life. Her seventh son, our subject, joined the Methodist church at fourteen. He was reared on a farm with only pioneer school privileges. The first eight years of his majority were employed as a store clerk in Ripley, Ohio, where he made such a reputation for integrity that he obtained the loan of \$1,500 on no other security than his individual note. In September, 1841, he joined the Ohio conference as an itinerant preacher, and subsequently rode the circuits of Blenden, Bainbridge, Dunbarton, Deer Creek, and Frankfort, in Ohio, and Maysville in Kentucky. In September, 1848, he became the first Methodist city missionary in Cincinnati, and stood heroically at his post during the ravages of cholera in 1849-50. The mortality by this scourge reached as high as one hundred and thirty-seven deaths in one day, and from May 1st to August 30th, 1849, it swept off four thousand, one hundred and fourteen victims; and in the same time there died from other diseases two thousand, three hundred and forty-five, making a mortality in four months of six thousand, four hundred and fifty-nine. In September, 1850, he was appointed financial agent of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, and with the exception of one year gratuitously given as agent to the Springfield Female College, served six years. In September, 1857, he became pastor at Franklin, Ohio, where in two years he built a church edifice, besides liquidating some old debts. In 1859 he took charge of the church in Middletown, and in 1861 became pastor of Finley chapel, Cincinnati, and was among the first of the clergymen who advocated the employment of colored troops in the Union war. From 1863 to 1866 he was stationed at Wilmington, where he erected a church edifice. He then became agent of the Wesleyan Female College, Cincinnati. The old college building on Vine street had been sold for

debt, and a new structure was to be erected. Its site was then the Wesleyan cemetery, and the remains of those interred therein were removed to Cumminsville. The difficulties in the way of accomplishing this together with those arising from financial depression, can be properly appreciated only by those who have shouldered similar enterprises and borne similar burdens. The present edifice is an ornament to the city, and a monument to Methodism. In the fall of 1868 he became pastor in Eaton, and remained three years, within which time a handsome church building was erected, and also a parsonage. In 1871 he was appointed presiding elder of the Ripley district, and in 1872, transferred to the Springfield district. In 1875 he settled in Eaton. In 1877, the Athens Wesleyan University, of Tennessee, conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity. In 1878 he was appointed financial agent of the Delaware Wesleyan University. During a service of thirty-seven years he has traveled nearly forty-five thousand miles, received into church connection over three thousand persons, and raised as agent for colleges and churches about \$100,000. Since 1874 he had held superannuated relations to his conference. His long and active service had given him a warm place in the hearts of the multitudes for whom he had labored. He had been twice married. August 14th, 1844, he married Ann Ransom, a niece of Governor Worthington, of Ohio. She died June 22d, 1847. On May 1st, 1856, he married Eliza Ann Ogden, of Clark county, Ohio, and had two children, both dying in infancy.

BUCHTEL, JOHN RICHARD, manufacturer of reapers and mowers, was born January 18th, 1822, in Summit county, Ohio. He was the son of John Buchtel, a farmer, whose father, Peter Buchtel, was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he moved to Ohio in 1809, entering service here as a soldier in the war of 1812, and dying in the army. He worked as a farm laborer in youth, with no chance for any education except such as he acquired by himself, so that when he attained the age of twenty-one he wrote his name with difficulty. When twenty-two years of age he began to work land on shares, continuing at it for several years, until at length he became able to buy a small farm of twenty acres of land, on which he lived two years. Finally disposing of this, he bought a farm of 160 acres in Coventry township, Summit county, which he improved and resided upon until 1854, when he sold it and purchased a farm in La Porte county, Indiana, intending at that time to remove there and continue his pursuit as a farmer. Before doing so, however, he modified his plans and entered into the employ of Ball, Aultman & Co., of Canton, then just beginning to make and introduce very extensively the "Ohio," and afterward the "Buckeye" mower and reaper, continuing as their agent until the spring of 1856. The firm was burnt out soon after, and made an assignment to him for the benefit of its creditors. They obtained an extension and he gave them such important aid that the firm of C. Aultman & Co. was again on a secure foundation. In 1864, his efforts to persuade the Canton manufacturers of the Buckeye machines to build a manufactory at Akron, also, finally succeeded, and he proceeded with the construction of the buildings then needed, superintending the same, and also purchased a one-sixth interest in the new establishment. By the spring of 1865 the works were ready, and began manufacturing the "Buckeye" mower and reaper. The next year the business was organized as a stock company, of which he

was elected president. This company has \$1,000,000 of paid up capital, and \$420,000 surplus. Its works had capacity for building 10,000 machines per annum, and never made less than 5,000, the production for 1874 having been 8,000 machines, which would indicate \$1,500,000 as about the annual amount of the company's business. The Akron Iron Company, with its large rolling mills and fine blast furnaces, and the Akron Knife Works, of the Whitman & Miles Manufacturing Company, for the production of knives and sickles for mowers, grew indirectly out of the establishment of the Buckeye works; whilst the Akron paper mill of Thomas Phillips & Co., the rubber works, the chain works, and many other flourishing industries, owed very much to Mr. Buchtel for their location in Akron. He was an officer of the Canton incorporation of C. Aultman & Co., and a director of the Akron Iron Company, and of the Bank of Akron, and of the Weary, Snyder & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, besides many smaller business interests. He was a republican in politics, and a Grant elector, at his second election. In temperance matters, he ranked as a prohibitionist, and was the candidate of that party for Secretary of State of Ohio in 1874. He was appointed by Governor Hayes, and confirmed by the senate, one of the trustees of the State Agricultural College, and was a member of the executive committee during the erection of its buildings. His services to the community were simply invaluable throughout the war of secession. When others deemed the obstacles to filling up the quota and escaping the draft to be insurmountable, he by his direct and supervisory efforts obtained the apportionment laid upon his town. Although a staunch Universalist himself, in religious belief, he contributed for the erection of every church built in Akron after he began to take an active part in affairs. The crowning work of his unstinted liberality was reached in the establishment and endowment of Buchtel College, Akron, an institution under the control and patronage of the Universalist denomination of Ohio. As the outgrowth of three years of earnest thought and persistent effort, the corner-stone of this college was laid July 4th, 1871, Horace Greeley delivering the address of the occasion. Besides donating, at the outset, his library to the institution, he from time to time contributed toward its completion and permanent endowment, until his gifts in this direction amounted to not less than \$100,000. This college, at first an experiment, steadily made its way forward, until it holds a place of acknowledged merit among the most flourishing institutions of the West. His generous contributions to the Akron Library Association, of which he was president, did much to place that organization upon a permanent basis. It may be safely said that he gave away all he earned, and was a great public and private benefactor. He married in 1844, Miss Elizabeth Davidson, and their union was without issue.

MILLER, ROBERT, lawyer and legislator, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Preble county, Ohio, July 16th, 1827. His father, Thomas Miller, was born in Ireland, in 1791, came to America in 1818, and during the succeeding six years traveled extensively in the United States. He then married Miss Martha Mills, of Clinton county, Ohio, whose family emigrated from Ireland in 1810. In January, 1825, Mr. Miller and wife settled in Jefferson township, Preble county, where subsequently they lived and died. Mrs. Miller died August 16th, 1851, and Mr. Miller, October 15th, 1868, at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. He performed a large



W. B. C. H. T.



C. F. Barry

amount of hard, pioneer labor, and was a very useful and much respected citizen. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood on a farm, and never enjoyed the advantages of an academic education, but by utilizing his spare time, he qualified himself to assume the charge of a common school, and at the age of nineteen began to employ his winters in teaching, and so continued for some ten years. In the fall of 1849 he began reading law under the late Felix Marsh, of Eaton, and in May, 1852, was admitted to the bar. In the autumn of 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Preble county, and was twice reelected, thus serving six years. In the fall of 1863 he was elected to the general assembly of Ohio, and there conducted himself as a judicious representative. In the summer of 1864 he served as adjutant of the 156th regiment Ohio National guards, and was a member of the county military committee during the war. He was elected mayor of Eaton in 1863 and in 1867. From 1866 to January 1st, 1876, he was the law partner of Colonel A. L. Harris, the present probate judge of Preble county. In the Saylor-Kemp contest for State senator in 1871-72, Mr. Miller, as counsel for Mr. Saylor, presented to the senate a very exhaustive and able argument on the right of the disabled soldiers of the National asylum to vote, and which contributed much to secure for Mr. Saylor his seat in the Ohio senate. As a politician, Mr. Miller has been an active worker in the republican ranks in his county, and he has also always been a zealous advocate of the temperance cause. For a number of years he was connected with the Eaton School Board. He is entirely a self-made man, and held in high esteem by the community as an enterprising citizen. For quite a number of years he has held the office of elder in the Presbyterian church. In May, 1875, he was lay representative from the Dayton presbytery to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, which met in Cleveland, Ohio. He married, March 10th, 1857, Miss Margaret Ann McQuiston, of Preble county, who has borne him three sons, the oldest, Clarence A. Miller, being a student in Wooster University, Ohio.

HARPSTER, DAVID, farmer and stock-raiser, near Fowler City, Wyandot county, Ohio, was born December 28th, 1816, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather emigrated to America from Germany, and served in the Revolutionary war. His father, a farmer, was born and died in Pennsylvania. His mother, two years after his father's death, removed with her family to Wayne county, Ohio, and here with his brother, the subject of this sketch was put to work on a farm, where he labored most of the time during the following four years, having in that time but fifteen months during which he attended school. In 1830 he ceased working on a farm, and engaged as a clerk in a general store kept by Beusher & Green, at Bousherville, Crawford (now Wyandot) county, and in 1833 he obtained an interest in the business. This he continued until 1836, when he sold his interest, his partner in the meantime having died. In 1840 he formed a partnership with David Miller, for the purpose of purchasing and fattening cattle, and driving them from Illinois to a market. This business continued until 1846, when the partnership being dissolved, he continued the business alone until 1851, when in July he resolved to engage in a business in which he has been preëminently successful, and that was sheep-grazing. He then purchased in Harrison county, Ohio, a flock of 900 head, and in 1877 he sheared

7,400 fleeces. To keep this large number he has been constantly increasing the extent of his land, until at present (1878) he owns his home farm of 4,500 acres, besides 3,400 acres in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. On the 6th April, 1837, he married Rachel S. Hall, of Crawford (now Wyandot) county. Her father, James Hall, served in the war of 1812, and removed as an early settler to Pickaway county, Ohio. From this union there were born three children, two of which are living, the eldest being the wife of Cyrus Sears, a general storekeeper, at Fowler City, and the youngest yet unmarried. Mrs. Harpster died in September, 1867. Ten years afterward Mr. Harpster married Jane Maxwell, then a resident of McLean county, Illinois, but a native of Green county, Ohio. She was the granddaughter of William Maxwell, who edited and published the first newspaper published in Cincinnati, and the type of which were in part set by his wife. We doubt if in the State of Ohio there is a more complete example of a self-made man than is the subject of this sketch. A poor farm boy, laboring early and late, and getting the little education he received by going to school only when it was impossible to work on the farm, he worked himself to his present position of competence. Endowed with a strong physical frame and robust constitution, he yet exercises a personal supervision over his flocks, fields, and laborers. He has a contempt for everything petty, and has in mind expanded with his possessions. He has never indulged in political aspirations nor doubtful speculations. A farmer and stock raiser he continues, although possessed of ample means to engage in other occupations. His reputation as a man of integrity is good, and he enjoys the confidence of his friends and fellow-citizens wherever he is known. In politics, Mr. Harpster is a republican, and during the war of the Rebellion he was an active supporter of the government, giving liberally of his substance for the various needful objects.

UNDERWOOD, WARREN J., physician and surgeon, Akron, Ohio, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, March 20th, 1840. His father, Joseph Underwood, was by descent an English Quaker, by trade a whip-maker, and the first, it is believed, who engaged in that business west of Massachusetts. His mother, Hannah Wells, of German descent, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Her family was one of the first who settled in that part of the State. When our subject was a little child his father died, and this caused his early school education to be confined to that obtained first in the common school of his native place, and afterward in a select school at Wellsville, York county, Pennsylvania,—a town that was named for his mother's family. After working on the farm and at the business of whip-making for some years, he engaged as a school teacher and taught for three terms. In 1859 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Ira Day, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, a physician of eminence in that part of the State, and in the winter of 1860-61, he attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In the autumn of 1862, he was by Governor Andrew Curtin, commissioned as assistant surgeon, and assigned for duty with the 151st Pennsylvania volunteers. After one year spent in the service, he resigned and returned to Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in March, 1864. His mother, having married again, was then living at Canal Fulton, Stark county, Ohio, and having visited her, he was induced to locate and engage there in the practice of his profession, but

in August, 1867, becoming satisfied of its superior advantages as a business place, he removed to Akron, and has since remained there with the advantage of increasing his business continually. He is county physician, and on the 30th March, 1878, was by the commissioner of pensions for the district, appointed examining surgeon for pensioners of Summit county. An active member of Akron city council, he takes an earnest interest in the prosperity of the place. He is a member of the Summit County Medical Society, the Northeast Ohio Medical and the Ohio State Medical Societies. A republican by choice, he is not a politician, nor has he any aspirations for office, while always desiring the success of his party. On the 22d December, 1864, he married Miss Harriet Shoemaker, the daughter of a gentleman well and favorably known in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Of this union three children, two of whom are living, have been the issue. On the 9th December, 1873, their mother died, and four years afterward Dr. Underwood married Mrs. Frances Pizzala, of Brooklyn, New York. Being thoroughly familiar with the various branches of his profession, and well disposed in the application of new ideas and discoveries which the foremost men in the profession introduce, Dr. Underwood enjoys high reputation as a physician and surgeon, as well among the members of the profession as in the community where he is so popular, and where, being affable and cordial in his manners, he has not only increased his practice but made friends of those of his patients and others with whom he has had business intercourse.

BARNEY, ELIAM E., educator and manufacturer, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, October 14th, 1807. His parents were Benjamin Barney, a native of Gilford, Vermont, and Nancy Potter, of Connecticut. His father was a warm and active friend to education, and one of the principal movers in founding Union Academy, at Bellville, Jefferson county, New York, having contributed for this object very liberally both time and money. For more than fifty years this academy has been a vigorous and prosperous institution of learning. Both parents were earnest, active members of the Baptist church from early life till death. Having received a common school education, and acquired some experience as a teacher in winter schools, our subject was prepared for college at Lowville Academy, Lewis county, New York, and at Union Academy, Bellville, same State. He then entered the sophomore class at Union College, Schenectady, from which he graduated in 1831. After teaching for a brief period in a family boarding school at Sand Lake, New York, he became principal of Lowville Academy, where he remained two years, meeting with great success. In the fall of 1833 he came to Ohio, and taught for six months in Granville College (now Dennison University), filling the place of Professor Drury, who had been elected but had not arrived. In the spring of 1834 he came to Dayton, and was principal of the Dayton Academy from 1834 to 1838. The two succeeding years he taught a private school for both sexes. His health failing, he relinquished teaching, and during four years engaged in the lumber trade. In the meantime the Cooper Female Academy had been established, and Mr. Barney was called to the charge of it as principal, in 1845, and so continued until 1851. This closed his career as a teacher, and since that time he has been engaged in widely different pursuits. His teaching from first to last was attended with great success, and the occupation being one for which he seemed peculiarly

fitted, in it he attained a high reputation. His education and the range of his information were ample, and he possessed a rare faculty of communicating knowledge to his pupils. He seemed without difficulty to reach the understanding and compel a ready apprehension of all he sought to teach. There are but few of his former pupils who will not say that he was the best of all their teachers. His discipline was strict, but his kindness at the same time so manifest that he secured alike their respect, affection and obedience. In the summer of 1850, in company with Mr. E. Thresher, he started the Dayton Car Works. Their capital was limited, and the business was carried on upon a moderate scale, and prudently, but successfully. In 1854, Mr. C. Parker succeeded Mr. Thresher in the firm, and from that time till 1864 the business, which had greatly increased, was conducted under the firm name of Barney, Parker & Co. Mr. Parker then sold out to Mr. Preserved Smith, the firm becoming Barney, Smith & Co., and the business was thus continued till 1867, when a joint stock company was formed under the name of the "Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company of Dayton," of which corporation Mr. Barney has since been the president. The capital stock of this company now amounts to \$750,000. The business has constantly increased, and further facilities being required, building after building has been erected and new machinery added, until this has become the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the country. It occupies eighteen acres of ground in the city, comprises twenty or more large buildings, employs from eight hundred to a thousand hands, the pay-roll amounting to more than \$1,000 daily, and the aggregate of the business to \$2,000,000 yearly. The company furnish cars of every description, from the Pullman palace sleeper to the common platform car, for the various railroads East, West, North, and South, throughout the United States. During nearly its entire history, Mr. Barney has been the head of this establishment, and to him is due the great success of the enterprise. He is a man of great ability, bold but prudent, clear-headed, far-sighted, energetic, systematic, practical, and thoroughly familiar with business in general and in detail. The company has a high character for integrity and fair dealing, and the superior excellence of its work has secured for it the confidence of the public. Some eight years since, Mr. Barney, realizing the fact that our forests are rapidly disappearing, and the whole country becoming denuded of its timber trees, and that the constant demand for timber will soon exhaust the present supply, and having his attention called to the valuable properties of the catalpa, a tree of quick growth and furnishing timber of the most enduring quality, began the collection of information respecting this tree, and by correspondence, communications to the press, and the publication and circulation of pamphlets, he has awakened a very widespread interest on the subject. He has at his office various specimens of the catalpa wood, one of which is from a post that stood in the ground for seventy-five years, and which, with the exception of a very slight decay on the outside, is as perfect and sound as when sunk in the earth. He has also numerous letters from foreign countries as well as all parts of the United States, making inquiries respecting the catalpa, commending him in most flattering terms for the interest he is taking in this important matter, and assuring him that his efforts in this direction cannot fail to be crowned with the most valuable results, and be appreciated by future generations. If "he who causes two blades of grass to grow where

but one grew before, is a benefactor of his race," in an equally important sense will this be true of a man who shall be instrumental in arousing the attention of nurserymen and agriculturists to the liberal cultivation of this most valuable timber tree, calculated as it is to furnish excellent lumber for future use. Mr. Barney has never been an aspirant for public office. He has, however, been president of the Dayton Hydraulic Company since its organization, and is vice president of the Second National bank of Dayton, also a director and the largest stockholder in the same. He has likewise been for many years prominently connected with the First Baptist church of Dayton, and for some twenty years a member of the board of trustees of Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio, (the Baptist college of the State,) to which institution he has given \$50,000, the same being to endow two memorial professorships. He has also contributed very largely to various other enterprises connected with his denomination. On October 10th, 1834, he married Julia, daughter of Dudley Smith, of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, and six children, of whom five are living, have been the issue of this union. His eldest son, E. J. Barney, is vice president and superintendent of the car works; the second son, Albert C., is in business in Cincinnati; the third, Edward E. Barney, is assistant superintendent of the car works. The eldest daughter, Agnes, is relict of the Rev. E. F. Platt, formerly a Baptist clergyman of Toledo, and the second, Mary L., is the wife of Colonel James D. Platt, treasurer of the car company.

SEITZ, ENOCH BEERY, professor of mathematics, was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, August 24th, 1846. His father, Daniel Seitz, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, December 17th, 1791, and was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Hife, of Fairfield county, Ohio, by whom he had eleven children. His second wife was Catharine Beery, born in the same county, April 11th, 1808, whom he married April 15th, 1832, and from which marriage four sons and as many daughters were the issue. Mr. Seitz followed the occupation of a farmer, and was an industrious and substantial citizen. He died near Lancaster, Ohio, October 14th, 1864, in his seventy-third year. In the fall of 1866, Mrs. Seitz, with her family, moved to Greenville, Ohio, where she now resides. Professor Seitz, the third son by his father's second marriage, passed his boyhood on a farm, and had the advantages of only the common school course. Possessing, however, a great thirst for learning he applied himself very diligently to his books in private, and became a very fine scholar in the English branches, especially excelling in that of arithmetic. For quite a number of years he employed himself in teaching, and with gratifying success. He took a mathematical course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, from which institution he graduated in 1870. In the fall of 1872 he was elected to the chair of mathematics in the Greenville High School, which position he occupied in 1878. On the 24th June, 1875, he married Miss Anna Kerlin, daughter of W. K. Kerlin, the present treasurer of Darke county, Ohio, and they have one son. Professor Seitz possesses very superior mathematical talent, has a special fondness for this branch of study, and has already taken rank as one of the very finest mathematicians in the State. He is, moreover, a contributor to the leading mathematical journals of the country, among them the *Analyst*, the *Mathematical Visitor* and the *Educational Times*, of London, England.

LARSH, THOMAS J., lawyer and civil engineer, was born in Preble county, Ohio, September 20th 1809. His ancestors were of French descent. His great-grandfather, Paul Larsh, emigrated from France about 1754, and engaged in trade with the Indians near the site of Xenia. His grandfather, Charles Larsh, was born at Kaskaskia, Illinois, and his father, Paul Larsh, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 8th, 1782. About the year 1788, the family settled near Lexington, Kentucky; remained there a few years, and in 1795 removed to the vicinity of Manchester, Ohio, and were for a number of years engaged in trade with New Orleans and points intermediate, by means of flat boats. Upon one occasion Paul hauled up at Cincinnati with sixty barrels of salt—the remnant of a load—and was offered for his boat and salt, sixty acres of land lying north of what is now Sixth street, and between Vine and Central avenue. But the locality being then swampy and covered with underbrush, and not adapted to farming purposes, Mr. Larsh, not being able to read the future, declined the offer! In 1806 he married Mercy Stull Minor, daughter of General John Minor, of Pennsylvania, and in April, 1807, settled in Preble county, Ohio. He was a noble type of the genuine pioneer. He possessed unusual muscular strength, weighed one hundred and eighty-five pounds, presented a frame nearly six feet in height, on which rested a Websterian head, and was, withal, a decidedly handsome man. He was endowed with great energy and an iron will, always carrying out any project he undertook. Besides being a justice of the peace, and a colonel in the militia, he was the second sheriff of Preble county, and filled the office for six years. His oldest son, Newton Larsh, now deceased, was once a member of the Ohio legislature. The subject of this sketch was the second child in a family of seven sons and five daughters. The pioneer log cabin was his college, though he acquired nearly all his education outside of the walls of a school house. At the age of sixteen he entered a printing office in Eaton, and followed the business for some seven years. The twelve succeeding years were occupied in farming and lumbering. He then turned his attention to surveying, and possessing a mathematical mind, acquired by his own personal efforts alone so thorough a knowledge of that branch as to qualify him to serve the county as surveyor, which he did for a period of nearly eighteen years. While thus engaged he read law under the late Judge Abner Haines, and was admitted to practice in 1866. He represented Montgomery and Preble counties in the State Constitutional convention of 1850 and 1851. In 1860 he was elected county auditor and held the office six years. By his marriage on May 11th, 1831, to Margaret Manning, of Miami county, Ohio, he had three children. His only son, Blue-jacket Larsh, went out in the spring of 1864 as a private in the 75th Ohio volunteer infantry, was captured by the enemy in Florida in the following summer, and after being confined in Andersonville prison for three months, was released for exchange, but died two days afterward from the effects of ill-treatment and starvation, in Florence, South Carolina, at the youthful age of nineteen. Mrs. Larsh deceased August 20th, 1869. In January, 1876, Mr. Larsh was appointed chief clerk in the State treasury department, where he remained till January, 1878, when he reentered the county auditor's office as deputy—his present position. He united with the Masonic fraternity in 1856, and has held prominent official positions in the same, among them that of grand master and warden of the Grand Lodge, and that of grand high priest of



the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, of Ohio. His evening of life is made comfortable by the esteem of the wise and good throughout the community. The family connection are very numerous in Preble county, as well as in many of the Western States. He is at this time (1879) with very few, if any, exceptions, the oldest native citizen of Preble county.

SCOTT, JESUP W., pioneer, editor and statistician, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1798, and died December 23d, 1873, at Toledo, Ohio. His father and his ancestors for many generations were farmers. His early life was beset with many difficulties in obtaining even an elementary education; but these he surmounted by his ardor and industry in the pursuit of knowledge. At the age of fifteen, he was able to engage successfully in the occupation of teaching a district school; and by devoting his leisure hours to study, he prepared himself in a few years to enter the junior class at Union college. But the poverty of his father having excluded him from the hopes of collegiate honors, he resolved, at the age of twenty, to move to South Carolina, where two of his cousins, who were eminent physicians, were located. Under their instruction he commenced studying medicine; but subsequently secured a position as teacher in the Richmond Academy, at Augusta, Georgia. Here he studied law. He was admitted to the bar of Georgia at the age of twenty-three, and soon afterward opened a law office at Chester, South Carolina. In 1824, he visited his native State, and married Miss Susan Wakeman, of Southport, Connecticut, with whom he returned in a chaise from New York all the way to Lexington, South Carolina, where he settled and soon afterward formed a partnership in law practice with John Bolton O'Neal, a distinguished lawyer and politician. In a short time afterward, he began his career as a public writer and journalist, as editor of the *Columbia Telescope*. This was about the time when South Carolina nearly came in collision with the United States government by her intemperate assumption of "States Rights." In the several discussions between the advocates of state rights and the adherents of the national government, Mr. Scott was always with the latter; and this course soon put an end to his connection with the paper, which was controlled by persons of opposite principles and sympathies. The same political storms also clouded his prospects in the practice of law; and he felt more seriously the effects of his unpopularity, after the dissolution of his partnership with Mr. O'Neal, who was chosen State judge. Under such circumstances, he closed his law office and accepted an appointment as teacher in the State Female College at Columbia. He then devoted himself to study and speculative inquiries. The great migratory movements attracted his attention and became a study with him; the geographical range of great cities, and the natural causes which concentrate wealth and population in certain localities, began to engross his attention; and he finally concluded that somewhere in the great basins of the Mississippi and the lakes the densest population and the greatest cities of the continent and the world would grow up. These conclusions had a predominant influence on the course which he pursued when, to avoid the tumult of sectional prejudice, he determined to leave the southern states and cast his lot among the pioneers of the northwest. Notwithstanding the hopes which Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other river cities gave of future prosperity, he resolved to settle near the shores of Lake Erie. In this he was favored

by the assistance of his father-in-law, Jesup Wakeman, who was wealthy, and owned extensive tracts of land in Huron county. In 1830, he moved to Florence, Huron county, and in less than a year afterward he commenced a monthly journal entitled *The Ohio and Michigan Register and Emigrant's Guide*. The paper soon obtained a considerable circulation, and afforded him the first means of promulgating his doctrines on the development of internal trade and the growth of great cities. Of a tour of exploration which he made along the Maumee river in 1832, an interesting report is given in "Knapp's History of the Maumee Valley." After a careful examination of many localities, he purchased at the rate of fifteen dollars an acre, a tract of seventy acres of land now embraced in the central part of Toledo, and containing some of the most important public buildings of the city. In 1833, he removed to Perrysburg, where in concert with his brother-in-law, Henry Darling, he commenced a paper entitled *The Miami of Lake Erie*. At this period the tide of land speculation rose to an extraordinary height; confidence and credit were unbounded. The lands upon the navigable shores of the Maumee were nearly all laid out in prospective cities, and city lots were staked out in the unbroken forests. Mr. Scott was seized with the speculative enthusiasm of the day, but invested with more than the average foresight. Wealthy gentlemen and graduates of colleges came from the east in great numbers, to seek their fortunes in northwestern Ohio. Mrs. Scott was a fine pianist, and the company entertained in the log house in those few years of speculative exhilaration was composed largely of the *élite* of the country. The increase in the value of Mr. Scott's purchases was so rapid that, from a mere pittance in 1833, his property in 1836 was estimated at \$400,000. He now began to look on the western wilderness as no proper theatre for the enjoyment of his riches. He accordingly returned to the east, and, concluding to make Bridgeport, Connecticut, his home, purchased a beautiful residence on Golden Hill in that town. But the great financial crash of 1837, which swept over the country, overtook Mr. Scott. He was compelled to sell his Bridgeport mansion, to restrict his style of living within a more economical range, and to retire again to the valley of the Maumee. Here his economy and foresight met with their reward, and the real estate which he had saved from the great financial wreck, without the aid of bankrupt laws, became the nucleus of an eventual competence. He resided at Maumee from 1837 to 1844. During this time he studied thoroughly the principles of internal trade; and many able papers on the subject were contributed by him to the *Hesperian*, an able monthly magazine then published at Columbus, Ohio, while many similar communications from his pen were also published in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine*, of New York, and *DeBow's Review*, of New Orleans. So great was his fame as a commercial statistician, even as early as 1841, that he was visited by a committee of the Canadian parliament for information respecting the probable business of the canals then projected between the lower St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie. In the winter of 1843-4, he accepted the position of editor of the *Toledo Blade*; and soon after moved to Toledo and purchased an interest in the paper from A. W. Fairbanks, its proprietor. During the period that he was at the head of the *Blade* his writings in and out of the paper, especially those pertaining to the development of internal trade and all the modern agencies that control its movements, were marked by ability

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that was widely recognized. The *Blade* was then "Whig" in politics, and Mr. Scott was strongly wedded to his party and attached to its leaders; but his experience in South Carolina had made him very determined in his opposition to the dictatorial spirit of the slave power, and his paper was very effective in arousing a spirit of resistance to it; more, however, from a political than from a philanthropical standpoint. After a few years his connection with the paper ended and he sold back his interest to Mr. Fairbanks. In 1849, owing to the health of his family, he changed his abode to Adrian, Michigan, where he continued three years. While residing in this place, he kept up his contributions on his favorite subjects, for *Hunt's Magazine* and for the *New York Evening Post*. In 1853, he returned to Toledo and speculated actively in city real estate. His confidence in the high destiny of this city was very great. The last literary enterprise of his life was the publication of a pamphlet of forty pages, entitled "The Future Great City of the World," embodying the views which he had set forth on the subject in his previous writings. The following extract from its opening pages is the key to all his argument: "I shall assume that a city is an organism, springing from natural laws as naturally as any other organism, and governed invariably in its origin and growth by these laws." In this work he ably discusses the manner in which physical, political and moral causes accelerate or retard the growth of cities. This publication obtained a wide circulation and has attracted great attention. During his later years, Mr. Scott became anxious to do some public work for the benefit of the city in which his sympathies and his hopes were concentrated. In consultation with his family and a few friends, he projected an industrial university and phonetic college, donating for the purpose by deed of trust, 150 acres in the city of Toledo. This donation founded the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, which was organized under the general laws of Ohio for the incorporation of colleges and universities. Mr. Scott did not, however, live to see this institution in operation. He died in the midst of his family, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the Forest cemetery, Toledo. The issue of Mr. Scott's marriage with Miss Wakeman was three sons, all living in 1878.

MOORE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, merchant, Greenville, Ohio, was born in Warren county, Ohio, January 20th, 1825. His father, Findley Moore, was a well-known school teacher of the last half century, whose field of service was in the southwestern part of Ohio. He was born in the State of New York in 1794, came to Ohio about 1820, and settled near Lebanon. He was self-educated and well informed for his day, in the English branches, and followed the profession of teaching from about the age of twenty-five up to within a few months of his death, which occurred in Greenville in May, 1865, in his seventy-first year. He taught principally in the counties of Warren, Butler, Montgomery, and Preble. Many old citizens of the same will remember him as their instructor. From him hundreds of men, afterward in public life, received their rudimentary drill. He taught because he loved to teach. He was very kind-hearted, and delighted in the society of children, and having been during a long life so intimately associated with them he felt out of his element—even at the age of three score years and ten—unless he could follow his habit in the school room. As a teacher, he was faithful and very popular, and his pupils loved him. He was a model of

industry, and too benevolent for his own good, and this generosity of spirit always kept him poor. His wife was Elizabeth Dunlap, born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania in 1799; died in Preble county, Ohio, January 28th, 1854. Our subject's youth and early manhood were spent at the cabinet-maker's trade. He had no school privileges after he was eleven years old. The first three years of his majority were employed as a huckster. In the fall of 1849 he went to California, and for eight years was engaged in mining and in transporting merchandise to the mines. In the summer of 1857 he crossed the plains from Los Angeles to St. Joseph with a drove of wild horses, traded them for cattle, which he fed through the winter of 1857-58, and in the spring of 1858 sold these to the government for the Utah expedition against the Mormons. On his way from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City he encamped for several days on the site of the Mountain Meadow massacre, and east of the Rocky mountains met and conversed with the ill-fated company respecting their hazardous journey. In September, 1858, he located in Greenville, and in company with his brother-in-law, Michael Miller, embarked in the dry goods trade, which arrangement lasted five years. In August, 1863, he entered into his present copartnership with the Hon. John L. Winner, and the firm of Moore & Winner has been for some time the leading dry goods house in Greenville. On December 17th, 1861, he married Miss Mary Porter, daughter of John W. Porter, Esq., of Greenville. Mr. Moore has given his exclusive attention to his business, and with the exception of local positions on the Board of Education and the town council, has never filled any public office. Though frequently solicited to become a candidate for the general assembly, he has always declined. In the fall of 1878 he was earnestly pressed by prominent representatives from all the parties, to allow himself to be made an independent candidate for Congress, amid circumstances that gave most flattering prospects for success, but he again declined to accept. He is a gentleman of very modest manners, clear head, sound sense, and sterling moral worth. Industry and generosity predominate in his character.

CARTWRIGHT, JAMES, manufacturer of bar iron, Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, was born in Shropshire, England, August 19th, 1828. His father, Edward Cartwright, was a farmer who with his family emigrated to this country in 1849, and settled at Pittsburgh. James received but a limited education, but a youth of steady habits and correct principles, he very early marked out a certain course for himself, and had sufficient firmness of character to follow it. With many other successful men, he began his young man's life as a laborer. He had neither wealth nor influence to push him forward, and possessed nothing but a workman's knowledge of his business, a good character, and great perseverance. Having worked in rolling mills in Pittsburgh, Newcastle, and Youngstown, in 1863 he started a mill at the latter place in partnership, under the firm name of Shedd, Clark & Co. Mr. Clark having sold his interest, the name of the firm was changed to that which it has remained ever since, Cartwright, McCurdy & Co. At first the business was small, having but three furnaces, while at present it has increased to two large mills and thirty-nine heating and puddling furnaces, and the company manufacture all kinds of hoop, band and horse-shoe iron and steel-mixed carriage tire. Fully understanding the business he is engaged in, and

having risen from their own ranks, Mr. Cartwright enjoys much popularity among his laborers, as they have his sympathy and he knows their wants. His life has been conducted upon those principles of business integrity which he saw were the certain basis of commercial success, and his present position of easy independence is the legitimate result. For a number of years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and maintains the character of a strictly moral and God-fearing man, having the respect of all who know him. Originally a whig in politics, he naturally adopted the principles of the Republican party, but as a politician he is unknown, never having given himself any concern but that which most business men have in the success of his party. He has been president of the board of water works and president of the city council of Youngstown. He married Miss Jeannette Rigg, of Newcastle, Pennsylvania, a lady of Scotch descent, and from this union there were born three children, all of whom are living. Their mother died in 1863, and three years afterward he married the sister of his first wife, who has borne him two children.

HOYT, JAMES M., lawyer and dealer in real property, was born in Utica, New York, January 16th, 1815. He received a good education, and in 1834 graduated at Hamilton College, New York. He commenced the study of law in Utica, on leaving college, but in a short time removed to Cleveland, and in 1836 read law in the office of Andrews & Foot. In the following year the law partnership of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt was formed and continued for twelve years, when the appointment of Judge Andrews to the bench of the superior court of Cleveland, caused his withdrawal. The firm of Foot & Hoyt continued until 1853, when he withdrew from the practice of law and turned his whole business attention to the purchase and sale of real estate in Cleveland and its vicinity, on his own account or in company with other capitalists. His operations were very heavy, large tracts in and around the city were purchased, divided into lots, and sold for homesteads. Not far from a thousand acres of city and suburban property owned wholly, or jointly with others, by him, were subdivided into lots and sold for settlement, and more than a hundred streets were opened and named by him. In all these transactions he was universally credited with the extreme of liberality and generosity toward those with whom he had transactions, and especially toward the poor and those whom misfortune or sickness had unexpectedly placed in straitened circumstances. His uniform uprightness, scrupulous regard for truth and justice, and honorable dealing with his clients secured for him when practicing law the title of "the honest lawyer," and the same characteristics in his real estate dealings maintained the reputation won at the bar. He united with the Baptist church in Utica in 1835, and from that time was prominently identified with that denomination, and labored in most religious and moral causes. Very shortly after arriving in Cleveland he became connected with the First Baptist church Sunday school, and was for twenty-six years its superintendent. He then resigned and became teacher of a Congregational Bible class. Although never ordained a minister, he for twenty years preached at intervals, having been licensed for that purpose by the church with which he was connected, and his addresses were the straightforward, practical "talks" of a God-fearing business man rather than the sermons of a clergyman. In 1854 he was chosen president of the Ohio Baptist State Convention, and

was annually, for twenty years, elected to that position, presiding over anniversary meetings in nearly every city in the State. He was chosen president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the national organization for missions in North America, and was elected at each subsequent annual meeting until his retirement in 1870. For about eight years he was president of the Cleveland Bible Society, an auxiliary to the American Bible Society. In 1870 he was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, a body charged with an important duty, having the same constituency as the State senate, and which for high character, talent, and practical business sense, was probably never surpassed in the history of the State. The position was laborious and of great responsibility, the appraisal of all the property in the State going through the hands of the board sitting as a court of the highest resort. The duties were performed to the general satisfaction of the people. In 1873 he was appointed to represent the interests of the whole body of citizens on the Cleveland board of public improvements. In 1872, without his having any intimation of such a purpose, Dennison University, at Granville, Ohio, conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws. This distinction was well merited. Few men whose pursuits have enabled them to breathe the air of study and learned contemplation, attained a culture more genuine and liberal than he did amid the duties of business and the honorable, religious and public positions which he was called to fill. In the department of physical science, he evinced that spirit of rational inquiry which finds in physical truth an illustration and argument for moral and religious truth. With the philosophy of history, few men were more thoroughly imbued. In *belles-lettres* he was well read in works of taste and criticism. His addresses on various occasions and his contributions to the more solid periodical literature, attracted marked attention. The pages of the *Christian Review* for October, 1863, contained a finished, analytical and exhaustive article on the subject of "Miracles," from his pen. The subject was presented in an original and striking manner, and the article, by its vigorous logic, furnished a refutation of the skepticism and sophistry of Hume. The versatility of his talent was shown in the fact that as a lawyer he ranked high, as a business man he achieved success, as a preacher or lecturer he was of acknowledged excellence, as a writer he showed much ability, and through it all he was ever efficacious in good works, whether religious or patriotic. He married, in 1836 Miss Mary Ella Beebe, in the city of New York. Of the six children born of this union five are living. The oldest son, the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, is pastor of Strong Place Baptist church, Brooklyn, New York, and the second son, Colgate Hoyt, is in business with his father.

ROLAND, CHARLES, journalist, Greenville, Ohio, was born in Washington county, Ohio, August 6th, 1831. He was left an orphan when an infant, and was reared in the family of a friend, in Fairfield county, Ohio. He passed his boyhood and youth on a farm, receiving only a meagre common school education which terminated at the age of fourteen. He subsequently entered the office of the *Ohio Eagle*, in Lancaster, where he learned the printer's trade, and remained several years. In October, 1855, he became a partner in the ownership of the paper with John M. Connell, subsequently colonel of the 17th Ohio volunteer infantry. In the latter part of 1861, Mr. Roland became sole proprietor, and conducted that Journal till early in 1866, when he sold it and came to Green-



James M. Hoyt

ville the following October and purchased the *Greenville Democrat*, of which he has since been editor and proprietor. Mr. Roland has always been a staunch democrat, and during his management of the *Eagle*, it was a bold, outspoken paper. Upon the opening of the late struggle, its editor, for taking exceptions to the manner in which the war was being conducted, was, in the fall of 1862, summoned by Governor Tod to an interview in his office in Columbus. He at once repaired to that city and presented himself before the governor, and having with him three prominent citizens of Lancaster as witnesses of what might transpire. The governor complained that the tone of the *Eagle* was disloyal, and tended to discourage enlistments, and stated that his first impulse was to suppress the paper and send its editor to Fort Warren. Mr. Roland replied that he had taken as his guide the Constitution and laws of his country, as he understood them, and that of two meetings just held in Lancaster by the republicans and democrats, respectively, at the former five enlisted, and, at the latter, thirteen. The interview closed by a threat, somewhat excitedly expressed, pronounced by the governor; that "Constitutions and laws or not, unless the tone of your paper is changed, it will be suppressed, and you will be sent to Fort Warren; I have the backbone to do it." This interview was had in the presence of the three witnesses, who sat within hearing distance of the governor, though, the room being full, unobserved by him. Mr. Roland returned to Lancaster, wrote a full account of the whole transaction, had it attested by these three witnesses, and published it in the next issue of his paper, and he continued to write and publish his views of the conduct of that eventful struggle, claiming that right of free speech and a free press which the Constitution guarantees to every citizen of the United States. When he took charge of the *Democrat*, it was a small sheet with a patronage too limited for support. It is now the largest folio in the State, is conducted with ability and tact, circulates very widely, and wields a leading influence in the county. Mr. Roland is a man of rather reserved manners, yet social; is prompt in action, honorable in business, and very firm in his convictions. In the year 1851 he married Amelia, daughter of Lewis Clark, of Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, and four surviving sons and five daughters were the issue. Though deprived himself of the opportunities for obtaining a liberal education, he has afforded such to his children, in the public schools of Lancaster and Greenville, in the latter of which the oldest daughter, Mary E. Roland, has for several years been a teacher. The oldest son, Arthur A. Roland, is editor and proprietor of the *Lebanon Patriot*. The second son, Charles W. Roland, is engaged as compositor and local editor on the *Greenville Democrat*.

ULMAN, ISAAC, lawyer, Massillon, Ohio, was born near Waynesburgh, Stark County, Ohio, June 3d, 1832. His father, Jacob Ulman, a native of Berne, Switzerland, was a soldier in the war for Swiss liberation. His mother, also a Bernese, Mary Zagazer, was the daughter of a school teacher. Our subject received his elementary education in the common schools, and, until sixteen years old, worked on a farm. He then spent two years learning the trade of carriage-making. Having been offered an opportunity to assist the clerk of the county court, he, while thus engaged, endeavored to perfect himself in the English branches of study. Subsequently he engaged for the space of a year as a clerk in a general store, and afterwards traveled and worked three years at his trade

of carriage making. Returning to his native place, he was in 1855 elected county recorder, and held this office for three years. During that time, and six months after its expiration, he completed his study of law, partly under the tuition of Judge Tripp, and latterly in the office of Samuel M. Craine, and was admitted to the bar of Carroll county in the spring of 1859. The following autumn, on being elected clerk of Carroll county court, and having served in that capacity until the autumn of 1861, he enlisted in a company of volunteers, that became company A, of the 80th Ohio regiment volunteer infantry, and of which he was elected captain. After a year's service with his company, his health became impaired, and he resigned and returned to the duties of his clerkship, performed during his absence by deputy. In 1863 he began the practice of law at Carrollton, and continued so engaged there until 1872, when he removed his residence to Massillon; was chosen city solicitor in the spring of 1873, and served two years in that capacity. During his residence at Carrollton he had been more than once elected and served as mayor of that city. At Massillon, he formed a partnership with William B. Porter, now secretary of the Valley Railroad, and which continued until the appointment of the latter to that office, and in 1874 he engaged in partnership with Leander C. Coles. A republican in politics, Mr. Ulman earnestly desires the success of his party, and affords efficient aid both by voice and pen to that end. As a lawyer he has much reputation as a barrister, and, gifted with those acquirements which make him popular, courteous and affable in his manners, he makes friends readily. A member of the Presbyterian church, he is strictly honorable in his intercourse, and quite successful in his business. Married on the 25th October, 1855, to Miss Matilda J., daughter of John H. Whitcraft, formerly sheriff of Carroll county; two daughters and a son have been the issue of this union. Mr. Ulman presents a good example of the manner in which a well-disposed youth can attain position and influence in this highly favored land.

SHULTZ, EMMANUEL, capitalist and manufacturer, born July 25th, 1819, in Berkshire county, Pennsylvania, was the son of George Shultz, also a native of Pennsylvania, and grandson of Frederick Shultz, who emigrated from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, early in the last century. Emmanuel received a common school education up to the age of eleven, when in consequence of his father's death, he necessarily had to absent himself from school, and subsequently depend on study and self-teaching. He engaged as an apprentice to learn the shoemaker's trade, and, after serving his time of seven years, according to the practice of those days, he emigrated to Ohio in 1838. Settling at Miamisburgh, he established there the shoemaking business, and engaged in it eight years with increasing success when, with characteristic energy, he changed his line of business to that of a general produce trader, and from 1845 to the present time has been in the latter business one of the largest operators in the Miami valley. He also became interested in the leading enterprises financially of his town, being one of the originators of the bank of H. Groby & Co., and also of the Miami Valley Paper Company, which, in connection with Dr. William H. Manning, he organized and built up in 1871. Both of these houses are largely indebted to him for their success and present strong position; his sound business judgment having rendered them panic proof, and above the consequences of

business depression. Mr. Shultz has also been a very extensive operator in tobacco since 1853, his purchases amounting to as high as six thousand cases in a season. Among the business men of the valley, Mr. Shultz is a representative of the highest rank, careful, honorable, bold, and enterprising, and distinguished for a high sense of commercial integrity. In politics, although in direct opposition to his own desires, he has been chosen by the people of his district to represent them at various times in the State legislature and in local office, and to serve them in various other positions of honor and trust. For many years a member of common councils, he was elected county commissioner in 1858, an office honorably filled by him for three years, after which he was chosen township treasurer, filling that office and also that of township trustee on several subsequent occasions. In 1873, a member of the memorable constitutional convention, he was in 1875 elected to represent his district in the House of Representatives, at Columbus. The confidence he had won in business circles and the superior ability and good sense he had always evinced in business affairs naturally caused him to be sought after as a manager and guardian of the public interests. During the war of Secession, his activity in devising measures for the relief of the destitute families of soldiers at the front, or those killed, or in hospital, was deserving of especial remark and commendation. Mr. Shultz is truly a self-made man, whose rare success is due not to fortuitous circumstances, but to native ability and boldness of action, coupled with untiring industry and adherence to the highest moral principles in all the relations of his life. A member of the Lutheran church, and one of its firmest supporters, he is a generous giver to all worthy objects of charity and benevolence. On the 23d July, 1840, he married Miss Sarah Beck, of Miamisburgh, and by this union became the father of three daughters, all living and married: Mary A. to her father's partner, Dr. William A. Manning; Amanda Melissa to A. T. Whittrick, Esq., and Sarah O. Letta to T. Shubert, Esq. Mr. Shultz is an old member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made such in 1844.

HERRICK, HENRY J., physician and surgeon, born January 20, 1833, at Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, and living at present at Cleveland, Ohio. His father, Justus T. Herrick, was a pioneer farmer, who left Massachusetts when a young man to seek his fortune in the then far West. His mother's maiden name was Caroline J. Cowles; she was a native of Connecticut, a woman possessed of superior moral and mental endowments, and deeply inspired her son with those noble aims that eventually placed him in the higher walks of life. He was the fourth of ten children. When quite young, his father removed to Twinsburgh, Summit county; here he attended the common district school, and assisted on the farm and in the saw mill till he was eighteen years old. There seemed to be nothing in the strong, tall and industrious boy to distinguish him from his brothers; but at this period, a plan of his father's, then first made known to the sons, revealed the high ambition that had hitherto been unsuspected. His father desired to give one of his seven sons a liberal education; the one accepting the proposition was to relinquish all hope or expectation of any other outfit at his majority. The offer was first made to the fifth son, which was declined; then to the fourth, and refused; then to the third, Henry, and by him eagerly and gladly accepted. He immediately began to prepare for college at

Twinsburgh academy under the Rev. Samuel Bissell, a most popular and excellent instructor, in the mean time, continuing his labors on the farm during vacations, and doing at other times such work as a willing hand could find to do. At twenty-one, he entered Williams College, and graduated in 1858, holding an honorable position in his class, and having the respect of his instructors. Hon. J. A. Garfield was at Williams at the same time, and both being large and exceedingly well-made and fine looking men, they received from their fellow students the soubriquet of the "Ohio giants." The "patrimony" of seven hundred dollars proving insufficient to meet the expenses of a collegiate course, he supplied the deficiency by manual labor and teaching. After his graduation he returned home. While in college he had decided to follow the medical profession, and during the junior summer vacation had attended a partial course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. This decision was a great disappointment to his father, who had hoped he would enter the ministry. The fact that the young graduate, on his arrival home, had less than one dollar in cash, and that to replenish his exhausted means (for his father had assured him that he could give him no further aid) he went into the haying field and earned twenty-nine dollars, is evidence of an independent nobility of character that, under Providence, controlled opposing circumstances. He never drifted with the current, unless the current was bearing him on to the goal of his well-considered aims. This was the most trying period of his life. No money, no friend in whom to confide as counselor, he was brought to rely absolutely on himself, and the good Providence that helps those who help themselves. In the fall of 1858, he went to Cleveland and entered the office of Dr. M. L. Brooks as a student, meeting his current expenses by performing such work as a physician in extensive practice might require. He also taught one of the city evening schools for men and boys, and attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. In 1859-60, he taught the Genaga seminary, at Chester, Ohio, and one term at Solon. During the summer of 1860, he went to Chicago and continued his studies with Dr. Daniel Brainard, an eminent surgeon of that city. Dr. Brainard having charge of the United States marine hospital, he entered it as house physician, under him. He attended the Rush Medical College and graduated in the spring of 1861, with the degree of doctor of medicine. About this time he also received the degree of master of arts from Williams College. On his graduation he returned to Cleveland and became Dr. Brooks' assistant at the United States Marine Hospital, where he remained till he entered the army as assistant surgeon in the 17th Ohio regiment, his commission being dated February 1st, 1862. For eight months he was in charge of general hospital No. 13 at Nashville during this time the city was under siege for six weeks. In December, 1862, he was commissioned surgeon. At the battle of Chickamauga he was in charge of division hospitals, and when our army was repulsed, remained and became a prisoner. For ten days he cared for our wounded on the field, was taken to Richmond and confined in the loathsome Libby for two months. At this time there was a controversy between the belligerents about the exchange of prisoners. On his exchange he returned to Cleveland on a furlough of twenty days; on its expiration he rejoined his regiment at Chattanooga; was with the army in its fighting march to Atlanta, and on its triumphal march to the sea. At Savannah he



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resigned, anticipating the expiration of his term of service by one month, with the intention of spending the balance of the lecture season in New York, improving and perfecting himself in his profession. In 1865, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, Dr. Brooks, which continued till January 1st, 1873, when he opened an office at No. 13 Euclid avenue. He was appointed, in 1865, to the chair of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children in the Charity Hospital Medical College, which position he held for three years, when he was appointed professor of the principles of surgery, on the reorganization of that institution under its present title of university of Wooster, which chair he now holds. He was elected president of the Ohio State Medical society in 1863. The same energy and ability that marked his youth have been conspicuous in all his public life; always bringing to the discharge of the duties of every position, whether in the division hospitals, on the battle fields or in the professor's chair, or in the extensive practice of a popular physician, those qualities that ensure respect and success. He is an elder in the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian church, uniting heartily in all the active benevolences and christian work of that body; and freely contributing of his means to all public and private charities that commend themselves to a christian man. He married Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. M. L. Brooks, December 8th, 1863; and four children, all living, have been the issue of this union.

WALES, ARVINE C., of Spring Hills, near Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, lawyer and stock-farmer, was born at that place, May 2d, 1827. He is a lineal descendent of that Deacon Nathaniel Wales, who, in the seventeenth century, settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as one of the later "pilgrim fathers." For five or six generations the family were represented by an uninterrupted succession of deacons in the church at Windham, Connecticut. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father, Arvine Wales, removed from Connecticut to Stark county, Ohio, in the autumn of 1811, in company with Thomas Rotch (who, in the spring of 1812, laid out the town of Kendall,) and Mrs. Charity Rotch, who left a legacy of \$12,000 for the purpose of founding a manual labor school for the education of orphans. Arvine Wales became the treasurer of this institution, and as such managed its financial affairs with such good judgment and carefulness that the institution was opened in 1844 with high promise of success. In 1854 Mr. Wales died, and his son succeeded to the trusteeship of this institution that has now become a trust of \$40,000. Mrs. Wales, the mother of our subject, was Ann Foot, born in Litchfield, Connecticut, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Wales, she was the widow of Pomeroy Baldwin, of Portage county, Ohio. Our subject grew up on the farm, attended the common school, and subsequently Woodward College, in Cincinnati, for two years, after which, in the year 1846, he entered as a student at law the office of General Dwight Jarvis, of Massillon, and in 1848 was admitted to practice. Instead of doing so, however, he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and attended the law school during a year, when he graduated with the rank of bachelor of law. Returning to Ohio, he entered into partnership with H. B. Hurlbert, now of Cleveland, and this engagement continued until the death of his father required him to assume those trusts and responsibilities in which his father had been engaged, and having become heir to a large estate,

he therefore relinquished his law practice and engaged in farming, and especially in the breeding of sheep. This business he has managed with judgment, and been quite successful. He owns 1,000 acres of land on which he maintains 2,000 sheep, and contributes to the press the fruits of his experience as a farmer and sheep-breeder. Having served in 1871 in the Ohio senate, he was elected for the next term and served during its continuance. He has always been a republican, and in full sympathy with the best principles of that party. As a man he is kind and courteous to all, and as a citizen dispenses a generous hospitality in his affluent home; where, however, being modest and unassuming, he makes no display. As a lawyer he would doubtless have achieved success had he continued in the practice of his profession. On the 28th December, 1864, he married Mrs. Eliza Robinson, of Wayne county. Of this union two children have been the issue.

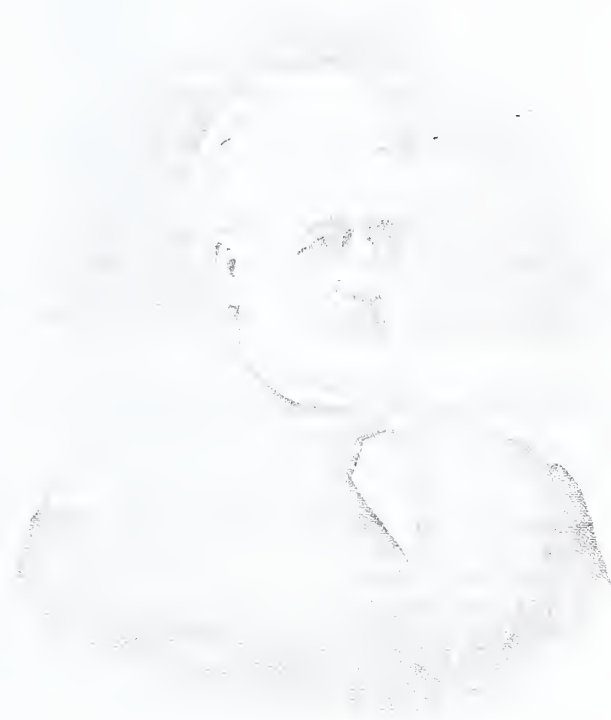
LAUNDON, SAMUEL K., merchant, Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, was born at Thornby, Northamptonshire, England, February 25th, 1835. His father, John Laundon, was a farmer. In the year 1845, the family emigrated to the United States, and settled on some land in Ridgeville, Lorain county, Ohio. Our subject, educated as a child in England, attended school during the winters, and helped in the laborious work of cultivating the farm in summer. Having a strong desire to obtain a liberal education he, in the winter of 1862, with his own savings purchased a scholarship at Oberlin, for the purpose of taking the collegiate course, but an accident disabled him from doing so, and instead, when sufficiently recovered from the effects of that accident, he engaged in the capacity of clerk in the store of Baldwin, Starr & Co., in Elyria, where for six years, in that capacity and as cashier, he remained, when the firm dissolved and was reorganized under the name of Baldwin, Laundon & Nelson, at Elyria, and Baldwin, Laundon & Co., at Wellington, the name of Laundon being represented by our subject and his uncle, Thomas W. Laundon. In 1870 the firm at Elyria sold their business to D. C. Baldwin & Co., but that at Wellington continues to the present time, being, in addition to traders and dealers in general merchandise, large purchasers of wool, and owning and working ten cheese factories and dairies, from which they ship to market large quantities of butter and cheese. In the periods of high prices, during and after the late civil war, their business was known to amount to \$400,000 a year. The firm having done the banking business for the town and vicinity, they in 1864 organized the First National bank of Wellington, of which our subject was one of the charter members, and also a member of the board of trustees of the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company of Ohio, the principal office of which is at Wellington. He has also been a member of the village council for a number of years. Originally a free-soiler, he identified himself with the Republican party, but he is not a politician, although he attends party conventions and is a quiet worker for party supremacy. During the war of the Rebellion, he was an active supporter of the government and the maintenance of free institutions. In sympathy with the Congregational church, he has freely aided in the completion of the edifice for divine service in course of erection in the town of Wellington. He married, on the 10th January, 1866, Miss Marion, the daughter of F. M. Hamlin, of Wellington. Her grandfather, George Hamlin, was a pioneer citizen of Lorain county.

Four living children have been the issue of this union. Mr. Laundon is a notable example of the self-made men of Ohio. Without other than his own business ability, his fidelity and industry, in small things as in great, he has attained a prominent position among the business men of his county. Liberal in his benefactions, he has ever endeavored to perform his duty as a man and citizen, and consequently he is by his fellow-townsmen regarded as a truly valuable member of society.

CURTISS, HARVEY WILLARD, physician, and member of the Ohio Senate, was born February 22d, 1824, at Charlestown, Portage county, Ohio. His father, Chauncey B. Curtiss,—who in September, 1878, was still living in Charlestown, which had been named after his grandfather, who built the first frame house in the place,—had held a prominent position as a leading farmer and man of large social and political influence in the county, taking a lively interest in political affairs, and filling in succession all the local offices of trust and responsibility. Graduating at the Grand River Institute, in Ashtabula county, Dr. Curtiss remained at home until 1849, when he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1851 graduated at the Cleveland Medical College. He removed to Pittsburgh to practice, but ill-health necessitated his leaving the city, and in 1852 he removed to Chagrin Falls, which he made his permanent home. Following the example of his father, he early took a deep interest in political affairs, and when but nineteen he traversed his native county in the interests of the Liberty party of that day. He became active in the local politics of his county, and on the formation of the Republican party he joined that political organization. In the fall of 1869 he was elected a representative from Cuyahoga county in the Ohio legislature, taking his seat in January, 1870. During that year the question of Ohio ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution was before the legislature, and he was very active and influential in procuring the ratification. He served on the railroad committee and the committee on benevolent institutions, doing good work in both. In 1871 he was re-elected to the legislature. He was appointed chairman of the committee on railroads, and held a place in several other committees. During this term he introduced a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, the first legislation of the kind in the State. Considerable opposition to its passage was manifested, and it was only by persistent, hard work that it became a law. Numerous other bills of more or less importance were advocated and piloted through by him with marked ability. In October, 1873, he was elected to represent Cuyahoga county in the State senate. The political party with which he acted was in the minority during this term, and he, in common with his colleagues in the minority, was assigned inferior places in committees. His work now lay in the direction of combating obnoxious legislation instead of pressing salutary measures. Among the bills of marked notoriety introduced in that Legislature was the one known as the Gethan bill, which, it was claimed, was introduced and pressed in the interest of the Roman Catholic church. This measure he opposed with vigor and persistence. In 1875, he was again nominated for senator by the republican convention, and elected. In being thus returned to the legislature for four successive terms he had gone beyond precedent in the county, and the honors thus accorded him were the greater in being wholly unsought. In addition to the important work

performed in the legislature he filled a prominent place in the administration of local affairs, among other things being a member of the school board of the village for fifteen years, and actively supporting all measures for the benefit of the town and county. He took an active part in the effort to build a railroad from the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad line to Chagrin Falls. During the war of Rebellion he was energetic in support of the government, and contributed freely for the purpose of raising men and money. As a physician he attained a celebrity which was not confined to county limits, his kind treatment and sympathizing nature so endearing him to his patients that, even though away from practice for months each year, they would not make a change. As a politician he was honorable, incorruptible and able, besides possessing the tact and skill necessary, in corrupt times, to carry a sound policy without injury to his party or personal prospects. He was known as a man of strong common sense and unflinching will. Cautious and slow to make up his mind, willing and anxious to have the advice of others, but when his decision was once given he was firm as a rock. Of fine, dignified, personal presence, courteous and easy demeanor, and high character, he was in every way calculated for his profession of physician, and as a representative of the people in the government of the country. In social and domestic life his virtues were in accord with his public career. In September, 1873, after his renomination for the State senate, he was widely mentioned as the coming candidate for Congress. After the meeting of the general assembly, he was elected president *pro tem.* of the senate, and when Governor Hayes was transferred to the Presidency, and Lieutenant-Governor Young became governor, he was elected president of the body, and by virtue of this position became lieutenant governor. In the fall of 1877 he peremptorily refused to be a candidate for renomination for the senate, but notwithstanding his often repeated refusal, he was the almost unanimous choice of the convention, and was again returned to the senate. In Chagrin Falls, he was the general adviser of the poor and rich, and the first step in any important transaction was a consultation with Dr. Curtiss. In 1846 he married Miss Olive B. Rood, of Charlestown, and had four children: Dwight C., engaged in paper manufacturing in Akron; Dan P., an exceedingly bright and promising lad, who died at the age of thirteen; Paul, and Virginia.

DU SANG, JOSEPH ALBERTUS, banker, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, October 31st, 1817. His father, John Du Sang, was a wealthy planter of the same State, born in Bordeaux, France, about the year 1755, and came with his family to America about 1764. They settled near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1798, John Du Sang removed to Washington county, Maryland, where he died in May, 1838. His wife was Elizabeth Moyier, of the same county. She died near Hagerstown in 1837, in her forty-eighth year, having been the mother of nine children. Our subject was educated in the common schools and academy of his native place; left home at the age of thirteen, and made his way to Dayton, Ohio, where for something over a year he found employment in a dry goods store. For two years subsequently he served as clerk in the old Dayton bank. He then went to New Orleans, and after a brief clerkship in a commission house, entered the State Bank of Louisiana as teller, where he remained until 1851, when he left the bank, and going to Jackson, Mississippi, there purchased a



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plantation, and for two or three years superintended the working of the same. In 1853 the ravages of the yellow fever were alarmingly fatal in that place. Nurses were in great demand. Moved by this sad condition of affairs, fourteen gentlemen of Jackson met together and formed themselves into an association to wait upon the sick so long as their services were needed. Out of their number, eleven took the fever and died, and among those spared was our subject. The following complimentary notice is from the *Mississippi State Gazette*, of September 23d, 1853: "We desire particularly to return the heartfelt thanks of the community to Mr. Du Sang, paymaster of the New Orleans Railroad. He is a stranger in our midst, scarcely known by sight to a score of our people. No persuasion could induce him to leave on the appearance of the epidemic, but although from the up-country and unacclimated here, he was one of the first to volunteer to nurse the sick, and has done so assiduously every night since. A more noble-hearted, generous man does not breathe, and so unostentatious is his goodness, that we know we offend him by giving this publicity to his name." After assiduous attentions to the sick and dying for thirty-five days and nights, Mr. Du Sang was taken down with the dreadful scourge, but after much suffering finally recovered, and in the summer of 1854 returned to Ohio, located in Eaton, and became teller in the Preble county branch of the State Bank of Ohio. In November following he became a stockholder, and in 1864, when the State bank was displaced by the First National bank of Eaton, he was one of its organizers. In 1868 he sold his bank stock, and was engaged for nearly a year in the settlement of a Dayton estate. In the fall of 1869 he returned to Eaton, and has since been book-keeper in the First National. He owns a fine plantation of 2,500 acres in Pike county, Mississippi. He is a man of very retiring manners, yet of fine social nature, a lover of literature, and an excellent citizen. He is unmarried.

VAN AUSDAL, CORNELIUS, merchant and legislator, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Berkley county, Virginia, October 2d, 1783, and died at Eaton, August 10th, 1870. He came to Ohio in 1805, and settled in what is now Preble county, and after three years spent in working on a farm for his father in Lanier township, opened the first store in Eaton, and either alone or in partnership engaged in the business of a general store till 1863, a period of fifty-five years. He was a deputy United States marshal under General Cass, and in 1810 took the first census of Preble county. During the war of 1812 he was assistant paymaster in the United States army, and was also engaged in furnishing supplies to the army operating between the Ohio river and Lake Erie. In 1819-20 he represented Preble county in the general assembly of Ohio. From 1828 to 1833 he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade on Main street, Cincinnati, under the firm name of Van Ausdal, Hatch & Gray. A portion of the time he resided with his family in New York City, and was exclusively occupied in the purchase of goods for his Western houses, both of them being then in the wholesale trade. From 1828 to 1832 he was engaged with his brother-in-law, Judge Curry, in the pork business in Hamilton. From 1846 to 1863, he engaged in business in Dayton, in partnership with his son Isaac, who is still a business man of that city. In 1852 he associated with himself, in his business at Eaton, his son Harvey, and son-in-law, Mr. Donohoe, and in 1863 he sold out to his partners and retired to private life.

On July 24th, 1812, he married Miss Martha Bilbee, and four sons and six daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters survive, were the issue of this union. In 1817 he became proprietor of the *Western Telegraph*, the first newspaper of Preble county, which he conducted for some time, and which, with only a change of name, is now the *Eaton Register*. Mr. Van Ausdal was a fine specimen of the genuine pioneer. He settled in a wilderness inhabited by savage beasts and Indians, and with but few white men around him. He was of medium height and weight, with well developed muscular system, and finely proportioned figure. His mind was strong, quick, acute, practical and comprehensive. He was industrious, energetic and courageous, and his will was inflexible. His mathematical powers, though never scientifically cultivated, were of the highest order, and his manners courteous and easy. For a period of more than half a century he enjoyed uninterrupted health. These qualities enable him to form and execute those business combinations which resulted in a uniform success. For over fifty years he was the leading business man of Preble county. His reputation extended from the Ohio river to the lakes, both in western Ohio and in eastern Indiana. He was very favorably known among the Indians, and intimately acquainted with their leaders. Though not a member of any church, he possessed a kind and generous heart. His code of morals was the "golden rule," which he consistently observed throughout a useful life of nearly eighty-seven years.

VAN AUSDAL, ISAAC, oldest son of the last-named, was born in Eaton, Ohio, February 13th, 1821. He graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1842, and in 1845 became a dry goods merchant in Dayton, Ohio. Ten years subsequently he discontinued the dry goods trade, and entered upon his present business as dealer in carpets and house furnishing goods; and the firm of Van Ausdal & Harman has for years been favorably known as one of the leading business houses of Dayton. In June, 1855, Mr. Van Ausdal married Miss Mary C., daughter of Orestes Roberts, Esq., of Preble county. Of his family of four sons and three daughters, two sons and the daughters survive, and are obtaining the advantages of a liberal education. Mr. Van Ausdal has inherited many of the noble qualities of his pioneer father, especially those of industry, energy, close attention to business, and strict integrity.

RIKE, DAVID L., merchant, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, July 17th, 1824. His grandfather, Henry Rike, emigrated from Frederick county, Maryland, to Ohio, and settled in Montgomery county in 1812. Philip Rike, the son of Henry, and father of our subject, was at this time twelve years of age. He was reared amid the characteristic surroundings of pioneer life, was a son of the soil, and inured to hard but honest labor. He never aspired to office, but in the quietude of rural employments, faithfully served his day and generation. His facilities for education were only such as were afforded by the common schools of that early day, but being endowed with a natural love of learning, he made diligent improvement of his spare time by reading and private study, and by this means acquired a fund of general information much in excess of that of his peers. He was plain, unassuming in manners, very decided in his views, and conscientiously true to his convictions. He maintained throughout a life of more than three-

quarters of a century, a reputation for the strictest integrity. He was born in 1800, and died February 3d, 1877. His wife was Ann Elizabeth Lehman, a native of Washington county, Maryland, a woman whose intellectual endowments were above the average. She possessed unusual executive ability, was a superior household manager, and was noted for her generous sympathies and liberality. The influence of her earnest piety was especially felt in the Christian training of her children, and the subject of this sketch acknowledges, with pride and gratitude, his indebtedness to the faithful counsels of his long since sainted mother. She died March 19th, 1857, leaving eleven children, of whom our subject was the oldest. His minority was passed at farm labor for his father, with limited school privileges. He subsequently began life for himself, and worked out for a couple of years at very meagre compensation, husbanding his wages and attending school in the winters, the latter in Xenia, where he formed the acquaintance of Eli Millen, a dry goods merchant, who offered him a clerkship at \$75 a year, with board. Here young Rike remained three years, when he went to Dayton, and for a few years was employed as clerk in the dry goods house of V. Winters. In the spring of 1853, Mr. Rike opened a dry goods house with Messrs. Prugh and Joice as partners, and has since been engaged in this trade. In 1867 was formed the firm of D. L. Rike & Co., R. I. Cummin and S. E. Kumler, brother-in-law to Mr. Rike, being his partners. This is now and has been for several years the leading retail dry goods firm in Dayton. Mr. Rike has made his business a specialty, and has pursued it with great energy and success. Personally, he is genial, unassuming, prompt and reliable. In November, 1855, he married Salome C., daughter of the Rev. Henry Kumler, of Dayton, and has had five children, two living. Mr. Kumler is a native of Pennsylvania, and is a veteran clergyman of the United Brethren denomination, and still occasionally fills the pulpit, though at the advanced age of seventy-eight. At an early day he performed a large amount of pioneer service in the church in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio. He is a type of the old-fashioned, substantial, energetic, and worthy ministers of the gospel.

RUGGLES, SAMUEL H., of Circleville, Ohio, was born at Brownville, Jefferson county, New York, June 8th, 1821. His father, Samuel, and his mother, Anna H., Ruggles, were natives of Boston, Mass. In early and middle life, his father was largely engaged in foreign commerce, but, in the war of 1812, he suffered severe losses by the capture of his vessels by the public enemy, and, soon after the close of that war, he removed to the northern part of the State of New York, where he engaged, in a reduced manner, in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, and died at Lowville, New York, in 1834, leaving his widow with a family of five children to support and educate with very limited means. Mrs. Ruggles was, however, a woman of much force of character, and displayed her good judgment by maintaining her son, our subject, at the Lowville Academy until he had obtained a good English education. Then, and after her husband's death, she resolved to have that son seek, in this then comparatively new State, his fortune. In 1835, with his uncle, General H. Lawrence, she therefore sent him to Circleville, Ohio, where he was engaged as a junior clerk in the mercantile house of Rogers & Martin, with no promise of compensation beyond his living. Having, as the time went

by, the natural longing of a lad who never before had been away from it, to return to his mother's home, he asked her consent to his doing so, but this she resolutely refused, and it is to this refusal, "the greatest trial of her life," as she subsequently characterized it on her death-bed, that our subject attributes the beginning of his success in life; for, at the end of two years' faithful service on his business, his employers placed \$100 to his credit, promised him promotion as he deserved it, and \$150 for the third year, with his board, lodging, etc. Then it was that his ambition to excel was stirred, and he resolved to accumulate, by saving at least two-thirds of his salary, and by investment, carefully directed, have his little surplus fund afford him some revenue. The result exceeded his expectations. The firm noticed his attention to business, and earnest effort to accumulate by the saving of his salary, and the means he took to increase it, and, after serving them eight years in all, they took him into partnership, with one-fourth interest in their wholesale grocery, grain and pork packing establishments, and, in 1845, following the engagement of the firm in the commission business in New Orleans, with an increased interest in it, he was placed at the head of the house in Circleville, and, in a few years afterward, purchased the entire interest of his partners there. After 1852, retiring from the grocery and grain branches of his business, he devoted his attention almost exclusively to pork packing until 1863, when, in the interest of his children, he began investing in farms and farm land lying in the vicinity, but remaining engaged in the pork trade, and so continuing during the subsequent fifteen years. While not refusing minor civil office and local, Mr. Ruggles has invariably declined that which would interfere with his regular business. Having shunned all speculative operations, indorsing the ventures of others, investment in fancy stocks and joint stock companies, as, to use his own expression in speaking of these things, he would have shunned rattlesnakes, he has never sustained any of those losses which usually result from such engagements. When Fort Sumter became the initial target for the guns of rebellion against constituted authority, he was among the first to assist in the fitting out of a company; and before the Federal armies had gained a single victory, he invested largely in government bonds. Subsequently he assisted in the organization of the First and Second National Banks of Circleville, in 1863, and was at once elected a director, and subsequently continued to be re-elected annually to such office. In 1859, Mr. Ruggles married Miss Catherine, daughter of the late Ralph Osborn, of Columbus, Ohio, a pioneer of distinction, and three living children, Samuel Turney, Lizzie L., and Nelson J. Ruggles, have been the issue of this union. Though not a member of any church organization, Mr. Ruggles habitually contributes to all religious and charitable objects, and also earnestly interests himself in every public enterprise that promises to benefit the community in which he resides.

11-10 Harry Kneisly Genealogy.

KNEISLY, GEORGE WASHINGTON, merchant, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 17th, 1822. His father, Daniel Kneisly, was a substantial farmer, native of Lancaster county, same State, who in May, 1829, moved to Ohio and settled in the vicinity of Dayton, where he died November 30th, 1865, aged over eighty. He was a steady, industrious, enterprising citizen, formerly a Mennonite, but subsequently connected with the



Saml. H. Ruggles

society of Dunkards. His wife was Christina Forrer, a distant relative of the late eminent civil engineer, Samuel Forrer of Dayton. Out of a family of ten children, our subject is the fourth son. Having received only a common school education, he began his business career at the age of fifteen, as clerk in a retail grocery store in Fairfield, Green county, Ohio, where he remained two years. This was followed by a three years' clerkship in the dry goods firm of T. R. Clark & Brother, of Dayton. After a two years' service in a similar capacity in the store of his uncle, John Kneisly, at Kneisly station, near that city, he opened on his own account a retail grocery store in Dayton, which he conducted for five years. In 1851 he embarked with his brother, Christian Kneisly, in the wholesale trade, which with different partners he has since superintended and greatly enlarged. From 1854 to 1874, the firm was known as Kneisly, McIntire & Co. At the latter date Mr. McIntire retired from the firm, and Mr. Kneisly took in as partners his son, Charles C. Kneisly, and T. B. Holmes, and the house has since been known as George W. Kneisly & Co. It is the oldest wholesale grocery firm in Dayton, and controls a very extensive business. On May 28th, 1852, Mr. Kneisly married Martha C., daughter of William Compton, of Montgomery county, the issue of which union has been six children. He holds the office of deacon of the First Baptist church of Dayton, of which, for considerably over a quarter century, he has been a leading member. Since the organization of the Second National bank of Dayton, in 1864, he has been a director in the same, and is also president of the Dayton, Covington and Toledo Railroad Company. He is likewise a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Odd Fellows. Personally, he is a gentleman of unusual evenness of disposition, generous sympathies and kind impulses. In 1877, he spent several months in Europe, visiting places of interest in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany.

MEAD, DANIEL ELDRIDGE, banker and manufacturer, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Otsego county, New York, November 15th, 1817, the second son in a family of eight children of Azel Mead and Amy Eldridge. The decease of his mother, when he was only ten years of age was the occasion of his leaving home to work for himself, and his history is an unusually striking example of the truth that honest industry will bring its reward. By accepting any kind of honorable work that a boy of his tender age could perform, he struggled on for several years, availing himself in the winter seasons of such meagre facilities for learning as were supplied by the common schools of that early day. By the time he was seventeen he had fitted himself for a teacher of the English branches, and was thus engaged for a couple of winters. He then repaired to Philadelphia in search of employment, but found it very difficult to secure a situation, as a stranger in a strange city. He was, however, successively engaged in a dry goods store and as hotel clerk; but the remuneration being meagre, and the indoor confinement proving injurious to his health, he was compelled to seek employment in the open air, and in the fall of 1841, came to Wheeling, and investing his savings in a pair of horses, wagon, and some grain-fanning machines, traveled the National road to Dayton, and was for some years engaged in the sale of the latter implements. On July 7th, 1846, he married Miss Maria H., daughter of Isaac Demarest, of Dayton, and about the same time became a partner in the firm of Swain & Mead in the

wholesale grocery trade. He was subsequently, for quite a number of years, engaged in the manufacture of lard oil. In 1858, in company with W. A. Weston, he purchased the Dayton paper mills, built by Ellis Clafflin & Co., and with different partners has since conducted this branch of manufacture. From 1866 to 1872 the business was carried on under the firm name of Mead & Nixon, and at the latter date the firm was incorporated as the Mead & Nixon Paper Company, of which Mr. Mead has since been the president. The mills of this company form the most extensive establishment of the kind west of the Allegheny Mountains. Mr. Mead is also prominently interested in several of the leading business enterprises of Dayton. He was one of the original movers in the construction of the Dayton and Southeastern Railroad, which connects that city with the Jackson county coal fields in southeastern Ohio, and is the president of that road. Also one of the originators of the Cooper Insurance Company of Dayton, in 1867, and became its president in 1871. Likewise one of the organizers of the Merchant's National bank, of which, except for the first year, has since been president. His first wife having died on the 6th September, 1853, on November 28th, 1870, he married her sister, Ellen I. Demarest. His first wife was the mother of two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, C. D. Mead, was educated in the Western Military Institute, in Dayton and in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, and is the secretary of the Mead & Nixon Paper Company. On May 14th, 1874, he married Miss Sallie, daughter of the Hon. Robert G. Corwin, of Dayton. The second son, H. E. Mead, obtained his education at Oxford, Ohio, Andover, Massachusetts, and at Geneva, New York. On November 30th, 1876, he married Miss Marianna P., daughter of the Hon. George W. Houk, of Dayton, and in February, 1877, engaged in business as a wholesale paper dealer under the firm name of Mead & Shaffer. Our subject, the senior Mr. Mead, has been for nearly half a century, an active, leading business man of Dayton. He possesses a clear judgment, an indomitable will, and great energy. Though upward of sixty years old, he yet retains much of the fire and vigor of early life, and in addition to giving his personal attention to his railroad, banking and manufacturing operations, transacts a large amount of private business.

STODDARD, HENRY, lawyer, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, March 18th, 1788, and died in Dayton, Ohio, November 1st, 1869. He was a son of Asa Stoddard, a descendant of the Rev. Anthony Stoddard, of London, England, who settled in Boston in 1670, and whose numerous descendants have for more than two centuries occupied honorable positions in several States of the Union. Senator Sherman and also General Sherman are descendants from the Stoddard family. Having received such education as the common schools of his day afforded, our subject spent the first five years of his minority in the capacity of store clerk. He then read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. Four years later he came West on horseback, in company with the late Hon. George B. Holt, of Dayton, and in 1817 permanently located in that city. At that time Dayton was a village of some 600 inhabitants, in the center of a vast unbroken wilderness, and for many years Mr. Stoddard made the circuit of the courts in the different counties on horseback, riding for days through the storms of winter, and at night often sleeping in the bush. Of the early lawyers of Dayton,

Mr. Stoddard was one of the most prominent and successful. He threw his whole soul into his profession, and, by his integrity and determined character, rapidly obtained a large and lucrative practice, and won the confidence and esteem of all acquainted with him. In all matters entrusted to his care, whether great or small, the same conscientiousness and accuracy characterized his action, and those best qualified to judge bear testimony that there was no attorney at the Dayton bar whose cases were so carefully prepared, or whose business was more accurately conducted. Nor was he less distinguished for the professional learning and ability displayed during trial. From 1840 to 1844 he was in partnership with Judge D. A. Haynes. Having by the latter year, acquired a handsome competency, he retired from active practice, and devoted himself to the management of his private affairs. His mind was an encyclopædia of information relative to the events of three-quarters of a century. He was one of the constituent members of the First Presbyterian church of Dayton, in which body he was for many years a ruling elder. He also held the office of vice president and life-director of the American Colonization Society. He was in fullest sympathy with all moral and religious movements, and toward such he ever maintained very marked liberality. The munificent gifts of his family of sons (as one with him in these operations) to the First Presbyterian church of Dayton, show that he has left behind him those who will do honor to the Stoddard name. For many years previous to his death he was an invalid. Mr. Stoddard's first wife was Harriet L. Patterson, who died October 1st, 1822, leaving one son, Asa P., now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Stoddard's second wife was Susan Williams, the daughter of an early pioneer family of Dayton. She died April 5th, 1861. A woman of great strength of mind and true piety, she was the mother of three sons and a daughter, all of whom have done honor to her memory. The daughter is Mrs. Colonel S. B. Smith, of Dayton. The oldest son is a resident of California. The two youngest, John W. and Ebenezer F. Stoddard, constitute the manufacturing firm of John W. Stoddard & Co., one of the most extensive of its kind in the country. In 1861, Mr. John W. Stoddard married Miss Susan, daughter of Daniel Keifer, Esq., a retired business man of Dayton, and has had five children born to him, three living. Aside from that combination of qualities which constitutes a successful business man, Mr. Stoddard is characterized by an evenness of disposition, and a power of self-control amid the most exciting surroundings, that is most remarkable. He is a gentleman of very modest manners and great kindness of heart. He graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1858; studied law with his father, and was admitted to practice in 1860. He continued, however, but a short time in the profession, and then turned his attention to manufacturing business. E. F. Stoddard, youngest son of our subject, graduated at Yale College in 1867, and in the autumn following engaged with his brother, John W., in the manufacture of linseed oil, in which business they continued five years. In 1872 he was made superintendent and secretary of the Dayton Steam Gauge Company, and in 1875 became a member of the firm of John W. Stoddard & Co., and has since been superintendent of their manufactory. On November 10th, 1868, he married Miss Bessie W., daughter of Colonel John C. Lowe, of Dayton, and has had four children, two deceased. He is a gentleman of genial accommodating spirit, and is very systematic, prompt and energetic.

MILLER, LEWIS, manufacturer of mowers and reapers at Akron, Ohio, was born in Lake township, Stark county, Ohio, July 24th, 1829. He came of respectable and industrious parentage. His father, John Miller, was a cabinet maker, house builder and farmer, and originally came from Maryland, removing to the West in 1812. He held a prominent position in his community, and was universally esteemed for his sterling integrity. Lewis, the youngest of three sons, received his early education in the academies of Illinois, having removed to that State at the age of eighteen. After mastering the fundamental branches of a practical education, he engaged in the plastering trade for a period of five years. Returning to Ohio in 1851, he connected himself as a partner with the manufacturing firm of Ball, Aultman & Co., of Greentown, afterward of Canton, and by patience and untiring energy soon mastered the machinist's trade. His peculiar aptitude for this branch of industry manifested itself to such a marked degree that, in a short time, he was advanced to the superintendency of the works. It was while in this position, and during the year 1856, that the turning tide in his fortune was reached in the invention of the world-renowned "Buckeye Mower and Reaper," known in the market as the double-hinged floating-bar, a distinctive feature after which all two-wheeled machines were modeled, and to which all machines of this description paid tribute. To this important invention he afterward added others of scarcely less utility, chief among which was his table-rake, a self-rake, which within a few years, attained a marvelous popularity. With the manufacture of the "Buckeye," the business of the Canton house became so largely increased that, in 1863, it was found advisable to establish a branch concern at Akron, under the incorporated name of Aultman, Miller & Co., and in the year following he removed to that city for the purpose of assuming the duties of superintendent. In this position he lived to see the establishment, in scarce a decade, grown up from insignificance to be one of the most extensive of the kind in the country, with an annual product of twelve thousand machines. Besides his interest in the Akron concern, he was president of the Canton manufactory, having been elected to that position in 1870. He was also a stockholder and director in the First National Bank, of Canton, and of the Weary, Snyder & Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Akron, and was president of the Akron Iron Company. He was president of the Board of Education in 1874, and of the city council in 1865, upon the first organization of Akron into an incorporated city. In educational matters, he showed a laudable interest, notably so in the case of Buchtel College, Akron, and Mt. Union College, Mt. Union, both of which institutions were the repeated recipients of his munificent bounty. Of the latter college, he was president of the board of trustees. He was also a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. In church predilections, he was a Methodist, and a staunch and liberal supporter of that denomination. He was twice one of the lay delegates to represent the Erie conference in the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was, from time to time, honored with other positions of trust and distinction. His especial sphere of effort, however, was always the Sunday school work. He had the superintendency of different schools for over twenty years, and of the Sunday school of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Akron, for nearly ten years. For the conception and designing of the model Sabbath school rooms of that church, which attained a world-wide



Lewis Miller

celebrity, and which were largely copied after, both in this country and in Europe, he was entitled to a great share of the credit. He was the projector and one of the managers of the great National Sunday school assembly, which met at Fair Point, Chautauqua Lake, New York, in August, 1874, and to his superior executive ability was owing very largely the highest success of that gathering. He married Miss Mary V. Alexander, of Plainfield, Illinois, September 16th, 1853, and had eleven children. In personal address, Mr. Miller is genial, courteous, and unvaryingly considerate, quick and generally accurate in his decisions, and unswerving in his devotion to duty. He possesses decided powers of execution, and an unflagging energy to carry out every project to a successful issue. He has eminently an analytical mind, coupled with strong common sense, and to this no doubt is due his great success in the world of inventions. The importance of his additions to the stock of mechanical aids to agricultural industry can scarcely be over-estimated. Those who have benefited by them appreciate and acknowledge their value.

WILLIAMS, ROBERT, Junior, soldier, editor and revenue collector, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, January 24th, 1841. His father, Robert Williams, sen., was a native of Maryland, born in 1811; came to Ohio in 1856, and settled at Camden, Preble county, where for many years he has been engaged in the business of a merchant. When a boy, our subject worked some six years at the cooper's trade, and his school advantages were very limited. In April, 1861, he enlisted in company B, 20th Ohio volunteer infantry, (for the three months' service,) and was sergeant of his company. In the following autumn he was made captain of company B, 54th Ohio volunteer infantry, for the three years' service, and appointed by Colonel Smith drill master of the regiment. In February, 1862, at Paducah this regiment was assigned to the division commanded by General Sherman. Its first engagement was the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, in which company B formed on the extreme left of the army, and having, on account of the thinning of its ranks by sickness, only forty-two men in line, and of these lost during the fight twenty-five in killed and wounded. At the siege of Corinth, early in June, he had charge of the provost guard. At the engagement at Chickasaw Bayou, late in December, he commanded his regiment, and was severely wounded in the left breast. In January, 1863, followed the capture of Arkansas Post, and Captain Williams, being yet unable to lead his regiment, acted as aide-de-camp to General Smith. In this engagement he contracted a severe cold, which was followed by inflammation of the lungs, and soon afterward he was taken down with small-pox, and was confined in hospital from the 14th April to the 1st July. In the meantime, on March 30th, 1863, he was commissioned major of his regiment, having ranked as such from November 27th, 1862. In the following extract from a letter of General Smith to Governor Dennison will be found a handsome compliment to Mr. Williams's military valor: "HEADQUARTERS 2D BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS. YOUNG'S POINT, Louisiana, February 25th, 1863.—*Sir*: Herewith please find a petition from all the officers of my old regiment, the 54th Ohio volunteer infantry, for the promotion of * * * and Captain Williams. Of the conduct of the latter in the late affairs at Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post, I cannot speak in too high terms. He led at the former place,

what was literally a forlorn hope. Twenty-three out of two hundred of his men fell dead and wounded around him, while storming what afterward proved an invulnerable rifle pit and battery. He never flinched or wavered until struck in the breast by a minié-ball, when he was carried away lifeless, as we supposed, from the field. Fortunately the wadding of his coat and other articles in his pocket, stopped the missile, and though the blood was forced from his mouth, ears and nostrils by the shock, he rallied, and insisted upon taking the field in the next engagement at Arkansas Post. Unable to walk, I furnished him a horse, and he acted as my aide-de-camp, rendering me most valuable service. He is cool, courageous, perfectly correct in his habits, perfectly temperate, highly accomplished in his profession, and the best, the very best drill officer that I have met in the army. Therefore, I commend him to you with confidence that if you give him promotion, you will render to the command most valuable service, and through his example, to the corps. I have the honor to be with the highest respect, your obedient servant, THOMAS K. SMITH. To His Excellency, the Governor of Ohio." On January 8th, 1864, Major Williams was commissioned lieutenant colonel, but on September 14th, 1864, he resigned on account of inflammation of the lungs, the result of his wound at Chickasaw Bayou. In the autumn of 1866, he was elected treasurer of Preble county, and re-elected in 1868, but resigned in April, 1869, to accept his present position of collector of internal revenue for the third collection district of Ohio. In July, 1863, he married Miss Elvira Elliott, of Preble county, who has borne him one son and four daughters. In April, 1875, he became connected as editor and proprietor, with the *Eaton Register*. The colonel is a gentleman of excellent business qualifications, decided opinions, and of unquestionable integrity.

HUBBARD, THOMAS, journalist, Bellefontaine, Ohio, was born in West Liberty, Logan county, January 6th, 1826. His father, Oren Hubbard, a man of much intelligence and force of character, pursued the vocation of a carpenter and millwright. He was descended from an old and respected Connecticut family, which has given to the country several prominent men. His mother, Margaret Newell, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, of a mixed Irish and German family that removed from the latter place to Logan county, Ohio, in 1816. Her brother, Samuel Newell, was for many years known as a prominent and popular citizen of the latter county—in which he held several public offices, and from which he was returned a representative to the Ohio legislature two terms, serving with much distinction, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Our subject inherited from both his parents a physical constitution of much above ordinary strength, and a mind of great vigor that has, by study and attention to the business of his life, been greatly strengthened. During his boyhood, educational facilities were not abundant, and hence he was confined to attendance on the common schools, supported by subscriptions, but this enabled him to lay the foundation for subsequent literary distinction. When twelve years old he came to Bellefontaine and entered the printing office of Hiram B. Strother, where he remained engaged in learning the rudiments of type-setting and letter-press printing, eighteen months. Subsequently, until 1847, he learned and practiced the trade of a carpenter, and though possessed of the happy faculty of adapting himself to circumstances, this trade did not satisfy

him when he attained his majority, and he preferably selected the business of a journalist as his choice. Accordingly in 1847, his brother William Hubbard and he became equal partners in the *Logan County Gazette* newspaper, which had been established as early as 1836, and continuously published as the leading paper of that county. From that time until 1856, William and Thomas Hubbard conducted with much ability and, as its files will show, the *Gazette*, as a county weekly journal, having no superior in the State. A brief sketch of William Hubbard will be found in Coggeshall's "Poets and Poetry of the West," published in 1860, with selections from his poetical writings. He died in 1866, after giving in the columns of the *Gazette* and elsewhere evidence of his ability as a talented literary and political writer. The Know-Nothing party having obtained prominence and power in Logan county in 1854, the Hubbard Brothers opposed its principles for some time with all their ability in the conduct of their journal, at the expense of pecuniary loss to themselves, and eventually sold the property to other parties, who changed the name of the paper to the *Bellefontaine Republican*; but in about six months afterward the Hubbard Brothers repurchased the property, and under the original name published the paper until 1864, when the property was purchased of them and removed to Sidney, Ohio. During the following year the Hubbard Brothers published the *Daily Empire*, at Dayton, and then the death of his brother induced our subject to return to Bellefontaine, and engage in the establishment of the *Weekly Examiner*, which he still continues to publish. As a mark of political favor, in 1868 he was by the Ohio democratic convention nominated for secretary of State, but though running far ahead of his ticket, he was not elected. In November, 1851, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Captain John B. Miller, of Bellefontaine, an officer of the regular army, who had served with distinction in the war with Mexico, and who also served in the war of the Rebellion, and this union was blessed with six children. Edgar Oren and Horace K. are engaged in the office of the *Examiner*; the others being named, respectively, Mary J., Ada A., Thomas A. and Frank McKinney Hubbard. The columns of the *Examiner* afford weekly examples of Mr. Hubbard's ability as a writer. Like his brother, he sometimes indulges in verse, with much success. A man of strong convictions, he never hesitates, even when his views are unpopular to express them. He opposed the war for the Union, not as an upholder of secession, but as an opponent of war, the same being, in his opinion, anti-humanitarian and anti-Christian, and totally unjustifiable.

CASELS, JOHN LANG, M. D., L. L. D., emeritus professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Cleveland Medical College, was born September 15th, 1802, in Scotland, near Glasgow. The name is well known in Scotland, and originated, according to tradition, in Germany. He was instructed both in the common branches and classics in the high schools of Glasgow, and at the age of sixteen, being thoroughly prepared, he entered the University of Glasgow, where he remained two years, applying himself to his studies with great assiduity. At this period, owing to a disastrous change in his father's affairs, he was obliged to leave the university. In 1827 he came to the United States with an older brother, who was at home on a visit after twenty years' residence in this country. He remained a welcome visitor at his brother's hospitable home, near Utica, New York, for

about a year, passing his time agreeably and not unprofitably among the intelligent farmers of that excellent and productive section. While here he became possessed of a strong desire to travel and see more of the country, and in order to gratify this desire he taught school, earning money enough to take him from place to place, and then teaching again when that was expended. In the fall of 1830 he arrived at Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York, the seat of the Western college of physicians and surgeons, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Moses Johnson, and attended lectures at the college. After a year he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy by Professor McNaughton, and graduated in 1834, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine. He occupied the position of demonstrator of anatomy for four years in all, with credit to himself, and to the great acceptance of the college, his early thorough mental discipline in the high schools and University of Glasgow enabling him to accomplish well a vast amount of work. In the spring of 1835 he opened an office in Chenango county, New York, for the practice of medicine, and in the fall of the same year was appointed professor of chemistry in Willoughby Medical College, at Willoughby, Ohio, and entered immediately upon the duties of the position. He remained at Willoughby till 1843, when he removed to Cleveland, and in connection with Drs. Kirtland, Delamater, and Ackley, established in 1844, the Cleveland Medical College, occupying the first year a building on the corner of Ontario and Prospect streets. All these gentlemen were professors at Willoughby, and when application was made to the legislature for a charter, it was opposed by the friends of Willoughby College, and the petition defeated. But the enterprise of establishing a medical college in Cleveland, which had been undertaken by responsible citizens, was not to be thwarted. The organization was effected under the charter of the Western Reserve College, and is still the medical department of that institution. The present commodious building was erected in 1844 at the corner of Erie and St. Clair streets. For several years he occupied the chair of *materia medica*, and on the retirement of Dr. Samuel St. John, he was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology, which position he filled with distinguished ability for nearly thirty years, and which, added to the years he lectured at Willoughby, make about forty years of his life spent in this most useful department of labor. During this period he delivered two courses of lectures a year for ten years, at Hudson, on chemistry, botany, geology, and mineralogy; and also for three or four years at Painesville, besides lecturing at many times and places on various scientific subjects. In 1837 he was appointed, by Governor Marcy, geologist of the first district in the State of New York, and during the three years he held this appointment he made a thorough examination of the territory assigned, and submitted a valuable and highly satisfactory report. He spent the summer of 1846 in the wilds of Lake Superior, making, in the interest of a Cleveland copper mining company, a geological survey of the south shore and Isle Royal, and had his honest and intelligent report been acted on, the company would have saved thousands of dollars. In 1872, having suffered a paralytic stroke, he retired from the active duties of his profession, carrying with him the affectionate sympathy and esteem of his associates. Gifted by nature with a clear, sound, and well balanced intellect, his lectures were models for clearness and exactness of statement, and pure and polished diction. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Jefferson College,



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Mississippi, in 1859, and in 1861 he was honored by being entered a corresponding member of the Imperial Royal Geological Institute, of Vienna. Although but partially recovered, his mind is still vigorous, and he employs his leisure hours in writing valuable, popular, scientific articles for different magazines and newspapers. He was married in the fall of 1838 to Miss Cornelia Olin, daughter of Judge J. H. Olin, of Vermont; she died in 1871. They have had born to them one daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Atwood, of the firm of Fuller & Atwood, of Cleveland.

WALTERS, JEFFERSON A., physician and druggist, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, October 19th, 1810. His father, Ephraim Walters, was born in the same county in 1776. In 1800 he boated flour to New Orleans in a keel boat, and in 1803, married Elizabeth Ache, daughter of a Dunkard preacher, and passed his life in farming, and stock-farming, being ninety years old at his death. Ephraim Walters, the grandfather of our subject, was captured at the age of fourteen by the Shawnee Indians on the South branch of the Potomac in Virginia in 1751, together with his mother and six other children, her husband being shot dead at the same time. On crossing the mountains westward, her nursing babe was torn from her breast and its brains dashed out against a tree, and she herself was tied to a tree and tortured to death in a most horrid manner. Young Walters, with the other prisoners, was taken to an Indian village on the Monongahela, near Pittsburgh, and was adopted by the Chief Youghashaw, kindly treated, and became an expert hunter. He was a witness of Braddock's defeat, and the fall of Fort Duquesne in 1758. He was exchanged in 1759, but becoming offended at the overbearing disposition of some British officers, he soon followed his Indian associates to Ohio, and spent two years on the Muskingum river and its branches. In 1761 he returned to the Monongahela, and made his headquarters at the village of the celebrated Indian chief, Cornstalk, in what is now Fayette county. In 1770 he located, by "tomahawk title," about 700 acres of land in that county, which to-day is among the finest and most valuable land of any in western Pennsylvania. In the same year he married a Miss De Bolt, of French descent, and from this union there were reared seven sons and three daughters. Three lived to the age of ninety; six to over seventy-five, and one to fifty-five. During the Revolution, Mr. Walters raised a company for the defense of the settlement. Many a night when he was out on a scout, his wife fearing the Indians, would leave the cabin and with her children sleep "in the bush." In the war of 1812, his youngest son being drafted, Mr. Walters, though over seventy-five years of age, offered himself as a substitute, and was accepted. His thorough knowledge of the Indian character, rendered him very efficient. For a number of years he filled the office of justice of the peace. Most of the land which he located is still, after a lapse of one hundred and fourteen years, in possession of his descendants. His grandson, Dr. J. A. Walters, on a visit to the old homestead in 1878, found two large pear trees still alive and bearing, being over ninety years old. Mrs. Walters was a remarkable woman, always full of life and energy. She served as midwife for that frontier settlement for some forty years; kept a fine horse, and no kind of weather day or night appeared to make any difference with her. She died in 1842, aged ninety-four. He died in 1833, aged ninety-six. Dr. Walters, our subject, came to Ohio in the fall of 1830, and

entered as the first student at the Eclectic Medical College, then just organized at Worthington, Ohio, with Dr. John Steel, of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, as president, and graduated in 1834. He began practice in Perry county, where he remained some three years. In 1836 he made a reconnoitring trip to Illinois, and entered some land on the Illinois river above Peoria. In June, 1837, he located as a practicing physician in Dayton, Ohio. On December 24th, 1840, he married Lucetta E., only daughter of James Brooks, of Dayton, and has a son and a daughter. In the summer of 1841 he engaged in the drug trade, which he carried on very successfully for twenty-five years. In January, 1866, he had the misfortune to be thrown from a buggy, receiving a very serious injury to his spine. He was almost entirely disabled for six years afterward, and was a great sufferer. At the expiration of this time he was fortunate enough to find relief by medical treatment, and has since enjoyed tolerable health. In 1871 he engaged in the grocery trade, but two years since retired from business. His only son, James B. Walters, is a prominent druggist of Dayton. In politics, Dr. Walters has always been a staunch democrat. He was for many years an intimate personal friend of the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. The doctor now devotes much of his time to intellectual pursuits, of which he is specially fond. He is particularly a lover of historical and philosophical subjects, and his reading in this direction has made him quite an antiquarian. His religious belief is broad and liberal, and may be summed up in the position that all existences, organic, physical, and mental, are governed by fixed and immutable laws. He is well preserved for his age, and looks much younger than he is. He possesses a very genial nature, and unusually fine social qualities.

LOURY, FIELDING, legislator and general, was born in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, March 13th, 1781, and died in Dayton, Ohio, October 7th, 1848. He came to Cincinnati about the year 1802, and in June, 1811, married Ann, only daughter of John Smith, first United States Senator from Ohio. The fruits of this union were four daughters, three living and residents of Dayton. They are Mrs. Mary B. Davies, widow of Samuel Hiley Davies; Mrs. Harriet S., wife of Lewis Huesman, Esq., and Mrs. Ann E. relict of John Howard. Mr. Lorry was a large land owner, and a surveyor by occupation. He laid out the town of Staunton, near Troy, Ohio, and named it after Staunton Academy, in Virginia, where he was educated. He was a member of the early legislature of Ohio, when it met at Chillicothe and subsequently at Columbus. He was also a general in the State militia, and served at Detroit as Indian agent in the war of 1812. Mr. Lorry was a noble type of the genuine pioneer. He was bold, courageous, energetic, and industrious, and was remarkably active up to the day of his death, which resulted from a fall down stairs, from the effects of which accident he expired in a few hours. He possessed great kindness of heart and generous impulses, was quiet, unassuming in manners, and was a fine specimen of the genial, clever, old fashioned gentleman. In politics he was a Jacksonian democrat. Several years after the death of his wife, he married, in January, 1823, a second companion in the person of Mrs. Sophia Cooper, relict of Daniel C. Cooper, the original proprietor of Dayton. By this marriage he had one son, Fielding Lorry, Jr., who was born in Dayton, October 9th, 1824.

MUNSON, AUGUSTUS WILMOT, physician, Kenton, was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, November 2d, 1819. The family, of English ancestry, moved from New England to New York in early times. His grandfather, Wilnot Munson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His father, Wilnot Munson, (living 1878,) is a pensioner, having served in the war of 1812. His mother, Elizabeth Salisbury, a native of Vermont, died in Kenton, April, 1864. In 1829 his father moved to Ohio, and located in Richland county. The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of his native and adopted States. He closed his school course in the spring of 1838, receiving a certificate of proficiency, and taught his first school at Westfield, Delaware county, in the summer following. In the autumn of the same year the family moved to the northern part of Hardin county, then a wilderness, where they suffered the privations incident to pioneer life. Here he remained until spring, assisting to clear and plant to corn a few acres. In May, he left home without means and journeyed on foot to Delaware county, where an uncle furnished him a scythe with which to commence business. With this implement he started on foot to procure employment, and engaged as a harvest hand and labored as such until fall, when he engaged and taught school the following winter. In April, 1840, he married Maria McMillin, a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, with whom he is still living. Four children, only two of whom are living, a son and daughter, were the issue of this union. Of these, the daughter, Amanda M., is the wife of Hale Salisbury, of Kenton; the son, LeRoy D., is a medical student. In the spring of 1842, Mr. Munson moved to Marseilles, Marion county, and entered the office of Dr. Orrin Ferris as a student. Here he continued, occasionally teaching school and otherwise laboring for means to support his family while pursuing his studies, until 1844, he entered the office of Dr. Leighton, of Kenton, who proposed to board him for his assistance in practice. In November he moved to Wyandot, Wyandot county, where he taught school, and in the spring commenced the practice of medicine. Here he continued until the winter of 1849-50, when he attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. In the spring of 1850 he moved to Kenton, and practiced in partnership with Dr. Leighton until the winter of 1853-54 he again attended lectures at Cleveland and graduated. In the following fall he opened an office in Kenton, where he is still engaged in active practice. He has during his long practice gained and maintained the reputation of a successful physician and skillful surgeon. In 1850 he assisted in organizing his county medical society, of which he has been president and secretary. In 1856 he became a member of the American Medical Association, and represented his county society at the annual meetings of the former held in Detroit, Michigan; Nashville, Tennessee; Cincinnati, Ohio; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He became a member of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1857, and of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association in 1869, and at a meeting of the latter he contributed a paper upon the "Laws regulating the practice of medicine in Ohio during the past fifty years," a copy of which, by a vote of the association, he was requested to furnish for publication. In 1861 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the 32d regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and remained with this regiment in active service until in 1863, when he was compelled to resign on account of bad health. He next entered the State military service as surgeon of camps of instruction. In March, 1865,

he was commissioned surgeon of the 188th regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and with this regiment went to the field, where he remained until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment in September, 1865. He was one of the originators of the Pioneer Association of Hardin county, organized in 1868, and was chosen its first secretary. Early in life he espoused the political principles of the whig party; was a supporter of General Harrison in 1840, for whom he cast his first vote. He has been an active local politician, a supporter of Mr. Clay in 1844, of General Taylor in 1848, and of General Scott in 1852. Upon the organization of the Republican party he adopted its political principles, to which he still adheres. He attended the Chicago convention in 1860, and supported Mr. Lincoln, and subsequently Generals Grant and Hayes. He has held several local offices of trust, and being elected to the Ohio legislature, served one full term (1873 to 1875). Dr. Munson is a man who has the faculty of utilizing his knowledge and concentrating it upon any subject within the walk of his profession. Energetic in temperament, he is efficient in practice, and has therefore been one of the successful physicians of the country. The business qualifications which so many physicians lack has not in his case been wanting. Early in life he labored under many disadvantages, but by his native energy these were surmounted, and he is now in the enjoyment of the victor's reward.

SKELLENGER, ANSON DEERING, physician, New London, Ohio, was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, June 23d, 1825. The family were of German descent, and of the German reformed faith. Its progenitor in America settled in New Jersey as an emigrant from Germany about the year 1650. His father, Silas J. Skellenger was born at Morristown, New Jersey, and moved with his parents to New York in 1800. He was by profession an architect and builder, a man of great perseverance and energy. Like most men of his age at the time he served in the war of 1812. His wife, the mother of our subject, was the daughter of Benjamin King, of Sagg harbor, Long Island. She died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, 11th November, 1878. Three brothers of the family name emigrated from England to America, and from one of them who went to Georgia, Vice President King descended. A second settled in Connecticut, and a third in New York. It was from the latter our subject's mother descended. After receiving a common school training he entered successively Gaine's Academy, Yates' Academy, and Brockport Collegiate Institute. In the years 1848 and 1849, he read medicine with Professor L. C. Doiley, of Rochester, New York, attended lectures at the medical college of Rochester, and subsequently graduated from the Cincinnati Medical Institute, in 1850. During that year he began the practice of medicine at Rochester, and during the next entered the medical college at Cleveland for the lecture course, after which he settled in Ashland county, removing to New London in June, 1853, where he has remained ever since, and practiced his profession. In 1874 he attended that year's course of lectures of the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky. He is a member of the Northern Ohio Medical Association, and in 1852 was vice president of the National Eclectic Medical Association. He has been a contributor to a number of medical journals. A republican in politics, in 1863-64, he was assistant assessor of internal revenue for the tenth congress-

sional district, and in 1866 he was from the same district its representative to the peace convention in Philadelphia. For eight years he has been the efficient mayor of New London, having while in that office organized in a systematic manner the various departments of city work. In 1878 he was nominated for probate judge of Huron county. Since 1867 he has acted with the Democratic party, attending all the conventions, and is generally regarded a zealous and active member of it. On the 11th June, 1844, he married Miss Harriet I. Gould, of Albany, New York. Mrs. Skellenger died June 12th, 1848, the mother of one daughter, and on the 25th September, 1854, Dr. Skellenger married Mrs. Sarah Jane Belding, of Buffalo, New York. He has been successful in the management of all business, both public and private, entrusted to him, and is regarded by his fellow-citizens as a man of affable and benevolent disposition, liberal with his time and means in every worthy enterprise which promises advantage to the community.

WESTON, WASHINGTON ALLEN, merchant and banker, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, March 3d, 1814, and died in Greenville, Ohio, April 24th, 1876. His father, William Weston, was a sea captain and perished at sea. His mother, Rebecca Conyes, was an English lady, and died soon after the death of her husband. When an orphan boy of fifteen he came to Ohio, and was six years a salesman in a mercantile house in Dayton, where he made a record for fine business talent, industry and honesty. About 1835, with small capital, he began business in Piqua, Ohio, but the financial crisis of 1836-37 swept away every dollar he possessed. Nothing daunted, however, he soon began again in Covington, Miami county, where he prospered, and became a leader in the public affairs of the community. In 1847 he was elected on the whig ticket to the general assembly of Ohio, and acquitted himself with credit. In the fall of 1848 he located in Greenville, and opened the first hardware store in the place. In 1856 he purchased the Dayton paper mills, and for twelve years conducted a thriving business in that city. In 1863 he returned to Greenville, resumed for a time the hardware trade, and in January, 1866, became one of the organizers of the Farmer's National bank, of Greenville, and president of the same, remaining such till his decease. He was prominently active in the local enterprises of the community, and his generosity was as universal as mankind, with a heart ever open and a hand ever extended to relieve the necessities of the poor and unfortunate. He possessed a fine literary and scientific taste, had a very fair education, and was a good conversationalist. He excelled as a writer, and contributed a number of timely articles to the public prints of his day. The guiding principle of his life was the "golden rule."

WILSON, WILLIAM MARTIN, lawyer, judge, and legislator, was born near Mifflin, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, March 11th, 1808; died in Greenville, Ohio, June 15th, 1864. His parents were Thomas Wilson and Jane Martin, and in 1811 they came to Ohio, passed about a year in Fairfield county, and in 1812 settled in Butler county, where our subject was reared. He was educated in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. Studied law with the late Hon. Jesse Corwin, of Hamilton; admitted to the bar in 1832, and then began practice in that place. In the fall of 1835 he located in Greenville, and at once took a leading position as a lawyer. For a number of years he served as prosecuting attorney of

Darke county. On September 19th, 1837, he married Miss Louise Dorsey, of Greenville, Ohio. She was born in Butler county, April 23d, 1815, and died August 2d, 1856. In December, 1837, he started the *Darke County Advocate*, which with a change of name is now the *Greenville Journal*. In October, 1840, he was elected auditor of Darke county, and twice reelected, thus serving six years. In the fall of 1846, he was elected to the Ohio senate from the district composed of the counties of Darke, Miami and Shelby, and filled the seat two years, during which time he rose to a very prominent position in that body, and came within one vote of being elected State auditor, having already gained the reputation of being one of the most efficient county auditors in the State. This one lacking vote he could have supplied by voting for himself, a thing which his manly modesty forbade. In the fall of 1856 he was appointed by Governor Chase as common pleas judge of the first subdivision of the second judicial district of Ohio to fill a vacancy. His decisions were distinguished for great research and ability. Being too old to enter the service during the war for the Union, he was, nevertheless, as a member of the military committee of his district, an active and earnest supporter of the government. He stood for many years at the head of the Greenville bar, and was regarded as one of the best-jurists in Ohio, and by his intrinsic moral worth, gave a higher character to the profession. He was a man of unusually quiet and retiring disposition. His words were few, but well chosen, and his sarcasm and repartee were like a flash of lightning on an opponent. At the same time he bore a heart of the warmest and tenderest sympathies. For a number of years he held the office of elder in the Presbyterian church of Greenville. He lived and died an honest, upright man, in whom, as friend, neighbor, and citizen, the community had the fullest confidence.

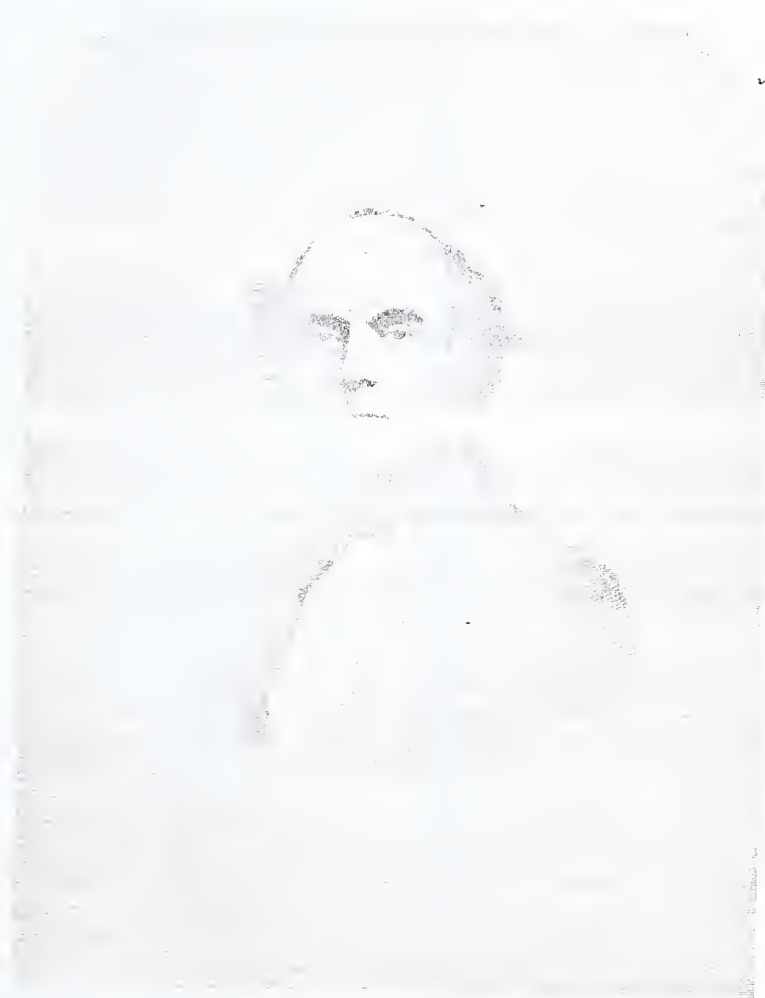
EMERSON, HENRY WILLIAM, general of militia and banker, was born in Butler county, Ohio, May 8th, 1808, and died in Greenville, Ohio, December 11th, 1877. His parents were James and Eve Emerson; the former born in Vermont, July 17th, 1783, died January 31st, 1853; the latter born April 3d, 1788, died May 13th, 1847. He was a distant connection of the American author and lecturer, Ralph Waldo Emerson. When our subject was eight years of age, the family settled in Darke county, Ohio. His wife, Catherine Buckingham, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, November 6th, 1807, and he married her in Fort Nesbit, Preble county, Ohio, November 2d, 1826. From this marriage were born one son, Martin Van Buren, and four daughters, Malinda, Sarah Ann, Mary Jane, and Elizabeth, only two of the latter, Malinda and Mary Jane, surviving. Mrs. Emerson's father was Mash Buckingham, born in Maryland, June 17th, 1781, died March 31st, 1855. At an early day Mr. Emerson held the position of brigadier-general in the militia, and was also for a number of years a justice of the peace. For several years he conducted the business of a banker in Hollansburg, Darke county, and in 1865 moved to Greenville, where he became a director in the Farmers' National bank of that place, of which for nearly two years he was the president, holding the position at the time of his decease. He was also for several years president of the Darke County Pioneer Society. He was a man of very decided traits of character, and was conceded to be a leader in all circles in which he moved. In natural ability he was far above the average, but his early opportunities were such as to afford him nothing

more than a very ordinary education. He possessed unusual good sense, and was a very superior counselor. All his business transactions were characterized by the greatest particularity and caution, as also by impartial dealing. He was plain, prompt and positive in all he did. His social qualities were attractive, and his powers of imitation wonderful. He would have made a first class comedian. His memory, also, was very remarkable. He is said to have been the shrewdest financier that Darke county ever had. He was exceedingly careful in his expenditures, very successful in his business, and accumulated a handsome fortune.

HILLIARD, RICHARD, merchant, was born in Chatham, New York, July 4th, 1797, and died December 21st, 1856, at Cleveland, Ohio. His father, David Hilliard, dying when he was fourteen years of age, he soon after left Albany and removed to Skaneateles, where he resided with an older brother. Here he divided his time between clerking in a store and teaching school until he was eighteen, when he removed to Black Rock and became clerk in the general merchandise store of John Daly. Here he so won upon the favor of his employer that in course of time he was admitted to a partnership without capital. In 1824 the partners concluded that Cleveland offered a better prospect for future business than Black Rock, and the firm removed to that city, Mr. Daly resigning the active management of the business to his junior partner, who, in 1827, purchased Mr. Daly's interest and for some time carried on operations alone. By his unwearied industry and strict integrity he succeeded in building up so large a business in dry goods and groceries that it became advisable to have a partner in New York for the purchase of goods. For this purpose he associated himself with Mr. William Hayes, in that city. For a number of years the firm of Hilliard & Hayes carried on a wholesale business in dry goods and groceries that made it one of the foremost houses in that line in the West. Its field of operations was extensive and steadily increasing, and the reputation of the house was of the highest. The New York house was changed to Hopkins, Hayes & Co., he still being the principal proprietor. The transactions of this firm were very large. At the same time he was associated with Mr. Cortland Palmer, of New York, in extensive purchases of real estate. In 1856, when on his journey home from New York, he took cold; a short but fatal illness followed, and he died in the fall of that year. No merchant ever stood higher in public estimation for ability and integrity. He was honored in all mercantile transactions and had a shrinking dread of any act that could be made to bear the slightest semblance of doubtful character. He never permitted his paper to be dishonored or placed in doubt, and his word was held as good as a written contract. His financial abilities were great and held in high estimation by his brother merchants. His superior in this respect could scarcely be found in the State. In all transactions he was economical but by no means penurious. On the contrary he was wisely liberal, giving generously, but being careful that his generosity was not unworthily placed. In public matters he took an active interest, as an enterprising citizen and not as a mere politician. He early interested himself in the scheme for supplying the city with water from Lake Erie, was one of the first commissioners of water-works, and became president of the water-works board. The work of negotiating the bonds of the city issued for water-works purposes was entrusted to him, and although

the task was then very difficult, he succeeded in placing them with great advantage, without their becoming the prey of New York brokers, who had hoped to profit largely by the transaction. Under his presiding direction the water-works were completed in the most thorough manner and to the continuous satisfaction of the citizens, the contractors, and the workmen. He also took an active interest in the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, the first railroad line reaching Cleveland, and was one of the most energetic and successful in procuring stock subscriptions. In politics, he was a conservative democrat, but avoided taking a prominent part in partisan politics. He was one of the officers of the village of Cleveland previous to its organization as a city, and in the first year of that organization, in 1836, he was elected alderman, filling the same position in 1839. He was frequently tendered the democratic nomination to Congress, but invariably declined. His social and family relations were characterized by the same high principles of honor that ruled his business career. He was courteous and considerate to all; a warm and trustworthy friend; generous and charitable in thought and action; liberal in his views touching religion and politics, and utterly devoid of narrowness or selfishness. He married Miss Catharine Hayes, of New York, who died about four years before him, leaving seven children.

BUCHWALTER, LEO MYERS, physician, was born in Dayton, Ohio, April 11th, 1831, residing in Greenville in 1878. His great-grandfather, Jacob Buchwalter, emigrated from Canton Berne, Switzerland, about 1760, and became a pioneer in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Gerhard Buchwalter, grandfather of our subject, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and died near Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. His son, Benjamin Buchwalter, father of our subject, was born and reared in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, his birth occurring August 9th, 1797. His occupation was that of a millwright, which he followed for about thirty years. In 1824 he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Joseph Miller, of Middleton, Maryland. In 1826 he located in Dayton, Ohio, where he lived some ten years. In 1836 he moved to Franklin county, Indiana, and after a residence there of about six years, settled in Harrison, Hamilton county, Ohio. From 1852 to 1860 he occupied the position of postmaster of that place. In 1871 he finally located in Darke county, Ohio, and died of apoplexy, April 16th, 1876, in his seventy-third year. His wife died January 11th, 1877, in her seventy-fourth year. Both parents were substantial, useful persons. She was a very zealous member of the Christian church. They had eight children, of whom only two sons survive. Some forty years ago, in a sparsely settled part of Franklin county, Indiana, was a frontier school-house, reached by a lonely walk through several miles of dense forest, and the children had to be accompanied to and from school by older persons as a protection against wolves and other beasts of prey. Here our subject, when a lad of eight, studied the rudiments of school education. At the age of twelve he was put at work in a mill, where for about four years he was obliged to remain eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. From six in the evening till twelve at night, he improved in reading and study, and in this way acquired a very excellent education in the English branches. At the age of seventeen he became a teacher, having received a first grade certificate in Cincinnati, and taught nearly four years, two of those years in



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Hamilton county. From this time onward, by teaching and clerking, he earned his own support and secured the funds to pursue his professional education. He read medicine with Dr. G. S. Goodhart, of Harrison, Hamilton county, and graduated from the Miami Medical College of Cincinnati in the spring of 1866, and at once settled in Hollinsburg, Darke county, Ohio, where he remained about nine years, and built up a very extensive practice. In November, 1874, he located in Greenville. November 1st, 1864, he married Miss Metella, daughter of the late Hon. William M. Wilson, of Greenville, who is noticed on another page of this volume. Dr. Buchwalter is a man of more than ordinary industry and perseverance, and is well read in his profession, and also in general literature and science. During the latter years of their life, he maintained both of his parents, his father some years previous to his death having been disabled by sunstroke. The doctor's career is an example of how a determined will and persevering effort can transform the obstacles that lie in the pathway of youth and poverty, into the stepping-stones of success.

DICKEY, ROBERT RUSSELL, business man, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 26th, 1816. His parents were Adam Dickey and Mary McKee, pioneer settlers in the Miami valley in 1799, and elsewhere noticed in this volume. Adam Dickey manufactured the brick for the first brick house erected in Cincinnati. The death of his father, when our subject was eleven years of age, threw him entirely upon his own resources, and his early history may seem to the favored young people of the present day more like a picture than a reality. At this tender age he was employed at the hard service of a brick yard, working fourteen hours a day, at a compensation of \$4.87 per month. He then secured a place as farm hand at \$5 per month. He subsequently, in 1830, became a laborer on the Ohio canal, under his brothers as contractors, at \$8 a month, and still later, on the Wabash and Erie canal near Fort Wayne. Here for some time his habitation was a rude shanty, having the ground for a floor. The Miami Indians were at this time very numerous in the vicinity of the head waters of the Wabash. When only seventeen years of age, he was made superintendent over a large number of men, and continued for a number of years on the public works of Ohio and Indiana, and such was his efficiency that he was pronounced one of the best superintendents in the country. In 1842, he became a resident of Dayton, where he engaged with his brothers, John and William Dickey, in the stone quarrying business, and had the management of the same for eleven years. In connection with this business, the firm performed a great deal of work on the Miami and Erie canal, such as rebuilding locks and aqueducts and putting in Dayton stone in place of wood. The reservoir locks at St. Marys and at Delphos, Ohio—very prominent works of the kind, in their day—were built by Mr. Dickey and his partner. In 1845, he was one of the organizers of the Dayton Bank, and for several years a director. In 1851, this institution wound up business, and Mr. Dickey became a bank partner with Messrs. Johnathan Harshman, V. Winters and J. R. Young, and for a time the house did a very extensive and successful business. In 1847, he engaged as one of the firm of Dickey, Doyle & Dickey in placing a line of packet boats on the Wabash and Erie canal. In 1853, he became a heavy stockholder in the Dayton Gas-light and Coke Com-

pany, of which he has since been a managing director, and for two years was its president. He also, for several years, held an interest in the Dayton and Western Railroad, now merged with the Pan Handle line, so called, and was president of the company from 1854 to 1856. He was one of the organizers of the Dayton National Bank in 1865, and, since 1868, has been a director. In 1856, he made a trip to Kansas and invested very largely at the first sale of the Delaware Indian trust lands. He immediately placed upwards of two hundred acres under cultivation and, in 1857, raised the largest crop of corn grown in that State up to that time. On June 27th, 1850, he married Martha Jane, daughter of V. Winters, Esq., of Dayton, and has had three sons. His two oldest, William W., and Valentine B. Dickey, are stock growers and dealers in southern Colorado, and conduct a very extensive business. From the rough experience of his early days, Mr. Dickey learned the virtues of self-reliance, industry and frugality, which, coupled with his fine natural abilities, have given him a rank among the foremost business men of Dayton. Clear-headed, shrewd and cautious, he takes a business view of everything. To those who know him only in this relation, he might sometimes seem somewhat austere, but upon more intimate acquaintance, he is found to be a gentleman of very genial feelings, and nobly generous impulses. His financial success has its foundation in square legitimate dealing.

OTWELL, CURTIS, physician and surgeon, of Greenville, Ohio, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, March 19th, 1806. His father, James Otwell, was a native of Sussex county, Delaware, and his mother, Eleanor Reynolds, of Guilford county, North Carolina. She was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and the descendant of a Quaker who came to this country with William Penn. James Otwell was a slaveholder, but emancipated his slaves near the beginning of the present century. He died in 1830, aged fifty-two, and his wife soon followed him. The family comprised five children, of whom our subject was the only son. At an early age he evinced a great thirst for learning, and made a practice of carrying a book in his pocket to study at leisure intervals. When a youth of eighteen, he was appointed constable of his native county, and while executing the duties of this office, he read thousands of pages of history while going over the country on horseback. By thus improving his spare moments, he put in years of study, and supplemented a common school course with higher attainments, including some knowledge of the Latin language. He says that when a boy he was quite proud of his position as constable, from the fact that General Jackson was once constable in the same county. On June 24, 1824, he married Eunice S. Wilson, of his native county. Her father, Michael Wilson, was born on the ocean, of Irish parents, and reared in North Carolina. Dr. Otwell read medicine after he was married, and in the spring of 1832 moved to Wayne county, Indiana, where he practiced for about eight years. In the autumn of 1840 he settled in Darke county, and purchased a flouring mill in the vicinity of Greenville, and superintended the same for some thirty years, but continued his professional practice. About the year 1844, in connection with a prominent farmer of the neighborhood, he erected a school house near his mill, known in days past as "Otwell's Seminary," at which place numbers of the prominent men of the country received their higher education. Among the instructors in this school were Calvin Parker and

Samuel McClure, names of well known teachers a quarter century since. In 1846, Dr. Otwell graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, and in May, 1848, located in Greenville, where he has since followed his profession. He has had four sons and four daughters, two of the latter deceased. Three of the former are medical practitioners of Darke county. They read medicine under their father, and graduated, two from the medical college at Columbus, and one from the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati. C. W. Otwell was hospital steward in the 40th Ohio volunteer infantry, and now resides at New Madison, Darke county. Dr. Curtis Otwell and his son, L. S. B. Otwell, were assistant surgeons in the 189th Ohio volunteer infantry, and the two brothers, L. S. B. Otwell and E. S. Otwell, are medical partners with their father. The oldest son, E. W. Otwell, is editor and proprietor of the *Greenville Journal*. Dr. Otwell has had a very extensive and successful practice, and has been the preceptor of perhaps one-half of the physicians in the vicinity of Greenville, and of many others in other sections. He is among the best informed men of his community, and has ever been a warm and active friend of education, greatly to the advantage of all his children. He is a Mason of over forty years' standing. Driven from the South on account of slavery, Dr. Otwell was one of the very first abolitionists of Darke county, at which time it took nerve to be known as such, and notwithstanding the odium heaped upon him and those of his political faith, he continued a firm advocate of freedom, and always voted against slavery and for freedom, until the triumph of the principle was heralded throughout the world by the proclamation emancipating the 4,000,000 of American slaves.

HUFFMAN, WILLIAM P., banker of Dayton, Ohio, was born there, October 18th, 1813. His grandfather was of German, and his grandmother of English birth. His grandfather, William Huffman, emigrated from Holland sometime in the decade following 1730, and settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey. William P. Huffman is the only son of William Huffman and Lydia Knott, natives of the county and State just named. They settled in Dayton in May, 1812, where for more than half a century, William Huffman was a prominent business man, for many years a merchant, and afterwards very extensively engaged in dealing in real estate and loaning money. He was a shrewd, sagacious financier, accumulated a large amount of property, and was very generally respected. He died in January, 1866, in his ninety-seventh year. His mother lived to enter her one hundred and seventh year. His wife died in March 1865, in her eighty-seventh year. In the early schools of his native city, our subject obtained a fair English education. At an early age he read law under the instruction of the late Warner Munger, Sr., of Dayton, not with a view of adopting that profession, but solely as a means of acquiring a more thorough business education. He was initiated into practical business life when quite a youth, by being made assistant to his father in the transactions of his business, the more important of which he continued to attend to, through the life of the former. On October 18th, 1837, he married Miss Anna M., daughter of Samuel Tate, Esq., of Montgomery county. Early in 1837, he left the city and for some ten years, was engaged in farming. In the spring of 1848, he returned to Dayton and has since been very extensively engaged in real estate dealing and in building operations. He has purchased

a large amount of land, subdivided and platted it into city lots, and has also erected a large number of business houses and dwellings, among them the "Huffman block," on Third street, a very large four story stone front structure, one of the finest in the city, and is owned by him and his sisters. He has been quite prominently identified with a number of the local enterprises of Dayton, among them, the Third Street City Railway, of which he has been president since its organization; the Dayton and Springfield turnpike, of which he was one of the original owners, has since been a director, and for about twenty years its president. He has also been a director, and the treasurer of the Cooper Hydraulic Company from the month of January, 1869. In May, 1865, he was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Dayton, a director till January 12th, 1869, and since which time he has been president. During the late secession struggle he was a war democrat. He is not a strong partisan, however, but looks to principles rather than to party. He was formerly connected with the First Baptist church of Dayton, but in 1870, became one of the constituent members of the Linden Avenue Baptist church. For about fifteen years he has been a member of the board of trustees of Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, and for eleven years past, chairman of its finance committee. To this institution and to the Baptist churches of his native city he has freely contributed for their support and usefulness; while for other objects his donations have been liberal. He has erected a large number of dwelling houses in Dayton for the purpose of assisting indigent persons to homes on easy terms. Mr. Huffman possesses an unusually clear and sound practical judgment, is exceedingly careful and reliable in all business transactions, and, in every respect, a gentleman of strict integrity. He is frequently called upon to attend to the settlement and subdivision of large estates among the heirs thereto, and his advice and counsel are often sought in various business emergencies. In 1861, he removed to his present beautiful residence on Huffman Hill, about one mile beyond the city limits. His family has numbered ten children, nine living. William, the oldest son, is a dealer in building stone, and conducts a very extensive business. The oldest daughter is the wife of Mr. E. J. Barney, vice president and superintendent of the Barney & Smith Car Manufacturing Company; the second daughter, Mrs. James R. Hedges of New York city, and the third, is the wife of Mr. Charles E. Drury, cashier of the Second National Bank of Dayton, Ohio.

FOOS, JACOB HEISTER, lawyer, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Preble county, of that State, December 20th, 1825. Decended from Lutherans, who emigrated from Germany and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, early in the eighteenth century, his father, Jacob Foos, removed to what is now Preble county in 1819. His grandfather was a soldier under General Wayne, in the Revolutionary war, and his maternal grandmother, by name Woomelsdorf, was an aunt of Joseph Heister, one of the early governors of Pennsylvania. His mother, Elizabeth Roberts, a native of the "Red stone section," so-called, of Pennsylvania, was a first cousin of the celebrated Indian hunters, the brothers Jesse and Joseph Van Meter. Until his seventeenth year, our subject lived on his father's farm. He was then apprenticed to the cabinet-making and painter's trades, from which in three years he realized sufficient to pay for a course of instruction at Waynesville, Ohio, where he obtained a good English and mathematical



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education, and then going to Eaton, he there read law under the tuition of the late Judge Abner Haines, in the meantime supporting himself by teaching school. In May, 1851, he was admitted to the bar, and ever since has devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his profession. On the 16th April, 1857, he married Miss Julia A., daughter of Thomas Morgan, a native of Pennsylvania, and, like his own father, a pioneer settler at Eaton. The issue of this union was a family of two sons and two daughters, one of the latter only having lived, and who, after having spent some time at the Western Female Seminary, at Oxford, Butler county, is now a member of the senior class in the Wesleyan College at Cincinnati. For seven years, beginning with 1869, Mr. Foos served as mayor of Eaton, and during such service the first public improvements of any importance in that city were made. In 1860 he was a member of the Douglas electoral college for the third congressional district of Ohio, and this position excepted, he has neither held nor sought political office. From November, 1858, to December, 1861, he held a law partnership with Judge J. V. Campbell, and with this exception he has practiced his profession alone, and with much success, while, during his career, he has assisted at the trial of a greater number of difficult cases than any other member of the profession in Eaton, and is regarded as one of the best jury advocates in Preble county. Beginning the world with nothing but a stout heart and good education, he has attained to a handsome competence and won the respect and confidence of all who have had business intercourse with him. At present he is a partner in and law adviser of the Preble County Bank.

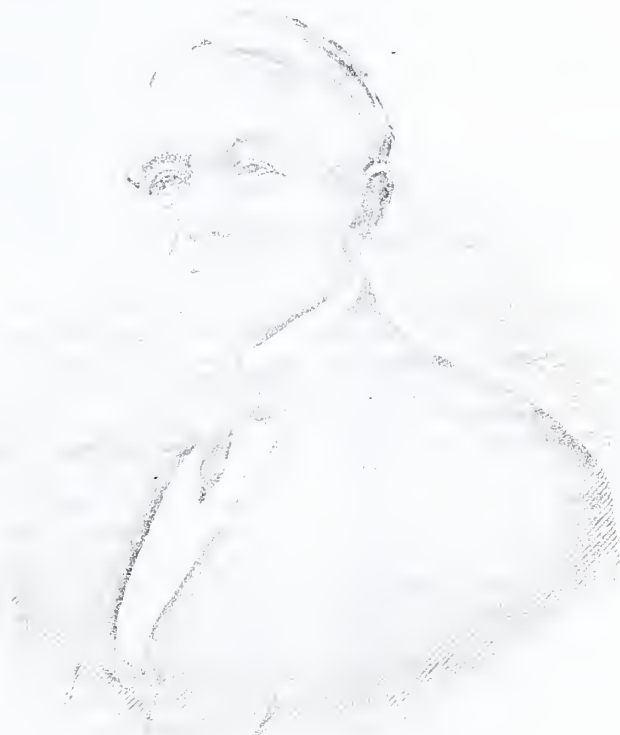
HUBBARD, BENJAMIN. lawyer and legislator, Eaton, was born in Princeton, New Jersey, September 16th, 1809. His father, Benjamin Hubbard, was a native of the same city, and a pioneer to Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1811. In 1832, he moved to Preble county, where he died in 1848, aged seventy-eight. His mother was Mary McIntyre, born in Philadelphia, and died in Eaton, January 14th, 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and eleven months. His grandfather, John Hubbard, was born in Holland, came to America previous to the Revolutionary war, and was a soldier in that conflict. His paternal grandmother was a Miss Skillman of English descent. His maternal grandmother, Miss Mary Thompson, was of Irish descent. Our subject enjoyed only the opportunities for learning afforded by the early day common school. When a youth of seventeen, he was apprenticed to the trade of a carriage maker in Cincinnati, and followed the same till 1840. While plying his trade he commenced reading law under the tuition of the late Abner Haines of Eaton, and was admitted to practice in June, 1844. Having, with the exception of something over two years in Greenville, practiced his profession in Eaton, he is the oldest legal practitioner in Preble county. Mr. Hubbard was formerly connected with the Eaton and Hamilton, now Cincinnati and Richmond railroad, as its first secretary. Besides holding for a time the mayoralty of Eaton, he represented Preble county in the general assembly of Ohio, in the sessions of 1853 and 1854. On June 10th, 1830, he married Miss Minerva Morey of Butler county, Ohio, and out of a family of ten children, only one survives, Albert Edgar Hubbard, a justice of the peace of Eaton. Mrs. Hubbard died October 24th, 1872. Formerly a whig, Mr. Hubbard has in late years voted independently. He maintains staunch temperance principles, and is very generally respected both as a lawyer and citizen.

ABBOTT, LUTHER CHAPIN, lawyer, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, May 11th, 1831. His parents were Cheney Abbott and Rachel Chapin, both natives of the same State and county. Among the connections, respectively, of the families of his parents, may be mentioned the Rev. E. A. Chapin of New York city, the late President Chapin of Columbia College, Dr. Hitchcock of Albany, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and many other noted men. Our subject was educated at the academies of New Salem and Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and Exeter, New Hampshire. At an early age he commenced teaching in his native State, and for many years was engaged in that profession in Worcester, Hampshire and Franklin counties, at first in district schools, and subsequently in high schools and academies. He also taught in the State of Maryland, and for two years in the city of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and two years in Rugby Academy, in Washington City. In 1856 he located in Preble county, Ohio, where he taught for a period of two years with great acceptance. While teaching in Preble county he devoted his spare time to the study of law under the supervision of the late Judge Haines, was admitted to practice in the spring of 1859, and at once formed a law partnership with his preceptor, which lasted for some eight years. In the autumn of 1860, he was a member of the convention that nominated David Tod for governor. Upon the opening of the war in 1861, he was appointed a member of Preble county military committee, and was very active in recruiting soldiers for the Union cause. This same year he was elected prosecuting attorney, and at the end of his term was reelected, serving four years. Elected mayor of Eaton in 1860, 1867, and 1878, he now fills that office. In June, 1859, he married Miss Lydia A. M. Cook, of Franklin county, Massachusetts. Mrs. Abbott is connected on her mother's side with the noted Putnam family. She is a lady of superior education, having in her early life been a favorite pupil of the lamented educator, Horace Mann. The issue of this union was six children, four of them sons, the oldest deceased. Mr. Abbott's intellectual endowments are above the average. He possesses a clear, logical mind, quickened by a fine education and extensive reading. He has been very successful as a lawyer, and his mayoralty has been a success as his reflections attest. He is a close observer, a vigorous thinker, a ready writer, and an eloquent speaker. Early in life he became identified with the temperance cause, and in Maine, many years ago, he visited every seaport and city as "The Boy Lecturer." Although at one period of his life, like so many of similar temperament, he became somewhat addicted to the social glass, he has for some time past been an ardent worker in the temperance cause, and to-day ranks as one of its most zealous and eloquent advocates. He is a man of rare social qualities, generous to a fault, always ready to share with the needy, and to speak a cheering word to the unfortunate. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was for several years secretary of Bolivar lodge in Eaton. In politics, he may be styled a very independent democrat, caring more for measures than for men, his convictions being the key note of the politics he will advocate. In the prime of life, blessed with a good constitution, an active temperament and untiring energy, and being an incessant worker, if life and health be spared, he will doubtless become known far beyond the circle of home friends, who unite with pride in according to him the traits of character herein described.

OLDFATHER, SAMUEL, soldier and county auditor, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Preble county, Ohio, August 13th, 1839. He is the son of Peter Oldfather, a very respectable citizen of the same county, but originally of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 24th, 1804. The family came to Ohio in 1814, passed some time in Montgomery county, where Henry Oldfather, the grandfather of our subject, erected the first grist mill in that county, and finally settled in Preble county in 1835. Up to his twenty-third year, Samuel was engaged in farm labor, and was favored with common school advantages only. On April 19th, 1861, he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Kizer, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and from this union there has been born seven children, one deceased. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the 55th Ohio volunteer infantry, and participated in all the battles of the Sherman campaign, from the fight at Resaca, Georgia, to the taking of Fort McAllister on the 19th December, 1864, when he was seriously wounded in the thigh by the explosion of a torpedo and permanently disabled. He was honorably discharged in May, 1865. During the subsequent ten years, he was engaged in active business of various kinds. In 1869 and 1870, he served as justice of the peace, and also as postmaster. In the fall of 1875, he was elected auditor of Preble county, and was reelected in 1877, for a period of three years. In politics, Mr. Oldfather is a republican. Personally, he is a gentleman of genial, social spirit, and a much respected citizen.

HARBEIN, JOHN, was born in Washington county, Maryland, January 17th, 1804, and was the oldest of the six children of Daniel and Elizabeth (Reber) Harbein. He had but one brother, the Hon. Thomas Harbein, of Missouri, who is still living, and in the late war served on the side of the Union with the rank of colonel. His oldest sister, Catharine, widow of Samuel Boyd, Esq., of Maryland, died a few years before his own decease. The next sister, Susan, widow of the late Hon. William H. Grimes, of Kansas, is still living; as is also his sister Mary, widow of the late Hon. Joseph G. Gest, of Greene county, Ohio. The fourth sister Eliza, wife of the Rev. S. N. Callender, of West Virginia, also survives him. His father and mother were of French and German descent. His father's ancestors were Huguenots, and left France, fleeing from persecution. They sought asylum in England, and, upon the accession of James II to the throne, emigrated to America. In 1749 Peter Harbein purchased a tract of land of Thomas and Richard Penn, in the province of Pennsylvania. The family still retain this land, and treasure the old deed from the Penns; and to-day the old stone house and barn, built over a century ago, rival many modern farm houses and barns, even in Pennsylvania. From this homestead, "the old hive," Daniel Harbein with his family moved to Washington county, Maryland, where his son John received his elementary education at a school in Clearspring. He finished his studies at an academy in Pennsylvania. Promptly upon leaving school he began looking about for a business occupation, and finding none of sufficient promise in his own State, concluded to try the West. In the spring of 1826 he came with his father to Ohio, and purchased a farm and mill property about five miles west of Xenia, in what is called the Beaver valley, than which there is none more beautiful or fertile in the State. Upon the farm at the time of his purchase, still stood the block houses or forts, as they were called, "Greene county's first mill, and the old log court

house," described by Thomas Coke Wright in "Ohio Historical Recollections." There also were a few tomb-stones, which now, moss covered and mouldering, still mark the last resting place of the county's first senators. After the purchase they returned to Maryland, and on the 2d August, 1827, Mr. Harbein married Miss Hetty, daughter of Rudolph and Magdaline Herr, who had the bravery to accompany him in their own carriage, over the rough mountains and through gloomy forests, to the new home he had selected. Here for a time they were obliged to live in a primitive style, but Mr. Harbein with characteristic energy, at once went to work, and in a few years erected a large house (the present homestead), and established a thriving business. The great need of the county in those days were good public roads and railroads, to secure which he worked hard and contributed largely. Owing to the poor roads, it was not easy for the early settlers to procure medical aid, and Mr. Harbein for years was frequently called on to use the lancet and supply medicines himself. While developing his business interests, he did not neglect his farm, which steadily improved. He was a strong believer in the use of fertilizers, and through his liberal supply of ground bone, plaster, etc., to tenants, which seemed extravagant, still the increased crops and improved soil more than compensated. He introduced the wheat now so largely raised, and generally known as the "Mediterranean," into the West, and had he lived a year or two longer the traveler over the railroad crossing his farm might have seen beautiful fields of white poppies, as he had made arrangements to try opium culture. Mr. Harbein not only had the discouraging features of a new undeveloped country to overcome, but had to resist the depressing influence of the oft-volunteered warning of older well wishing settlers, but people of less advanced views, who would tell him in great seriousness that "wise men may dream of mammoth mills, but only the foolish would try to realize the dream;" the "minnow will swallow the whale," and other sayings of like tenor. Still the mills went up, and house after house was built, until he became proprietor of a large distillery, flouring mills, saw mill, woolen factory, oil mill, and many houses and large tracts of land in Ohio and some of the Western States. When he made his first barrel of flour he branded it "Alpha," from which the neighboring post-office (a mile distant) took its name, and though now it is removed to the village of Harbein, still retains it. By doing thoroughly whatever Mr. Harbein attempted, much was added to his patrimony, but he was not tenacious of his means. His habits were temperate, his manners unostentatious and quiet, of a kind disposition, easily touched, even to tears, by tales of disasters or misfortunes, never during his life turning the real needy away empty-handed, and so secretly were his alms given, that only he and his God ever knew all his charities. On several occasions he gave young men the means they required for collegiate education. As each of his own children arrived at the age of discretion, he furnished them liberally with means to start out in life. Of a family of eight children, Daniel R., Jacob H., Mary E., Hetty M., Sarah J., Ann C., John T., and Benjamin F., the first, third, and sixth are deceased. Mr. Harbein was usually a good judge of men, was not of speculative habits, but of an emotional nature, and rather inclined to take every man to be honest, until he proved otherwise, than to apply the contrary rule. This faith in mankind was sometimes paid for, but in the aggregate probably resulted more beneficially than otherwise. He lost



John Harber

money and some friends by being surety for them, but it was not in his philosophy to grieve over losses. When young he was a good singer, and was very fond of music. He was not of a disposition to add many to his list of acquaintances, and never forgot the friends of his youth, with whom, though separated often by hundreds of miles, he visited and corresponded from time to time throughout his life. While he was genial and social with his friends, he never permitted himself to speak harshly or disparagingly of others. A whig, he had little taste for politics, and after the organization of the republican party voted with it. In 1856 he retired from business. Fond of travel, he devoted a portion of almost every year to it. In 1868, soon after the opening of the Union Pacific Railroad, he went with one of his sons to California, and afterward made but a few other trips. In 1872 he was smitten with paralysis, and though afterward nearly recovering, never referred to his sickness nor lost his cheerfulness, but evidently never expected to survive the second stroke. On the morning of his last birthday he called at the home of a friend, and on entering said, with cheerful voice but slightly saddened countenance, "Three score years and ten are allotted to man," and very shortly afterward he received another stroke, and died June 8th, 1873. Thus lived and died one of Greene county's most prominent and useful men. Though for years surrounded by influences incident to a new country, his sympathies and nature were always opposed to the rude hilarity of pioneer life. His dignified mien, superior intelligence, polish and quiet bearing, commanded the respect of all those about him, and the effect on the manners and morals of Beaver Creek township, by the influence of his example for upward of forty-five years, is plainly observable.

CONKLIN, HENRY SMITH, physician and surgeon, Sidney, Ohio, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, July 14th, 1814. His parents were Jacob and Margaret Conklin. At the private academy of Professors Whitney and Baldwin, at that time one of the most prominent schools of central Ohio, he obtained a very fair English education, after which he was employed in teaching for a short time. In the spring of 1833 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Needham, of Springfield, and finished under Dr. Robert Rodgers, of the same place. In the winters of 1835-36, he attended lectures at the Medical College of Ohio. Being compelled to do so he began practice at once, and located in the fall of 1836 in Sidney, Ohio, where he has since been in constant practice. In 1843 he became an alumnus of the Medical College of Ohio. In politics he was a whig, and is now a republican, but being a man of strong convictions and fearless in their expression, he has always held party subservient to principle. Upon the opening of the late civil war, he was called to Columbus by Governor Dennison, and as one of the medical examiners, assisted in the organization of the first Ohio regiments. Again in 1862 he was a member of the medical board for examining the applicants for medical positions in the Ohio regiments. He served as surgeon to General Fremont's infantry body-guard during a portion of the Missouri campaign, but resigned his commission upon the removal of General Fremont from the command. He is president of the Shelby County Medical Society, has been several times vice president of the Ohio State Medical Society, and was president of the same body in 1861. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. For nine years previous to 1870, he was a member of the board of directors of the Dayton and Michigan

Railroad. He has always taken great interest in agricultural pursuits, and possesses an inborn love of domestic animals, by which he is always surrounded, and his native county is probably more indebted to him than to any other one person for the enviable reputation it enjoys for its high grade of stock. Always an active, zealous supporter of all educational interests, he was one of the original trustees of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, Columbus, and worked earnestly for its success. For several years he was one of the curators of the medical department of the University of Wooster, Ohio. The doctor is one of the oldest and most prominent practitioners in the Miami valley, and has ever been characterized by great mental activity and physical energy, while his enterprise, public spirit, and tact have made him a leader in all public improvements. He has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as a physician, and has had an extensive practice, and his rare social qualities have always surrounded him with a host of warm friends. In February, 1838, he married Ann Blake, a native of London, England. Of a family of five children, two, Elizabeth and Rebecca, died young; W. J., Mary, and C. Harry survive.

CONKLIN, WILLIAM JUDKINS, A. M., M. D., of Dayton, eldest son of Dr. H. S. Conklin, was born in Sidney, Ohio, December 1st, 1844. Entering the sophomore class of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, he graduated as bachelor of arts in 1866. Beginning the study of medicine under his father, he attended a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and subsequently became a private student of Professor George C. Blackman, professor of surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1868. In the spring of 1869 he received the *ad eundem* degree from the Detroit Medical College. In May following he was appointed assistant physician to the Dayton Hospital for the Insane, which position he resigned in December, 1871, to accept a partnership with Dr. J. C. Reeve, of Dayton, and was thus associated till January, 1875. In 1876, he was appointed by Governor Hayes a member of the board of trustees of the Dayton Hospital for the Insane, of which he was local trustee and secretary for two years. In 1875 he was elected to the chair of physiology and physiological anatomy in Starling Medical College, Columbus, which professorship he still retains. He is a member of the Montgomery County and of the Ohio State Medical Societies, of both of which he has served several terms as secretary, and is also a member of the American Medical Association. He is at present physician to the Montgomery county children's home, and one of the visiting physicians to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. Dr. Conklin is quite a frequent contributor to many of the leading medical journals of the country. On December 25th, 1875, he married Miss C. Fannie, daughter of the late Daniel Beckel, and has one son.

STEPHENS, ALFRED HENRY, physician and surgeon of Eaton, Ohio, was born in that place, September 26th, 1818. His father, Isaac Stephens, was a native of what is now Eastern Virginia, was reared near Knoxville, Tennessee, and became a resident of Preble county in 1814. He was a man of great natural ability, and for nearly forty years held the offices of postmaster, justice of the peace and county recorder, being appointed to the first named position by President Monroe. He performed valuable service for the people of the county, in the preparation of legal instruments of vari-

ous kinds, and, by his genial manners and obliging spirit, became very popular among the people, so that, although the whig element in the county was in excess, Mr. Stephens, a democrat, was repeatedly elected to the position of recorder by very handsome majorities. Dr. A. H. Stephens was favored with only a common school education. He read medicine with the late Dr. Baker of Eaton, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1846. Upon the breaking out of the late war in 1861, he entered the army as surgeon of the 6th Ohio volunteer infantry (Cincinnati regiment). At the memorable battle of Shiloh, he was placed in charge of the general hospital for the reception of the wounded. This was an old log building situated on a high bluff, and a few hours previous, had been the temporary headquarters of General Grant. To this place were brought the wounded, regardless of the commands to which they belonged. Here amid crowds of wounded and dying, and during his first day's experience in a great battle, Dr. Stephens for want of suitable professional aid, was compelled to perform all the capital operations alone. As a result of this terrible engagement, he was kept upon his feet almost constantly for seven days and nights. His faithful and efficient services as surgeon, received a most complimentary notice in the official report of Surgeon Murray, medical director on the staff of General Buell. In 1864 he located in Eaton, where he has built up a good and respectable practice. He has never been active in politics; is inclined to the democratic side, but supports those only for office whom he deems most worthy. The doctor is a little eccentric, but a substantial citizen, and he ranks among the first surgeons in the state.

GRIFFITH, WILSON W., banker, born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, February 14th, 1823. His parents were Virginians, and his maternal ancestors were "Friends." His paternal grandfather, a slaveholder, emancipated his slaves as early as 1802. Wilson finished his education at Oberlin College. From 1843 to 1854 he was variously engaged in mercantile life, with success. In the latter year he removed to Toledo, where he soon became a prominent and wealthy merchant. Although his whole family were strong Southerners politically, he was a whig and abolitionist, and upon the organization of the Republican party gave it his adherence. He was influential in that party, and in 1870 was elected to the State legislature, where he was the author and champion of several important bills. He drew up and secured the adoption of a series of resolutions denouncing the bad faith of the State of Indiana toward Ohio in maintaining and keeping up the Wabash and Erie canal, built in 1827 by a grant of public lands from the government. His speech in favor of those resolutions, together with another equal in eloquence and logic, were printed and circulated throughout the country, and established for him a reputation as an able speaker, and one of the best statisticians in Ohio. In 1871, under great disadvantages, he, with others, founded the Merchants' National bank of Toledo, with a capital of \$300,000, increased in 1872 to \$500,000. Of the bank he was elected president, and continued to hold that position in 1879, giving universal satisfaction. In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant, State Centennial commissioner from Ohio to the Centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's existence, which position he held till the close of that great national exposition. Among other enterprises which he was instrumental in estab-

lishing in Toledo, was the celebrated Milburn Wagon Works, the largest concern of the kind in the world, employing over three hundred and fifty hands, and with a capacity of producing twenty thousand farm wagons per annum. Mr. Griffith is a type of the progressive western merchant, whose inherited honorable instincts were supplemented by a sound training, wide experience, and extensive travel, (from 1866 to 1870 in Europe, Asia, and Africa.) He was a staunch and liberal supporter of the Union in the war of secession, and always a generous giver to charities and churches. He was justly regarded as one of the representative men of Toledo in 1879. He married, in 1844, Margaret M. Miller, of Cuyahoga Falls,—issue, Ethelbert S., a gentleman of culture and social distinction, and Alice D. Griffith.

LUCAS, OTHO EVANS, physician, was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 22d, 1831. His grand-parents were John and Jemima Lucas, the former born September 7th, 1760, and the latter November 19th, 1763, probably in Virginia. In the fall of 1796 they became pioneers to Butler county, Ohio, and settled near Middletown, where they passed their lives. The father of our subject, John Lucas, Jr., was born in Kentucky, July 30th, 1793. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife was Nancy, daughter of Charles Swerngan, an early pioneer to Butler county. At an early day he carried on trade with New Orleans by means of flat boats, and on one occasion made his way back on foot. He died March 5th, 1873, in his eightieth year. He was a man of unusual evenness of disposition, of superior judgment, and sterling integrity. His benevolence and kindness of heart won him a host of warm friends, and it is not known that he had an enemy. He possessed an amount of information far in excess of that of his peers, and his advice and counsel were frequently sought on matters of importance. He was an intimate associate of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, who, upon more than one occasion earnestly desired him to become a candidate for governor of Ohio. But though he would doubtless have filled the position with as much efficiency as many others have brought to offices of similar responsibility, he declined to entertain the proposition, and

Along the cool, sequestered vale of life
Pursued the noiseless tenor of his way."

His widow survived him but a short time, dying March 15th, 1874, at the age of seventy-one. She was a woman of many estimable virtues. Of eight children, Dr. Lucas is the oldest son. On December 13th, 1853, he married Kate A. Porter, of Montgomery county, Ohio. Her grand-parents were Nathaniel Porter and Mary Martin, natives of county Down, Ireland, born near the beginning of the eighteenth century. They emigrated to America at a very early date, and settled in Baltimore, where Mr. Porter died of the plague that visited that city about the year 1789. Immediately after his death, Mrs. Porter, through fear of the plague, gathered her personal effects into a moving wagon, and leaving her real estate, made her way with her family to Butler county, Pennsylvania. Her son, Nathaniel Porter, Jr., was born in Ireland, in June, 1779. He married Rebecca, daughter of John Wallace, a Scotch emigrant, and a link in the descent from Sir William Wallace, the martyr of freedom for Scotland. About the year 1815, Mr. Porter left Pennsylvania and came to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he died August 19th, 1821. Mrs. Porter died in Dayton in the summer of 1855, aged seventy-one. John Wallace Porter, son of Nathaniel Porter, and



W. H. Griffith

father of Mrs. Dr. Lucas, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 8th, 1811. He married Susan Mullendore, a native of Virginia. For about forty years he engaged in the tanner's trade. He settled in Greenville in the spring of 1856, where he now resides in his sixty-eighth year. Mrs. Porter died February 11th, 1893. The Mullendore family in this country sprang from Jacob Mullendore, who emigrated from Amsterdam about 1768, and located in Frederick county, Maryland, and there died in 1771. His wife died on the passage, and was buried in the ocean. His son, Jacob Mullendore, was born in Amsterdam about 1762, passed his youth in Frederick county, Maryland, and at twenty-one went to Botetourt county, Virginia, and there was married twice; first to Susannah Swisher, and secondly, to Catherine Hartzell, both of the same county. They settled in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1804, and there died; he in January, 1845, aged eighty-three,—she, three weeks afterward, aged sixty-eight. His daughter Susan, by his second wife, married John Wallace Porter, before mentioned. After a course of academic instruction, Dr. Lucas read medicine under the tuition of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. A. Coons, of Dayton, now of Kansas, attended medical lectures in Cleveland, and graduated from the Starling Medical College, Columbus, in the spring of 1856. For some two or three years previous he had practiced medicine in Montgomery county. Since the spring of 1856 he has been a resident of Greenville, where he has built up an extensive and successful practice, and now occupies a prominent position among the medical practitioners of Darke county. He possesses excellent social qualities, and combines all the elements of a polished gentleman. His oldest son, Charles O. Lucas, is a member of the senior class in Cornell University, New York; his other two sons, John Porter and Otho Evans Lucas, are receiving their education in the schools of Greenville.

YOUNG, GEORGE MURRAY, was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 1st, 1802, and died in Dayton, Ohio, August 30th, 1878. His father, Dr. Hugh Murray Young, an early Irish emigrant to Connecticut, was born in 1742, and died in 1815. Our subject was educated at Exeter and Poughkeepsie Academies. Being thrown upon his own resources at fifteen, he became a practical printer and publisher before reaching his majority. In 1826 he married Sibel Green, of Lyme, New Hampshire. She died in Dayton in 1865. In 1835 he located in Newark, Ohio, where for ten years he was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1840 he was the whig candidate of Licking county for State senate, and in the face of a strong democratic majority ran several hundred ahead of his ticket, and came within 40 votes of an election. For six years succeeding 1845 he conducted a produce and commission business in Cincinnati, and in 1851 removed to Dayton. Here he served as justice of the peace and mayor of the city, and at his decease was United States commissioner. He was an earnest friend of all moral and religious movements. He was grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance when that society numbered thirty thousand in Ohio, and one of the editors and publishers of the *Ohio Organ and Messenger*, the organ of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio and Kentucky, published at Cincinnati. His natural abilities were of the highest order, and would have made him conspicuous as a leader had his ambition called him to more important positions in public life. Modest and retiring in his manners, he was, nevertheless, when

aroused a man of great executive force. Clear and strong in his convictions of right and duty, he defended his principles with a zeal and per-istency which knew no fear and would accept no compromise. He was a ready writer and forcible speaker, a great reader, and thoroughly informed in politics, history and general literature; proud of his New England origin, and an admirer of the Puritan character. In whatever community he resided he was distinguished and respected for these traits of character, and his counsel was sought in every important movement and enterprise.

YOUNG, EDMOND S., eldest son of above, now one of the leading lawyers of the Dayton bar, was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, February 28th, 1827. He completed his sophomore year at Granville College in 1845, and graduated at Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, in 1847. He read law with W. J. McKinney, of Dayton, and in 1853 graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. During a professional practice of nearly twenty-five years, he has been associated, first with George W. Brown, then with David A. Houk, and since 1866 with Oscar M. Gottschall, the firm in June, 1878, taking into its association Mr. Young's eldest son, George R. Young. Mr. Young married in September, 1856, in Philadelphia, Sarah B. Dechert, daughter of Elijah P. Dechert, Esq., and granddaughter of Judge Robert Porter. Mr. Young is a man of marked individual characteristics and distinguished ability as a lawyer. Of robust physique and striking presence, his method of expression is terse and vigorous, his delivery being always forcible and clear, and often eloquent. Capable of great labor and diligent, his business is systematically conducted, and his cases always well prepared. As a citizen he has always maintained a high character for business and professional integrity, and personal independence. He is generally esteemed by his professional brethren, and his ability and merits are by them recognized and appreciated. He was an active and earnest supporter of Mr. Lincoln's administration during the war, an unconditional and pronounced Union man, and has ever since been of strong republican, but non-partisan proclivities. Without ambition for political or official position, he is a type of that large class of strong able men in private American life, who pursue happiness in the faithful discharge of all the duties imposed by domestic, professional and business life, and in the fulfillment of the obligations of a conscientious private citizen.

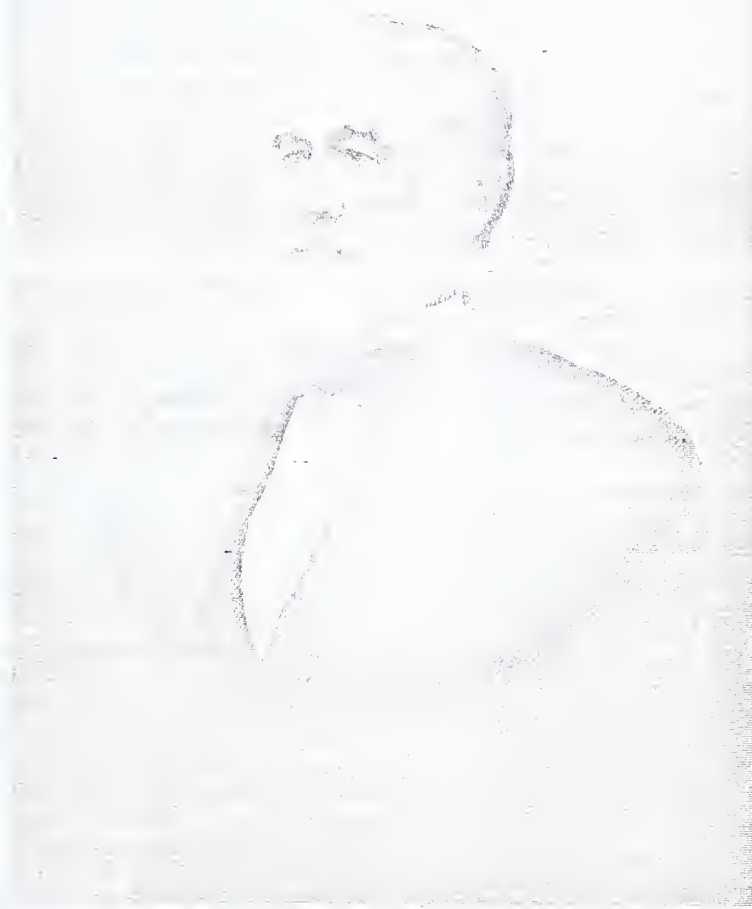
MARTZ, JACOB TEUCHNAN, lawyer and educator, Greenville, Ohio, was born in Darke county, Ohio, September 14th, 1835. He is the son of John Martz, a substantial farmer, who was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, June 1st, 1798, and settled in Darke county, Ohio, in 1829, and now, in his eighty-first year, resides with his son in Greenville. His wife, Barbara Hardinger, a native of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, died in 1841. Our subject was early trained in the virtue of self-reliance, and when but a lad started out to make his own living as best he could. He obtained the rudiments of an English education in the common and select schools of his neighborhood, chopping and hauling wood to pay for his tuition. At the age of eighteen he began teaching in country schools, and by this and by manual labor had accumulated \$250 by the time he was of age. With this he repaired to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and there graduated in the scientific course in the summer of 1856, and of his educational fund had but

\$2.50 left. During the five succeeding years he was engaged in teaching in his native county, within which time he studied law; recited to Judge D. L. Meeker, of Greenville, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1851. In the spring of 1862, he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Greenville. In August, 1865, he was appointed receiver of the Cincinnati and Mackinaw Railroad, which occupied his time for nearly five years. In 1871 he was again elected to his present position of superintendent of the Greenville public schools. On September 19th, 1860, he married Miss Esther M., daughter of James M. Jamison, of Delaware, Ohio, with issue of four sons. Miss Jamison was born May 11th, 1839. Professor Martz has been for some time the president of the Darke County Teachers' Association, in the organization of which he was prominently active. For twenty years he has been on the county board of school examiners, and for some six years held the position of secretary of the County Agricultural Society. Professor Martz is one of those who have learned the value of a dollar by earning it, and his industry and perseverance have been rewarded not only by the acquisition of a fine education, but also by the possession of a comfortable competency. He is endowed with a high order of executive abilities, is a good business man, and a firm disciplinarian. He is a man of but few words, naturally retiring in manners, yet socially very agreeable.

BROWN, MARCUS, physician and banker, of Circleville, Ohio, was born in Colebrook, Litchfield county, Connecticut, July 5th, 1797. His father, Frederick Brown, emigrated to Ohio in 1816, and settled in Wadsworth, Medina county. A history of that town recounts that F. Brown was a descendant of the fifth generation from Peter Brown, one of the "Pilgrim fathers" who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, and his father, Captain John Brown, commanded a company of minute men in the first year of the Revolutionary war, which company joined the army at New York, and there he died in September, 1776. His father's means being limited, young Brown obtained his education mainly by his own exertions, working morning and evening for his living, while attending the district school in winter. From 1816 to 1818, he assisted his father in clearing a farm, besides performing extra jobs to raise a little money. In the latter year he went to Perry county, and taught school one year. In 1819 and 1820 he taught in Ross county, where he married Miss Sarah Close, of Salem, Ohio, and whose useful life ended in 1839. In the autumn of 1820 he moved to Circleville, where he taught school as his regular occupation four years, and at the same time studied medicine with Dr. Erastus Webb. Licensed in 1825 to practice, he then moved to Williamsport, in Pickaway county. The country was sparsely settled, except along the water courses, and there was no physician located between Circleville and Washington, or between Chillicothe and Yankeetown. In consequence his practice was large and laborious, extending from Darby creek to the mouth of Deer creek, and west to Paint creek, thus including an area of twenty square miles. Few who were not then living can form an adequate idea of the fatigue and hardship of pioneer life in those years; but vigorous health and faith in a bright future made it replete with real enjoyment. He graduated at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati in 1830. After a residence in and practice of his profession at Williamsport for eleven years, he returned to Circleville, where he engaged in practice. Here four doctors, all men of ability,

E. Webb, W. N. Luckey, Edson B. Olds, and Peter K. Hull, were contemporary with our subject, but in a few years this condition changed. Dr. Olds retired; Drs. Luckey and Webb died, and Dr. Hull having removed to Illinois, thus left the field to be occupied by younger and more ardent practitioners. In 1850, Dr. Brown was elected president of Pickaway County Savings Bank, and he has held this office, under different organizations of that bank continuously, being since 1863 president of the First National bank of Circleville, into which the Pickaway County Savings bank in that year merged. During the existence of the first international exposition at London, England, in 1851, he visited Europe, and went as far south as Italy, and in 1867 he made another foreign tour in company with his niece, Miss Kate L. Brown, extending on this occasion his travels to Greece, Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, and on his return visiting Gibraltar, Madeira and the West India Islands. By his marriage there were born to him three children, two of whom died in childhood. The third, Marcus A. Brown graduated at Oxford, Miami University, studied medicine with his father, attended one course in the Ohio Medical College, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1847. Having then entered into partnership with his father, he practiced during the following year, and died in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

METCALF, CYRUS T., physician, of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, was born in Morrisville, Madison county, New York, July 7th, 1823. His father, John Metcalf, born in Massachusetts, settled in the State of New York when a young man. The Metcalfs were of English descent. His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and for some years an officer's pension was paid a surviving member of the family. His father participated in the war of 1812. Before coming to Ohio, our subject had advanced in his education sufficiently to attend an academy at Morrisville, and after removal he entered one at Grandville, Ohio. In 1843, having chosen medicine as his profession he entered the office of Dr. E. M. Joslin, at Newark, Ohio, where he read medicine, and in 1846 graduated from the medical college at Geneva, New York. Going to Bristolville, Trumbull county, Ohio, he there began the practice of his profession, and continued the same at that place for eighteen years, within that time having, as the fruit of hard labor, attained to a lucrative practice. About the year 1865 he removed to Warren, Ohio, where he has since remained, and by his energetic persistence in the business of his profession, he has won a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens. A gentleman of pleasing address, Dr. Metcalf is easy and affable in his manners, and consequently popular with his patients and the general public. As a business man he exhibits skill and sound judgment. As a physician he is skillful and energetic, and enjoys the reputation of being a cool and careful observer and judicious prescriptionist. Though a follower of the allopathic school, he keeps himself posted in the new discoveries and success of all the schools, and is really eclectic in his practice. He has been engaged as surgeon for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for several years, and was physician to the county infirmary seven years. He is frequently engaged in consultation with other physicians, and his practice extends throughout the county. On 23d April, 1846, he married Miss Nancy A. Capell, of Jersey, Licking county, Ohio. The Capell family were early settlers of Ohio. Four children, three of whom are living, have been the issue of this union.



Ab. Brown M.D.

WARING, THOMAS SPENCER, banker, Greenville, Ohio, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 16th, 1836. His father, Spencer M. Waring, was a native of Prince George's county, same State, born in 1808, and was for a number of years a prominent shoe manufacturer of Baltimore. He died in that city in November, 1875, having retired from business two years previous. By his industry, energy, and upright life he exerted great influence in the community. His wife, whose maiden name was Josephine Haskell, was a native of the same city, and still survives, at the age of sixty-six. She is the mother of nine children, of whom our subject is the first son. He was educated in the public schools of his native city; engaged as a clerk in a business house there five years, and in the summer of 1855 he came to Greenville, Ohio, where for some six years he occupied a similar position in the store of his uncles, F. & J. L. Waring. He married October 21st, 1862, Miss Mary C. Wilson, daughter of the Hon. William M. Wilson, elsewhere noticed in this work. For some two years afterward, Mr. Waring was secretary of what was then the Richmond and Covington Railroad, now a part of the Pan Handle line. In January, 1866, he became teller in the Farmers' National bank of Greenville. In January, 1867, he was made assistant cashier, and in January, 1871, was elected to his present position as cashier of the bank. Mr. Waring is a gentleman of very quiet, retiring manners, attends closely to business, is upright in his dealings, and a much respected citizen.

EIDSON, GRIFFIN H., merchant, of Eaton, Ohio, was born in Preble county, October 26th, 1827. His parents, Boyce Eidson and Rebecca Ann Griffin, came with their parents as children pioneer settlers of that county as early as 1808. The former was a man of iron nerve and great executive ability, holding the rank of captain in the militia during the war of 1812 and subsequently. His family consisted of five sons and as many daughters. The subject of this sketch was the eldest son, and all the school education he ever received was obtained by a few months irregular attendance in the district school of his youth, before his sixteenth year. In 1843 he was apprenticed to Samuel Snively, of Hamilton, to learn the tanning and currying business. Four years afterward his father died, and thus imposed upon him in his twentieth year the support of his widowed mother and her family of ten children. This trust he bravely assumed and accomplished, besides giving to each of his four brothers a start in business. Except two years spent in Cincinnati, 1859 to 1861, he has been a continuous resident of Eaton all his life, and by close attention to his trade, in which he perfected himself, has become one of the most wealthy and promising business men of that town. In October, 1853, he married Miss Jennie De Groot, the sister of Abram B. De Groot, with whom in 1863 he formed his present business partnership. Prominently connected with the municipal government of Eaton, for ten years as an efficient member of the town council, in the autumn of 1873 Mr. Eidson was elected as an independent candidate to the sixty-first general assembly of Ohio, and in which body he made an excellent record as a zealous and intelligent legislator. In February, 1874, as the author of the anti-monopoly school-books resolution, under which a committee was appointed to inquire into the grievance of submission to the exorbitant prices of school-books, and to report some measure by which a uniform series of text-books could be provided for the common schools, he won for

himself distinction and the gratitude generally of the parents of school children throughout the State. In September, 1875, he was unanimously nominated for State senator by the joint Republican central committee of his senatorial district, and accepted the nomination, but subsequently declined, in the belief that the demands of his business forbade him meeting the wishes of the constituency. The life of Mr. Eidson is a shining example to every able-bodied youth who like him has risen by honest and persistent industry and attention to the requirements of the business he learned, rather than being distracted from it by speculative adventure into other and less-understood occupations. In 1847 a young man with nothing but his physical strength and health, and the support of a widowed mother and large family of brothers and sisters dependent on him, he is to-day possessed of a competence of worldly wealth, and the respect and confidence of all who know him. On the staff of the present governor of the State, Mr. Eidson ranks as colonel.

CALDERWOOD, ANDREW ROBESON, judge and journalist, Greenville, Ohio, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, September 14th, 1818. His parents were George Calderwood and Margaret Robeson, natives of Huntington county, Pennsylvania, the former born December 15th, 1783, the latter May 28th, 1791. They were married September 14th, 1811. In 1817 he became a pioneer to Montgomery county, Ohio. In 1832 he removed to Darke county, where he died September 7th, 1849. He was possessed of excellent judgment and great firmness; was very courageous, agreeable and kind hearted, and generous to a fault. His wife died August 12th, 1873. She descended from Scotch-Welch ancestry, was a lady of fine natural talent, great caution and shrewdness. When a youth, Judge Calderwood learned the carpenter's trade. His early educational privileges were very meagre, being those of the common school only; but by private application to reading and study he fitted himself for a teacher, and when seventeen, began teaching school in Darke county, teaching in the winter season, and being occupied the remainder of the year at his trade or otherwise. He continued thus engaged until he began to study law under the late Judge W. M. Wilson, and finished in the office of the late William Collins; admitted to the bar in 1851, and began practice in Greenville. In October, 1854, he was elected probate judge of Darke county, and filled the position with ability for three years. In October, 1861, he recruited company I, 40th Ohio volunteer infantry, and was in the service nearly three years. At the engagement at Pound Gap, in February, 1862, he was injured by falling from his horse, on account of which he resigned in the following July, but was soon reappointed to his former position. In January, 1863, he again resigned, his disability preventing active service, and till the close of the war he was employed as recruiting officer for his district. In the autumn of 1866 he took the editorial charge of the *Greenville Sunday Courier*, which was started by his son, George W. Calderwood, in the summer of 1875. In respect of local positions, it may be mentioned that he has been three times elected mayor of Greenville, and also for several years served on the board of school examiners for Darke county, and also on the Greenville Board of Education. In 1868, his name was presented by the Darke county delegation to the republican convention of the fourth district as a candidate for Congress. March 1st, 1838, he married Eleanor Matchett, daughter of Erick



Matchett, of Darke county, Ohio. This lady died May 15th, 1851, having been the mother of eight children. Enos, the oldest, was a drummer in the 40th Ohio volunteer infantry, and died from disease contracted in the army. John, the second son, was fifer in the 152d Ohio volunteer infantry, and is now connected with the *Greenville Sunday Courier*. George W. Calderwood, at the age of thirteen, was servant for his father in the 40th Ohio volunteer infantry, subsequently became drummer in the 152d Ohio volunteer infantry, and came out as drum major of that regiment. He is a member of the Greenville bar, and also a temperance lecturer, and as such has won an enviable reputation as a public speaker. The *Cincinnati Gazette* says: "Although less than thirty years of age, Mr. Calderwood is destined to rank as one of the ablest orators of this country." On March 1st, 1854, he married Mrs. Mary Ann Marlatt, relict of Abraham Marlatt, of Darke county. Six children, four of whom survive, were the fruit of this union. Mr. Calderwood is endowed with superior natural abilities, which have been developed by industrious personal application. He stands in the front rank of his profession, and is one of the best criminal and jury lawyers in the State. Though a man of strong feelings and positive views, he possesses fine social qualities, generous impulses, and great kindness of heart, and, like his father, is benevolent to a fault.

CLEMENT, WILLIAM HENRY, president of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, was born July 30th, 1815, at Saratoga Springs, New York. His father, Joel Clement, was descended from one of two brothers of a French Huguenot family, who settled, one in Pennsylvania, and the other in New York State. His mother was the daughter of Gideon Putnam, one of the first settlers and proprietors of what is now the village of Saratoga Springs, New York. His education commenced in the common schools of his native place, and continued at academies in Bennington, Vermont, and in Saratoga, until the autumn of 1833, when he entered as a student at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, from which institution he graduated in 1835 as a civil engineer. At this period, when railroads were attracting the attention of capitalists in his native State, he obtained employment, first as rodman on preliminary surveys, and afterward as assistant division engineer on the Utica and Schenectady, now part of the New York Central Railroad, at Little Falls, New York, where he remained until after the opening of that road, in the summer of 1836. Afterward he was engaged in the preliminary survey of a railroad from Toronto to Georgian bay in Canada West, during this period he served under William C. Young and Robert Higham, civil engineers. In the summer of 1837, Mr. Clement decided to take up his residence in Ohio. Acting upon this determination he landed at Sandusky City in September of that year, where he became engaged as the assistant of R. M. Shoemaker, Esq., the chief engineer of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, now known as the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad. The following autumn, Mr. Clement went with Mr. Shoemaker to Cincinnati, where the latter as chief engineer had taken charge of the construction of the Little Miami Railroad, and remained with him as resident engineer until 1841, when he assumed the duties of chief engineer and superintendent of that line of railroad, and remained in charge of it until 1857, when he accepted the position of vice president of the Eastern division, and general superintendent

of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and was thus occupied until 1860. On the 1st January, 1860, he was elected president of the Little Miami Railroad, and remained in that office until 1867. Since that time he has been engaged in the construction of some important works, and is at present (1879) the president of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, under a license granted by the trustees of that road to operate the same. On the 31st December, 1840, Mr. Clement married Miss Elizabeth Steiner, youngest daughter of Captain Henry and Rachel Steiner, of Frederick, Maryland, who died on the 6th July, 1850, after being the mother of four children, two of whom survive. On the 15th August, 1851, he married Mrs. Caroline Smith, daughter of the late Looman Watson, of Cincinnati, from which union six children were born, of whom two survive.

STUDABAKER, ABRAHAM, pioneer to Darke county, Ohio, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1785, and died in Darke county, Ohio, March 16th, 1852. He was brought with his father's family to Ohio in the year 1793, and passed his youth in Clinton county, where his parents died. In the spring of 1808 he became one of the first settlers of Darke county, which was then a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts and Indians. At this time there were but two habitations in the territory that now comprises the county. He erected a third, a rude log cabin, having a chimney built of sticks cemented with mud, as a home for his family of a wife and one young child. Mr. Studabaker's experience was a good illustration of some of the difficulties that disheartened the early settlers. He brought with him a horse and a cow, and after a while his little stock of domestic animals was increased by the birth of a calf. During the first year he cleared an acre or two of ground, which he planted in corn. He had just gathered this little crop when his faithful horse died of milk-sickness. Shortly afterward the calf was killed by wolves. Hoping to catch some of these ravenous beasts, he baited a wolf trap with the mangled remains of the poor calf, and the cow, in hunting for her lost baby, put her head into the trap which fell and broke her neck! Soon after the breaking out of the war of 1812, he erected a block-house in the vicinity of Greenville, as a protection against the Indians. All other families fled the surrounding part of the country, but he remained through the dangers of that struggle. He used to remark that he was "too poor to get away!" For about two weeks after dangers began to thicken he was housed up in this wooden fort,—himself, wife and one young child being the only occupants,—threatened with all manner of barbarities and outrages by the frenzied Indians, against which as a means of defense he had but two rifles and a small amount of ammunition. The second (or garret) story of this structure projected on all sides a few feet over the first or ground story, thus giving its inmates a fair chance to repel parties attempting to break in, or to fire the building from below. For a protection against this latter mode of attack on the part of the Indians, he kept constantly ready two hogheads filled with water. After he had for about two weeks been in this isolated and dangerous condition, the government, greatly to his relief, sent six soldiers with arms and ammunition for the protection of his little family. This block-house which Mr. Studabaker had charge of during the war, served as an inn, a post of refuge, official headquarters, and other valuable purposes. Upon one occasion he captured five armed In-



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dians and turned them over to a government officer. They however, subsequently escaped, and killed two United States soldiers near Greenville, named Stoner and Elliott. While Abraham Studabaker and his family escaped the barbarities of this savage conflict, his brother David was murdered by the Indians near the site of Fort Wayne, Indiana. After the war closed, Mr. Studabaker was employed by the government to furnish cattle to feed the Indians till the treaty of peace could be consummated. Upon the organization of Darke county in 1817, he was placed on the first board of commissioners, and served with it for thirteen years. He was also a captain in the early day militia. He was reared and lived amid scenes of pioneer privation and hardship, and as a natural result, his education was exceedingly meagre. He was, however, endowed with fine natural business abilities, and had a most successful financial career. He was largely instrumental in securing the first railroad through Darke county, formerly the Greenville and Miami, now the Dayton and Union. He also advanced the money to build the first court house in the county. He was a man of excellent judgment, great sagacity, large hospitality, and of unquestionable integrity. He spoke his mind without reserve, and was very decided in his opinions—in politics, strongly democratic. His first wife was Mary Townsend, daughter of William Townsend, of Clinton county, Ohio, and who bore him seven children. His second wife was Elizabeth Hardman, of Butler county, Ohio, who bore him five children. She died in the fall of 1868. Two sons of this pioneer, David and George, reside in Darke county. David Studabaker, second son by his first wife, was born in the old block-house, September 17th, 1814. On February 13th, 1835, he married Maria, daughter of William Folkerth, of Darke county, who bore him five children. Mrs. Studabaker died in April, 1846. On December 13th, 1849, he married Jane, daughter of Samuel Culbertson, of the same county. David Studabaker was one of the movers in the organization of the county agricultural society, also a prominent participant in securing the first railroad through the county, and for two years was president of the company. By occupation he is a farmer, and a very active, industrious and good citizen. George Studabaker, second son of Abraham by his second wife, was born in Darke county, Ohio, February 20th, 1835. He is a farmer and stock-dealer. For twelve years he has been an official member of the county agricultural society, two years of that time its president. On January 20th, 1856, he married Elizabeth M., daughter of James Griffiths, of Randolph county, Indiana. Has had two sons and a daughter, the sons deceased. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National bank of Greenville, in May, 1865, and in January, 1878, became president. He has been very successful in business, and has ever maintained a good reputation for honorable dealing. He ranks as an industrious, substantial and much respected citizen.

DEVOR, JOHN, lawyer, Greenville, Ohio, was born in Darke county, Ohio, January 23d, 1831. His grandfather, John Devor, was born in Pennsylvania, on September 10th, 1795, and became a pioneer to Darke county, Ohio, about the year 1807. In connection with his son-in-law, Robert Gray, he entered a half section of land in the vicinity of Greenville, and was the original proprietor of the town, which he laid out in 1808. About the year 1816, he moved his family to the place, they having resided for some ten years previously

in Montgomery county, Ohio. Upon the organization of Darke county, in June, 1817, he was appointed treasurer, and served as such for three years. His bond for his first appointment was \$3,000. He followed for some years the business of a surveyor. His son, James Devor, was born near Maysville, Kentucky, while the family were on their way from Pennsylvania. He learned surveying of his father, and, for a number of years, served as county surveyor. He was the first auditor of Darke county, having been appointed in June 1821. From May, 1844, to October, 1847, he was county treasurer, and, for a number of years, he also served as magistrate. He died October 6th, 1855. He was of an even-tempered disposition, agreeable in manners and upright in life. His wife, Patience Dean, was a daughter of Aaron Dean, an early settler of Darke county. They were married March 21st, 1828. She was born February 27th, 1808, and died March 21st, 1872, having been the mother of ten children, of whom the second son is our subject. He received a common school education, and also acquired a knowledge of surveying, chiefly under his father's instruction. At the age of nineteen he began reading law with the late Hiram Bell, Esq., of Greenville, was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1852, and at once opened an office in Greenville. In the fall of 1855, he was elected county surveyor, and reelected in 1858, serving six years. From 1854 to 1867 he maintained a legal partnership with the late Michael Spayd of Greenville. In February of the last named year he formed his present partnership with Judge William Allen. For four years he was assistant assessor of internal revenue for the fourth district of Ohio, also registrar in bankruptcy for the same district during the existence of the bankrupt law, which went into effect March, 1867, and terminated September 1st, 1878. On July 26th, 1856, he married Miss Elizabeth Travis, daughter of John Travis, of Butler county, Ohio. Mrs. Devor died October 22d, 1878. Formerly a whig, Mr. Devor naturally became a republican, and for some years, has been chairman of the republican central committee of Darke county, being in 1872 and 1873 a member of the republican State central committee. In the fall of 1867, he was a candidate for the Ohio senate from the district composed of the counties of Miami, Darke and Shelby, received the support of his party, but was defeated, the district being strongly democratic. Mr. Devor is an industrious, energetic citizen, and has been very successful in business.

ERWIN, JOHN W., civil engineer, son of John Erwin and Elizabeth Platt, was born in New Castle county, Delaware, September 9th, 1808. His parents and grandparents were natives of New Jersey, and belonged to the Society of Friends. In the summer of 1828 he crossed the Allegheny mountains on foot, and stopped at Richmond, Indiana, where, having previously prepared himself for the profession, he received and filled for five years an appointment as assistant civil engineer on the eastern division of the Cumberland, or National road, extending from Indianapolis to the State line east. This work was, for most of this time, under charge of Captain Brewerton of the United States engineer corps. In the winter of 1835-36 he was employed to locate the Hamilton, Rossville, Somerville, Newcomb and Eaton turnpike, which was the first public work of the kind built with gravel west of the mountains. Hon. John M. Milliken was president, and Hon. Lewis D. Campbell secretary of the company. In 1837 and 1838 Mr. Erwin located the Dayton and

Eaton; the Hamilton and Daritown; the Venice and Scipio, and the Greenville and New Paris turnpikes, all in Ohio. The hydraulic works at Hamilton, Middletown, Franklin, and Troy were also located by him. He likewise located the hydraulic works at Goshen, at Elkhart, and at Bristol, in Indiana, and superintended their construction, all of which are in successful operation. He both located and built by contract the hydraulic works at Constantine, Michigan, and holds a considerable interest in the same. Since 1837, Mr. Erwin has a greater portion of the time been resident engineer on the Miami and Erie canal, extending from the Ohio river at Cincinnati to Toledo, which includes its reservoirs and feeders, and embraces a distance of nearly three hundred miles; and he is now (1879) in charge of the third division of these public works. In 1839, he was employed by the State to superintend the reclaiming of a large tract of land in the southeast part of Butler county, known as the "Big Pond," or swamp, which land is now the finest in the county. He has been identified with nearly all the public works, also with many private enterprises, of the city of Hamilton, his present residence. He was a party to the erection of the first paper mill there in 1847-48, that property being now owned by John C. Skinner & Co. In connection with his father and William Hunter, he built the first flouring mill run by water furnished by the hydraulic company at Hamilton. He also made the preliminary surveys for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; the Eaton and Richmond, and Richmond and Chicago Railroads. He superintended the construction of the hydraulic works at Middletown, and, in company with his brothers, erected two paper mills at that place. In connection with a few liberal and enterprising citizens of Hamilton, he aided in procuring the land for "Greenwood Cemetery," now one of the finest north of Cincinnati, and has been for many years and still is a director in the association. On May 12th, 1833, he married Ann Eliza Chadwick, a native of New Jersey. His liberality toward all charitable institutions has been marked, one monument of which is found in the edifice of the Universalist society in Hamilton, for the erection of which Mr. Erwin contributed about four-fifths of the funds. He is a gentleman of refined sensibilities and retiring manners; a republican in politics, and adheres to the religious faith of his ancestors.

CHISHOLM, HENRY, manufacturer of iron and steel, at Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Lochgelly, Fifeshire, Scotland, April 22d, 1822. At ten years old he lost his father, Stewart Chisholm, a mining contractor. After receiving a good elementary education in the schools of his native place until he was twelve years old, he was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner for five years. Having completed his apprenticeship, he removed to Glasgow, where he remained working at his trade until twenty years old. At that age he emigrated to Canada, and worked at the same trade in Montreal for about seven years, at first as a journeyman and subsequently in business upon his own account. His success was so marked that his establishment became one of the most extensive of the kind in Montreal. In 1850 he removed to Cleveland, and in company with a Montreal friend, undertook a contract to build a breakwater for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at the lake terminus of their road. This work occupied him about three years, and was carried on under his immediate personal superintendence. So satisfactory was it, that on its completion numerous other contracts

of similar character were easily obtained, and for some time after he was kept fully employed, contracting for and constructing piers and docks along the lake front of Cleveland. In 1857, foreseeing the importance of that city as a manufacturing point, he turned his attention to working in iron. At the time very little in that direction had been done in Cleveland or its vicinity, and manufacturing there was yet in its infancy. Forming a partnership under the name of Chisholm, Jones & Co., a rolling mill was erected for the purpose of making railroad iron. In a short time the name of the firm was changed to Stone, Chisholm & Jones. The capacity of the mill at that time was about fifty tons a day, to produce which about one hundred and fifty men were employed. A part of the work of the mill was the re-rolling of old rails, the material for new rails, being iron from the ores of Lake Superior, reaching Cleveland by the lakes. In 1859 an important addition to the works was made in the erection of a blast furnace, at the town of Newburg, the first built in that part of Ohio. In the year following, another furnace was erected, and additions made to the rolling mill for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of merchant iron as well as rails. His next step was to build a rolling mill in Chicago, and two blast furnaces in Indiana, with which to partially supply the Chicago works with pig iron, manufactured, like the pig iron of the Cleveland furnaces, from Lake Superior and Missouri ores. The Chicago mill was placed in charge of his oldest son, William, as general manager. In 1864 the firm of Stone, Chisholm & Jones organized the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, into which the partnership merged, and the Lake Shore rolling mill was added to the property by purchase. In 1865 the company constructed the second Bessemer steel works in the United States, one of the most perfect and successful establishments of its kind in existence. Commencing with a capacity of twenty thousand tons annually, the demands upon it required its enlargement until it had a capacity of about thirty thousand tons of steel yearly, giving employment to some fifteen hundred men, and turning out from two to three million dollars worth of steel each year. The steel rails from this manufactory were shipped to all parts of the country, and the demand was continuous. But rails did not form the only product of the Bessemer works. At least ten thousand tons of other classes of steel, such as tire, merchant and spring steel, were made. A wire mill was also added, which turned out from four to five thousand tons of steel wire annually, from the coarsest size to the finest hair. All shapes of steel forging were also produced at the Bessemer works. The furnaces were supplied with ore from the company's own mines in Lake Superior, where about two hundred and fifty men were kept in steady employment. The value of the products of different establishments of the company in Cleveland, was between six and seven million dollars annually. In 1871 he organized the Union Rolling Mill Company of Chicago, (independent of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company), which did a business of about \$2,500,000. In connection with his Chicago partners he also erected a rolling mill at Decatur, Illinois. The business of all these concerns aggregated about \$10,000,000 yearly, and gave employment directly to twenty-five hundred men, and all the outgrowth of the small concern established in Cleveland in 1857. Perhaps no achievement in the iron business of the United States has ever paralleled this enormous growth from such small beginnings in so short space of time. When he landed in Montreal in 1842 he had not a dollar. He com-



Henry Olaf Holm



menced the iron manufacture in 1857 with \$25,000, saved from his earnings as a tradesman and contractor, and in less than eighteen years the business which he commenced with that modest capital came to represent an investment of \$10,000,000. No panics materially affected the business of these great concerns, and from the heavy amount of capital controlled, they were able to give material aid to many of the large and small railroad companies of the land, carrying them over periods of depression and helping them out of their difficulties when money was not easy to obtain. He knew no such word as fail. In political affairs he took no part, except to perform his duty as a good citizen. To every institution or enterprise of a benevolent character, he contributed liberally, and those engaged in charitable or philanthropic works learned to put assurance in his sympathy and support. Although absorbed in the cares of his extensive business he did not make that the only purpose of his life, but recognized the necessity of something higher and better than money making. He looked after the interests of those in his employ with a consideration that secured their confidence and esteem, and his kindly manner won their personal friendship for the man as well as respect for the employer. He was a trustee or director of four of the charitable institutions of the city. For twenty years he was an active member of the Second Baptist church of Cleveland, and for a long time was one of the trustees and deacons. He was a heavy stockholder in several banking and manufacturing institutions. He was married before leaving Scotland, to Miss Jean Allen, of Dunfermline, Fifeshire, and has five children alive. The oldest son, William, who exhibited the qualities of his father in a marked degree, was general manager of the Chicago works; Stewart, the second son, in charge of the rolling mills in Cleveland, and Wilson B., the youngest, was superintendent of the works at Newburgh, including steel works, blast furnaces, and rolling mills.

CRAIGHEAD, SAMUEL, lawyer, Dayton, Ohio, is of Scotch-Irish descent, the name of Craighead being unmistakably Scotch in its origin. His ancestors, first in Scotland and Ireland, and afterward in America, especially during the Revolutionary period and the half century preceding it, were distinguished for their devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty. Many of them were Presbyterian ministers. The Rev. Robert Craighead was one of the immortal thirteen who constituted the Presbytery of Lagan, and for more than thirty years was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Donoughmore, Ireland. Leaving the field in which he had so long labored, he removed to Londonderry, where he was officiating when its gates were closed against the forces of James II. His son, Thomas Craighead, was educated in Scotland, and after preaching several years in Ireland, came to New England in 1715. From him all bearing the name in this country are descended. After a ministry in America of twenty-four years, he finished his course at Newville, Pennsylvania, in 1739. After one of his eloquent and impassioned sermons, he hastened to pronounce the benediction, and, sinking down, expired in the pulpit. One of his sons was the eminent patriot and divine, Alexander Craighead, who did so much to prepare the way for the first or, so-called, Mecklenburg declaration of independence, of May 20th, 1775. Another was John Craighead, who was for a time a merchant in Philadelphia, but afterward, in 1742, having purchased from the sons of William Penn a large tract of land near Car-

lisle, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, he removed thereto. Part of this estate still remains in possession of some of his descendants. Upon it his great-grandson, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, was born June 6th, 1818. His father, James Gilson Craighead, a farmer, died when Samuel was about three years old, leaving his mother with seven children, he being the youngest but one. His early education was irregular, and obtained partly in the ordinary schools of Carlisle, and in the academy connected with Dickinson College, at that place. When about seventeen, he repaired to New York city, where for several years he was employed in the printing and publishing office of his brother Robert, as compositor, proof reader, etc. During his connection with this establishment, he availed himself of opportunities at hand for additional scholastic acquisitions, that he might be the better prepared for the study of the law, on which he had long been resolved. The knowledge he acquired during this period, he regards as of more value to him than all else connected with his early life. The last two years of his residence in New York were assiduously devoted to the study of his chosen profession. In 1842 he came to Ohio, and entered the law office of S. D. King, Esq., of Newark, where he continued his legal studies. In September, 1843, he was admitted to the bar at Mansfield, and in the spring of 1844 opened an office in Dayton, where he has since been engaged in practice. From 1847 to 1851, he was in partnership with the Hon. R. S. Hart, and also during the same time filled the position of prosecuting attorney. In the last-named year he became professionally associated with Wilbur Conover, Esq., and so continued for a period of twenty-six years, thus constituting, with perhaps but one exception, the oldest law firm in the State, at the date of its dissolution. Although frequently tempted to do so, Mr. Craighead has rarely engaged in other than professional pursuits. In 1860 he was a candidate for Congress against the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, outrunning his ticket in every county of the district, and was believed by many to have been fairly elected. In 1872, when a nomination was equivalent to an election, he refused the former, and again, in 1876, against his protest and while absent from home, he was put in nomination, and again declined. He has long been an Odd Fellow, and has filled the highest offices and enjoyed the highest honors of that order. He was grand-sire of the grand lodge of the United States from September, 1858, to September, 1860. Upon the organization of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Dayton, in 1856, he was called to preside over its affairs. To this position he has been elected annually ever since, and during this period of his presidency, the company has grown from small beginnings to be one of the largest and most prosperous of its class in the western country. Mr. Craighead inherits very largely the natural abilities of his distinguished ancestry. His mind is quick, wit brilliant and ready, and his style of delivery popular and effective. His industry, fidelity and eloquence have secured him a large and general practice during the entire period of his connection with the Dayton bar; while his ability and success as a criminal lawyer, especially in homicide cases, have given him a reputation coextensive with the State. Difficulties in the trial of a cause only tend to develop his best powers. His eloquence is argumentative and convincing, rather than imaginative or showy, and in force and felicity of expression, he has few superiors anywhere. His personal and social characteristics are those of a polished and cultured gentleman, and have always secured

him the highest position in the community where he has been so long and well known. His talents and character, if more largely given to politics, would doubtless have secured him the highest distinction in his party, and made him one of its most prominent and trusted leaders. As it is, he has upon several occasions barely escaped being launched upon the political sea. In February, 1853, he married Mrs. Jeannette A., daughter of Judge William Miller, late of Cincinnati, and relict of Lieutenant Woodhull Schenck, of the United States navy. Mrs. Schenck had one son, Woodhull S. Schenck, now an officer of the marine corps. By this union, Mr. Craighead has three sons, Robert G. and Emanuel J., both in business in Dayton, and Charles A., now pursuing his education at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania.

WADE, JEPHTHA H., telegraphic inventor and banker, was born in Seneca county, New York, August 11th, 1811, and living in 1879. He was the son of Jephtha Wade, a surveyor and civil engineer. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age by the demise of his father, he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, and very soon attracted attention by the outcroppings of a superior genius, foreshadowing the career which distinguished his later years. In boyhood his hours of recreation were energetically employed testing his mechanical ingenuity in the construction of improved machinery and various articles of interest—all masterpieces of workmanship; among them several rare and complicated musical instruments, on some of which he was accustomed to play in church and in the bands with marked ability. He was also, in youth, unexcelled as a marksman. In those early days of forced militia training, he was the commander of the four hundred Seneca county riflemen, when every man kept his own rifle, and closed the season with target practice. In these annual trials of skill he (carrying a sword instead of a gun on such occasions) would reach into the ranks to borrow a rifle (taking care to borrow his own), and invariably proved his right to command by never allowing himself to be beaten. At maturity he had succeeded to the ownership of a large sash and blind factory. At the age of twenty-four his ambition carried him from the factory to the studio of the portrait artist, Randall Palmer, in which he achieved rapid success, and, throughout the states of New York, Michigan, and Louisiana, became famous as a portrait artist. While in Adrian, Michigan, he became interested in the discoveries of Daguerre, sent for a camera, and, aided only by printed instructions, succeeded in taking the first daguerreotype ever executed west of New York. In New Orleans he first became painfully aware that he had applied himself too closely to his favorite profession, and that he must seek recreation in outdoor employment. He then turned his attention to the excitement caused by the building of the first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore in 1844. He returned to Detroit, whence, after a brief study into the mysteries of the new science, he, at the head of a corps of laborers, dashed into the woods of Michigan, constructing along the Michigan Central Railroad, the first telegraph line west of Buffalo, opened and equipped the Jackson office, and, self-taught, served as both operator and manager until he was induced to enter again into the field of construction as proprietor, and with his accustomed energy, soon spanned the length and breadth of Ohio, and as far west as St. Louis, with a net-work of wires called the "Wade Lines." Success was not reached, however, without experiencing

the difficulties, annoyance, and misfortunes to which all great enterprises are subject in their infancy,—financial, mechanical, and otherwise. Impatient stockholders were clamorous for dividends. Ignorant employes, imperfect insulation, and ruinous competition were among the embarrassments which verified the current saying that "the more telegraph stock the poorer in purse." But to him these obstacles were not insuperable. Imperfect insulation was met by the invention of the famous "Wade Insulator," which is still in use. He was the first to inclose submarine cable in iron armor (across the Mississippi river at St. Louis), for which invention the world and its telegraph system owes much to him, as it was this important discovery and improvement in their construction that made telegraph cables a success, and made the crossing of oceans and other deep waters a possibility. The House Printing Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Rochester, New York, then the richest company extending westward, were induced to join the Wade, Speed, and other competing line companies throughout the Western States in a grand consolidation, with the name of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Wade as its general manager. This effectually cured the gravest of telegraphic ills—competition. The telegraph patrons were well aware that telegraph companies during a "break" gave their messages to the express companies, or mail, for delivery, rather than hand them over to rival lines, but the consolidation not only insured delivery entirely by telegraph, but insured long connected circuits instead of frequent stoppages and repetitions. Success was thus attained practically and financially. He is undoubtedly entitled to more credit than any other one man, for the successful construction of the trans-continental railway, as it was his energy, foresight, judgment, and determination which conceived and carried into practical operation the Pacific Telegraph from St. Louis to San Francisco, thus bringing the isolated gold-seekers into instantaneous communication with the eastern world, establishing frequent supply stations, and otherwise attracting the attention of capitalists to the feasibility and necessity of a railway. The railway was built, following substantially the route of his telegraph, and at such an unprecedented rate as to astound the world. But he furnished the builders their example. The locating of the line and the manner of carrying forward the enterprise, were turned over by the company entirely to him. He purchased a sufficient number of teams, wagons, tools, and material for the entire line, together with tents and provisions for the men, including over one hundred head of fat cattle, to be driven with the party and killed for beef as they were needed. Thus amply equipped, the caravan started westward from the Missouri river in the spring of 1861, taking the precaution to arm each man with a knife, a pair of revolvers, and a sixteen shooter rifle for protection against the numerous and hostile Indians, completing the line as they went, and being obliged, in some places, to draw timber for posts two hundred and fifty miles, and for much of the route all the water for men and teams had to be drawn from inconveniently long distances. Notwithstanding the many obstacles to be overcome, the line was completed on the 24th of the following October. In California he found the same difficulties of competition and confusion among the local companies. With rare diplomatic tact he succeeded in uniting all of the conflicting telegraph interests on the Pacific coast, thus securing their harmonious and successful communication with the East. After strenuous efforts, and in the



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face of much opposition, he succeeded in inducing the railroad companies to establish telegraph lines for their own exclusive business, and the result was a saving of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. He was made the first president of the Pacific Telegraph Company, and upon its consolidation with the Western Union Telegraph Company, was made president of the entire combination, which position he filled with great credit and success until his serious illness in 1867, warned him that he was being overworked, and he resigned, to enjoy the quietude of home, with the large fortune which he had accumulated purely through industry, perseverance, and his capacity for executing great projects. His early habits of ceaseless activity did not, however, permit him to remain idle. As a leading director in many of the largest factories, banks, railroads, and public institutions, his clear head and accurate judgment were highly valued. At the organization of the Citizens' Saving and Loan Association of Cleveland, in 1867, he was elected its president. The originator and president of the Lake View Cemetery Association, whose magnificent grounds of over three hundred acres were opened to the public in 1871, gave evidence of his taste, public spirit, and untiring perseverance. As the owner of the charming and extensive tracts of land in the Seventeenth ward adjoining Euclid avenue, known as the "Wade Park," he beautified them at his own expense, for the enjoyment of the public. His well-known enterprise in opening, improving, and beautifying streets and localities, and his liberal and unostentatious charities, endeared him to the people of Cleveland as one of its benefactors.

SAYLER, CHRISTIAN, physician, Winchester, Ohio, was born in Franklin county, Virginia, January 5th, 1804. His father, Martin Sayler, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, about 1775, moved to Virginia, about 1800, and located in Preble county, Ohio, in 1809. He was a millwright by trade, and many of the earliest mills in the county were built by him. He died June 21st, 1852. The early education of our subject was obtained in the pioneer log school house, with its floor and seats of split logs, and windows of greased paper. At the age of twenty-three, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Samuel Nixon, attended lectures at the Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, began practice in 1830, and has not yet fully retired from the profession. In the early day militia he was a captain, and also surgeon of a regiment. Politically, he has voted as follows: for Adams in 1828; for Clay in 1832; for Harrison in 1836 and 1840; for Clay in 1844; for Taylor in 1848; for Scott in 1852; for Fremont in 1856; for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864; for Grant in 1868 and 1872; and for Hayes in 1876. He has married twice; first Miss Esther Lyning of New Jersey, and who, after the birth of her second daughter, died August 14th, 1834. On March 31st, 1836, Dr. Sayler married Miss Catherine Bence, and six children have been the issue of this union. His oldest son by his first marriage, James Sayler, is a prominent politician of Ohio, having been four years in the assembly and two in the senate. His oldest son by the second marriage, William Sayler, studied medicine under his father, graduated from the Ohio Medical College in 1871, and has since been a practicing physician of Preble county, with his home at Winchester. The youngest son, Winfield Scott Sayler, is preparing himself for the medical profession. For almost fifty years, Dr. Christian Sayler has been a practitioner in Preble and adjoining counties. Possessed of a strong consti-

tution, he has, with the exception of one winter, always enjoyed excellent health, and is a man of remarkable thoroughness, which quality he inherits from his father. Although his early educational facilities were very meagre, he has by extensive reading accumulated a large amount of valuable information, and has a choice library. He has led a very active, industrious, upright life, and has long been one of the most influential and respected citizens of Preble county.

COLLINS, BARNABAS, lawyer, was born in Preble county, Ohio, May 26th, 1836. His father, William Collins, was a lawyer and clergyman of high standing, who lost his father when a mere child, and was reared by an uncle who took little or no interest in his education, but kept him steadily at work shoemaking. Young Collins' thirst for learning, however, led him to improve every available opportunity to read and study. It was his habit to rise very early, before the others in the family; and in the winter time to make a fire to study by its light, much to the annoyance of his penurious uncle, who would frequently scold and threaten because the boy burned so much wood for nothing. Subsequently the hands in the same shop made up a purse to purchase him some candles to study by. When about fifteen years old, Mr. Kirkham, the author of the well-known English grammar, visited Williamsport, selling his book, and, becoming interested in William, sold him one at half price. Thus through a boyhood of poverty and other obstacles, he worked his own way to manhood, having obtained a very good English education, and became one of the clearest thinkers, strongest reasoners, and finest speakers of his day. He was thorough and efficient both in law and theology, and well read on subjects outside of these professions. In 1831 he settled in Randolph county, Indiana, where in 1832 he married Margaret Burres, who was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in December, 1811. About the year 1835, he located in Euphemia, Preble county, Ohio. He was connected with the United Brethren denomination, and began preaching when quite young. Being condemned by his church for joining the Masons, he subsequently became a Methodist. In the spring of 1849, he moved to Greenville, where he built up a very extensive and successful law practice, and at the same time officiated also in the pulpit. He died September 5th, 1855. His widow survives, aged sixty-seven, a very zealous Christian Methodist. Of a family of six children, Barnabas Collins is the second son. He became a practical printer when a boy, and was so engaged for quite a number of years. Though of decidedly literary proclivities, he never had the opportunities of a higher education. To a common school beginning, a brief pupilage under the well-known Calvin Parker, and a short stay in the college at Delaware, he has superadded a course of reading in literature and science of an extent reached by but few men in the State of his age. He read law under Messrs. Calderwood & Calkins, of Greenville, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. On March 15th, 1858, he married Mary J. Calderwood, daughter of Judge A. R. Calderwood, his law preceptor. In the spring of 1861 he located in Adams county, Indiana. In the spring of 1862 he was nominated on the Union ticket as a candidate for State Senator, but withdrew from the canvass and entered the 89th Indiana volunteer infantry, having been commissioned quarter-master by Governor Morton. After his return from the army he settled in Greenville, where he occupies a respectable position as a member of the Darke

county bar. He was nominated by the republicans of the county as a candidate for the State Constitutional Convention of 1874; ran ahead of his ticket but was defeated, the democracy being largely in the ascendency. In 1876 he represented the fourth congressional district in the Republican National Convention, at Cincinnati, that nominated Mr. Hayes for the Presidency. In the republican convention of the same district, same year, he was also a prominent candidate for Congress. Mr. Collins' tastes gravitate to fields of literature and science, and he has to a great degree gratified them, even at the expense of his profession. As a local historian, he probably has no equal in his county, and but few in the State, and he is also a poet of local celebrity. He is the author of a number of essays, lectures, and poems far more meritorious than some which have taken a permanent place in the standard literature of the day. Some of his poems of the more pathetic in sentiment, have been set to music, copyrighted and published, and one in particular was pronounced by a music dealer in Cincinnati the finest gem of the kind he ever saw. His lecture on the "Rise, Progress and Influence of Poetical Literature," read at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, was declared to be the finest effort ever made there.

HARRIS, JOSIAH ALBERT, journalist, was born in Becket, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 15th, 1808, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, August 21st, 1876. He was early taught industrious, studious, truthful habits. At the age of ten years, in 1818, his parents removed to the then far west—the Connecticut Western Reserve,—and built a log cabin in the sparsely settled woods of the lake region, thirty miles west of Cleveland. Here he assisted in clearing and cultivating a farm, the site of the flourishing village of North Amherst, until twenty years of age. His educational advantages in Ohio were the district winter schools, diligent reading of the few books brought from the East, and the *Weekly Cleveland Herald*, studied by evening fire-light fed by hickory bark, or the primitive lamp of the settlers. The qualifications of teachers and grade of the schools may be judged from the fact that the winter he was seventeen years old he taught in the log school house in the woods adjacent to his father's farm, at \$10 a month and "boarding around" with the scholars, and for some winters afterward in other districts at but slightly advanced pay. At twenty he started out to seek his fortune, and commenced by entering a law office at Elyria as a student. A year's study tired him of that profession, and he exchanged the position of law student for that of constable and deputy sheriff. On the death of the sheriff he was appointed to fill the vacancy, then elected by the people, and reelected for a second term. In 1832, in partnership with two printers of Elyria, he purchased the materials of the defunct *Lorain Gazette*, and started the *Ohio Atlas and Elyria Advertiser*, he being the editor. It was the day of very small things in country newspapers. The printers soon tired of the feeble support given the *Atlas* and left it on the shoulders of the editor. Besides discharging the then not onerous duties of sheriff and jailer, without deputy, he continued to edit, and learned to master much of the work of the office. He read proof, made up the forms on a slide-galley, locked them on the press, and worked off the weekly editions, either as pressman, each sheet requiring four pulls of the press bar, or beat the balls to ink the types in form. He succeeded in gaining for his journal considerable local popularity and remunerative support. Neutral in politics, no pains nor labor

were spared in editing to make the *Atlas*, in every sense possible, "a map of busy life." Before the close of his second official term, tempted by the offer of \$300 a year, without board, and the prospect of extensive travel through the South, he disposed of the *Atlas*, resigned his office, and removed to Columbus. He visited most of the Southern States, and was half persuaded to settle in Mississippi, where a plantation with its slaves was offered him on liberal terms. He spent some days with the planter to learn the inside life of slavery in the family home, the fields, and the negro quarters, and the result was a resolve to saw wood for a living, if need be, in free Ohio, rather than possess means purchased by human bondage in a Slave state. In April, 1837, he became a citizen of Cleveland, and, with the late Judge Whittlesey, joint proprietor of the *Herald*—the daily *Herald* and the daily *Wig*, the rival papers, and both "living at a poor, dying rate," having been consolidated in one journal. No printing office was owned by the new firm, the mechanical work on the *Herald* being jobbed out. In the first year debts so accumulated and the future looked so dark that Mr. Whittlesey became completely disheartened with journalism in Cleveland, and, retiring, left the *Herald* to sink or swim under the sole ownership and management of his partner. It was a time to discourage. Cleveland contained a population of only about six thousand, all told, on both sides of the Cuyahoga, the west side being then the separate municipality of Ohio City. Manufactories were few and small, the main business of the city being canal and lake commerce in produce, retail trade in dry goods, groceries, etc., and attendance at tax, constable and sheriff sales, the result of wild speculation in unproductive city lots, followed by broken banks and hard times. His little all was in the *Herald*, and with resolute will he went to work to stop the downward tendency. A printing office was bought, a foreman and pressman were employed and apprentices taken, boarded, and taught type setting, the youngest also carrying the papers. The boys proved ambitious, reliable help, and as men made their mark in Cleveland, the Eastern cities and the Western, to the Golden Gate. He added to his editorial day and night work, that of proof reading, mailing clerk and bookkeeper. "Pay as you go," was the new rule of business. Rigid economy and untiring industry told. In a few years old debts were paid off, and the *Herald* had money in bank. With the returning better times the circulation of the *Herald*, without soliciting agents, kept pace with the growth of the city and country, until the hand press had to give way to steam. A warm side was gained with the people in influential quarters for the liberal, reliable, readable and newsy "herald of a noisy world," and it was taken by families, politicians, professional and business men, because few could well get along without it. In 1850 Mr. A. W. Fairbanks, of the *Toledo Blade*, removed to Cleveland, became joint owner of the *Herald* by adding a job office, and took charge of the business and printing departments in the firm of Harris and Fairbanks. In the spring of 1853, Mr. George A. Benedict became one of the proprietors and associate editor of the *Herald*, the paper being thus owned and edited until the withdrawal of the senior partner from the concern. At the close of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Harris dissolved his long connection with the press. After his retirement from editorial duties he soon tired of a half idle life, and turned his attention to the honest and honorable employment of his youth—tilling the soil. A moderately sized tract of hard



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clay-shale land was secured on Lake Cliff, a beautiful location but a few miles west of Cleveland, overlooking the lake, bay, harbor and city. The land was well stocked with grass, weeds, briars and bushes. Industry soon subdued it and planted fruits and vineyards, hardy varieties of choice table grapes being a specialty. Success rewarded work, and the exhibition of grapes by him at Ohio State fairs and Northern Ohio fairs were honored with many first premium cards. At the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition of 1872 he took all the principal premiums, including the elegant diploma and silver medal, for the best display of hardy grapes. Sixty-three varieties were exhibited, his collection being pronounced by prominent horticulturists the largest and finest ever shown in the vine-growing valley of the Ohio. Of the crop of 1874, over thirty-four tons of grapes for table use were sold by a commission house in Detroit from his vineyards. It was the motto of his life, "He that by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." In 1846 he was alderman of Cleveland, and in 1847 was elected mayor. These are the only official positions he ever held in Cleveland. He was reporting clerk of the Ohio house of representatives during the session of 1856-57; was a frequent delegate to political State conventions; representing the Cuyahoga Congressional district in the National convention which nominated General Winfield Scott, and was one of the first to propose, and the first editor in the Union to hoist the name of John C. Fremont for President of the United States. Early in his term of office as sheriff of Lorain county, he married Miss Esther M. Race, who was also a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and commenced house-keeping in the log county jail. She proved a true wife and helpmate—an active and devoted friend of the poor, the sick, the orphan—and was engaged in woman's sanitary work for the soldiers of the Union during the war of Secession. To her he attributed much of happiness and success in life. Four sons and a daughter were born to them.

KELLEY, WILLIAM JACKSON, auditor of Darke county, was born in Preble county, Ohio, May 17th, 1819. His parents were Dennis Kelley and Abigail Holly, natives of Orange county, New York, the former born January 2d, 1786, the latter in 1793. In 1818 the family became settlers in Preble county, Ohio, where they resided for twelve years. For some thirty-two years subsequent, they resided a part of the time in Preble and Darke counties, respectively, as Mr. Kelley owned property in both counties. In 1863 they made a final location in Darke county, where Mr. Kelley died on April 21st, 1870, five days after the death of his wife. He was a cabinet-maker and carpenter by trade, and for a while he kept a public house of entertainment in the first named county. A man of plain, quiet manners, great firmness and of sterling integrity, his word was as good as his bond. Mrs. Kelley was social, industrious and greatly esteemed. Her only surviving daughter is Mrs. Charity Blessing of Greenville, a highly esteemed lady. The early life of our subject was passed partly at farm labor, and partly at the trade of a saddler. He never had the privileges of an academic education, and only very limited advantages in the early day of common schools, when neither grammars nor geographies were used. By private study and reading, however, he became self-educated, and, for some time when a young man, was engaged in teaching. He also took a brief commercial course in Cincinnati. On January 26th, 1847, he married

Miss Susan E. Taylor, daughter of Joseph Taylor, a merchant of Preble county, Ohio. She was born in Butler county, October 24th, 1822. On April 1st, 1864, Mr. Kelley located in Darke county, and after devoting a few years to farming, engaged in dealing in real estate and in merchandising. In the fall of 1874, he was elected auditor of Darke county, and re-elected in 1876. The responsible duties of his four years auditorship he has discharged with ability and credit. In politics he may be styled a conservative democrat. For some thirty-four years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, became a past grand in 1850, and a past patriarch in the Encampment in 1854; has been chosen to represent both the subordinate and encampment branches in the grand bodies of the State, and upon several occasions has filled the position of district deputy grand master, and district deputy grand patriarch. Mr. Kelley is a man of fine business abilities, possesses fine social qualities, and like his father, is very energetic and industrious. He is also prominently active in the temperance cause.

DICKEY, WILLIAM, retired business man, Dayton, Ohio, was born near Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, August 10th, 1805. His parents were Adam Dickey and Mary McKey. They settled in Butler county in 1799. Our subject was the seventh son in a family of eleven children, of whom only three survive. His facilities for obtaining book learning were exceedingly meagre, but, reared upon the soil and inured to hard labor, he acquired, by contact with the world, that practical knowledge which is the indispensable condition of success. Having arrived at his majority, he took a contract for work on the Miami canal, and of all the contractors on that public work, he is the only one known to be at the present time (1879) living. He was subsequently engaged for several years in a similar capacity on the Ohio canal. On April 19th, 1832, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Van Cleave, of Butler county, Ohio, and for some years was employed in farming, having a short time previous, purchased in connection with his brother, the homestead of his father. In April 1859, he became a resident of Dayton, where he engaged, respectively, in the manufacture of brick, in contracts on the Miami and Erie canal, and, in connection with his brothers, in quarrying limestone on his farm in the vicinity of Dayton. This last industry has since attained great magnitude. For a number of years succeeding, he conducted a line of canal packets between Cincinnati and Toledo, and between the latter city and Terre Haute. During some twenty years of frugal industry, he saved up quite a respectable capital, and in 1850 became a private banker in company with Joseph Clegg, Esq., and Daniel Beckel, Esq. the latter since deceased. He was subsequently, in connection with the above named gentleman, one of the organizers of the Miami Valley Bank of Dayton. He was one of the corporate members of the Dayton Gaslight and Coke Company, and for some twenty years its president. He was also one of the organizers of the Ohio Insurance Company in 1865, of which he has since been president. In 1806 he had the misfortune to lose the sight of his right eye by cataract, and nine years afterward his left eye became similarly affected, so that he is entirely deprived of the power to read, and can distinguish his friends only by their voice. Mr. Dickey is a man of sound judgment and thoroughly good sense. Though deprived of the polish that education gives,



he is characterized by great kindness of heart, decidedly modest manners, and a quiet benevolence that never publishes its deeds to the world. He has been distinguished for sterling integrity from his youth up, and was a public contractor when faithful and honest work was required of contractors. His caution and prudence combined with the industry of his business life, have rendered his career a gratifying success, so that he now ranks among the wealthiest and best citizens of Dayton. His son, Samuel A. Dickey, is president of the Dayton Gaslight and Coke Company, and also a prominent coal merchant. His characteristics are largely those of his father. The daughters are Mrs. Henry C. Graves of Dayton, and Mrs. Charles B. Oglesby, of Chicago.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM D., of Clifton, Greene county, Ohio, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, July 16th, 1808, and died June 3d, 1875. His father, James Johnson, and mother, Clemency, moved to Ohio in 1829, and settled near the Yellow Springs, where they reared a numerous family, consisting of William D., Sarah, Rachel, James, Asahel, Hannah Ann, Joseph R., John D., Margaret J., Thomas M., and Tapley T. William D. Johnson married Hannah M. Brewer, January 16th, 1834, and she still survives him. His career, extending over a period of nearly half a century, in the two counties of Clark and Greene, is familiar and honorably known to all the citizens of both. Commencing life as a teacher, he early manifested his taste and desire for an improving mental culture, and with that force and decision of character for which he was always recognized as a man of mark, and implicitly to be relied upon, he soon became one of the early and substantial men of that section. His conscientiousness, sound judgment, and integrity in all business transactions; pointed him out as one destined to fill the most important and honorable positions in society of a trustworthiness and responsible nature. Soon after attaining manhood he engaged in merchandising in Clark county, on Mad river, at a point opposite the historical Indian village of Piqua, famous as the birth-place of the renowned strategist and brave warrior, Tecumseh. Here, in the richest valley along that rapid stream, success crowned his efforts, and soon placed him in comfortable circumstances. About 1836, he rented the large milling establishment of the late Mr. Hartzler, and by his tact, industry, and careful management, he largely increased his financial ability. After a residence in this locality of some seven years, he, in connection with the late William H. Knott, purchased the Clifton mills, where, for a long period, by his honorable and fair dealings, he secured the confidence and business of the people of all that rich agricultural region. Having amassed an ample fortune, he disposed of his valuable mill property to Messrs. Jacoby & Stewart, and retired from the active duties of that relation. In the meanwhile, he was elected one of the commissioners of Clark county, an honorable position, which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the citizens. He had no political aspirations, but only a desire to discharge his duties as an upright man in all the walks of private life, where his example might influence others to higher aims and nobler purposes in their struggles with the vicissitudes of this ever-changeable state. He was for over thirty years a member of the Presbyterian church, and one of its leading elders, always illustrating, by his faithfulness and zeal in his official position, his sincerity and heartfelt interest in the spiritual

welfare of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. Naturally diffident and retiring in his manners, he never obtruded himself or his opinions upon others, either religiously or politically; but was always true to his convictions, and ever ready, when duty called, to maintain his principles. Connected with a large circle of brothers and sisters, he being the eldest, his advice, example, and often timely pecuniary aid, have had a salutary and lasting effect, that time only can fully reveal, as they are to-day among our highly-esteemed and most worthy citizens. Starting in life penniless, he, by his own industry and sagacity, accumulated one of the largest fortunes attained by a business man in this section, and left more than \$50,000 to public charities at his death, and four times that amount to be distributed by his wife, they having no children, and he placing full confidence in her judgment and benevolence of disposition to wisely bestow in her lifetime, and by her will, the whole of his large estate, for the best good of the community. The sacred trust is being faithfully executed, but quietly and without ostentation, as many gladdened hearts can testify, and the records of various public charitable institutions also bear testimony. His remains were deposited in the cemetery grounds attached to the old Presbyterian church, founded and presided over by the late Rev. Andrew W. Poage. To all young men, this sketch affords an instructive lesson. The history and character of Mr. Johnson illustrate an upright, pure and successful life.

IDDINGS, DANIEL WILKINSON, lawyer, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Montgomery county, December 13th, 1819. His father, Benjamin Iddings, was of Welsh descent, and his mother, Sarah Yount, of Saxon ancestry. Both belonged to the Society of Friends, and were among the early settlers on Stillwater river in the new country of that period. Our subject was prepared for college in the old Dayton Academy, and in 1842 graduated with credit from Miami University, immediately commencing the study of law with Odlin and Schenck of Dayton, from whose office he was admitted to the bar in 1844. Since then he has been prominent in the profession, with intervals of editorial service prior to 1856,—two years on the *Dayton Journal*, and five on the *Dayton Gazette*. He was twice elected mayor of the city, leaving the office in 1860. For ten years, from 1864 to 1874, he was a member of the city council, and for the greater part of the time president of that body. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the counties of Montgomery, Warren, Butler and Preble, and held the office during the existence of the bankrupt act. On May 15th, 1850, he married Miss Maria R., daughter of William Atkin, an early settler of Dayton. Two sons by this union read law under their father, and are rising members of the profession: Charles D., the elder, being a partner in the law firm of Iddings and Iddings, while William B., the younger, graduated at the Albany Law School of Union University in 1876, and is employed in the practice and office work of the firm. Mr. Iddings is a gentleman of decided ability, both as a lawyer and writer. He has a clear head, quick perceptions and great adroitness. Cautious and deliberative, he possesses in a high degree, the power of self-control amid the most exciting surroundings. His ingenuity, skill and force at the bar are fully acknowledged. He is a writer of rare effectiveness and elegance. His satire is especially keen, and many of his efforts in this style of writing are among the traditions of the town.





W. D. Johnson



BANTA, PETER VOORHIS, merchant and legislator, Greenville, Ohio, was born in Warren county, Ohio, September 9th, 1814. His great grandfather, Albert Banta, emigrated from France at a very early day and settled in the State of New York. His grandfather, Peter Banta, was born in Philadelphia, May 17th, 1760, and became an early settler of Boyle county, Kentucky. In the fall of 1797, he located in Warren county, Ohio, where he died May 20th, 1829. His wife was Rachel Van Cleef of North Carolina. Albert Banta, his oldest son, of fourteen children, was the father of our subject, and was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, December 12th, 1789. On January 17th, 1809, he married Mary, daughter of John Voorhis, of Warren county, Ohio, and had eleven children. He was very quiet in his manners, but led a laborious, useful life, and was greatly respected. Both himself and wife were members of the United Brethren church. Their second son is the Hon. Peter Banta. When he was a lad of nine years, his parents located in Darke county where he was reared to farm labor and enjoyed the privileges of the common country school, only. He was, however, early taught the value of time, by a diligent improvement of which he largely educated himself, and became much better informed than most of his companions. On January 28th, 1836, he married Sarah, daughter of Peter Cosairt, of Warren county, Ohio, and eight children were the issue of this union. In June, 1844 he became a merchant in Castine, Darke county, and continued such for sixteen years. He also filled the office of justice of the peace for twenty years. In the fall of 1851, he was elected to represent Darke county in the general assembly, and served two years. On January 20th, 1857, Mrs. Banta died. On March 14th, 1858, he married Parmelia, daughter of Nicholas Rynearson of Warren county, Ohio. In 1870, he located in Greenville, and the same year was elected treasurer of Darke county and reelected in 1872. In politics he has always been a democrat. He has also been a member of the Masonic fraternity for more than thirty years. A gentleman of genial, social manners, generous impulses, and excellent good sense, Mr. Banta possesses an enterprising and public spirit, while cautious in action, and very decided in his opinions.

MCCABE, LEVIN TULL, retired merchant, Eaton, Ohio, was born in Worcester county, Maryland, December 23d, 1807. His parents, Amos McCabe and Zipporah Jones, were, respectively, natives of Delaware and Maryland. His father was a farmer, and died at the early age of thirty-nine years, a much respected citizen and an exemplary member of the Methodist communion. Of a family of two sons and four daughters, our subject was the eldest son. The first eighteen years of his life were passed upon his father's farm, with only three month's schooling—all he ever had. In the spring of 1826, he started on his journey to Ohio, walking nearly all the way, and spending a month in the performance of it. On the 10th of May he arrived in Eaton, and hired out as a farm laborer to William Bruce, the first proprietor of the town site. Three years later, he became the partner of George and Charles Bruce, sons of his first employer, in the business of buying and fattening cattle for the general markets. On the 13th of December, 1832, he married Mrs. Polly Halliday, the widowed daughter of William Bruce, and, on April 10th, 1835, opened, in partnership with Judge Henry Montfort, a store of general merchandize, and continued in the business thus connected six years. He

then, until 1858, confined his business to groceries, and during the two subsequent years, he dealt in grain exclusively, retiring, in 1860, to private life. So cautiously did he conduct all his business transactions that, during thirty-seven years, he never had a mortgage or incumbrance of any kind on his property. Besides holding several other local offices, he was for nine years a member of the town council, and, from 1827 to 1853, in various ways connected with the old military organizations of Preble county. His prominent identification with public improvements is shown by the fact that he contributed more in donations, and subscribed for more of the stock of turnpikes and railroads in Preble county, than any other citizen of it. He was for many years one of the most highly esteemed merchants of the county, and one of its most useful men. Formerly a whig, he has, since its formation, acted with the republican party. In 1873, Mrs. McCabe died without issue, and her husband, having lived beyond the years of the psalmist's limit, looks forward to their early reunion in the better land.

WHARRY, JOHN, surveyor, lawyer, and judge, Greenville, Ohio, was born in what is now Juniata county, Pennsylvania, November 27th, 1809. His parents were James Wharry and Margaret Crone; the former born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, July 30th, 1780, the latter in Frederick county, Maryland, February 7th, 1780. They came to Ohio in 1810, and after spending two years in Butler county, settled in Columbus in December, 1812, at which time there were only three log cabins on the present site of that city. In the summer of 1812, he was a member of General Findlay's regiment that was sent to Detroit to assist General Hull, but was taken sick on the march and compelled to return home. His occupation was that of a carpenter, and he made the desks for the first State house in the city of Columbus. He died in that city March 19th, 1820. His widow died in Richmond, Indiana, in May, 1848. In 1824 our subject, then a lad of fifteen years of age, came to Greenville, Ohio, and for several years was engaged as a store clerk. He obtained a very fair mathematical education, with some knowledge of Latin. By assisting in the work of surveying, and by personal application he obtained sufficient knowledge to become a practical surveyor, and engaged in this business from 1831 to 1851, for most of which time he filled the position of county surveyor. In the fall of 1851 he was elected probate judge of Darke county, and served three years. In the spring of 1855 he was admitted to the practice of law, having previously read under the late Judge John Beers, of Greenville, Ohio. April 21st, 1838, he married Miss Eliza Duncan, of Warren county, Ohio, who bore him ten children, all living but one. Mrs. Wharry died December 6th, 1868. Until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, Judge Wharry was a Jacksonian democrat, but since then he has been a republican. He is endowed with a remarkable memory, and has doubtless the best memory of early events of any man in Darke county. He is a member of the county Pioneer Association. For thirty years he has been connected with the Presbyterian denomination. He is one of the best draftsmen in the country, and an unexcelled penman; his records in the Department of the Interior in Washington City being pronounced unexcelled. He is a fine surveyor, a good legal counselor, a superior business man, and a much-respected citizen. Two of his sons served through the late war; James Wharry as captain, and Kenneth Wharry as assistant surgeon.



COULTER, JAMES W., of Galion, Crawford county, Ohio, was born July 4th, 1846, at West Bedford, Coshocton county, Ohio. His father, R. M. Coulter, now deceased, was born in Pennsylvania. His mother, who is now living with her son-in-law, O. W. Aldrich, LL.D., editor of the *Monthly Twister*, at Bloomington, Illinois, was born and reared in Ireland. Her maiden name was Phoebe Greer. The subject of this sketch is a fair type of the "self-made" men who are the strength and pride of our commonwealth. Mr. Coulter, was educated at Spring Mountain, in Coshocton county, Ohio. By his own personal exertions he supported himself and paid his way at school, receiving no pecuniary assistance from home. He read law in the office of Hon. Thomas Beer, of Bucyrus, now judge of the court of common pleas of that district, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, when he immediately located in Galion, and commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has been very actively and successfully engaged ever since. Four years he was prosecuting attorney of the county; six years a member of the board of county school examiners; also, four years a member of the board of education of the Galion Union Schools, and was president of the board. He has always been a democrat, but in no sense a partizan politician; is now thirty-three years of age; unmarried. Mr. Coulter is a thorough business man, and has been very successful in a pecuniary way, in fact his judgment and practical ability in this respect are first-class, both in the management of his own interests and in conducting others, that have been entrusted to his care. His opinion has much weight with local capitalists. In point of public spirit he stands in the front rank in the community where he resides, has uniformly seconded his views by liberal investments, or donations, and habitually helps to advance the private enterprises of his fellow-citizens as far as he can, consistently with correct business principles. He would be every good man's friend and the friend of every laudable undertaking, to the greatest possible extent short of becoming an enemy to his own prosperity, or that of those whose interests he holds in trust. As a lawyer, Mr. Coulter is keenly perceptive, incisive, logical, spirited in debate yet courteous, and in consequence usually triumphant. In religion he is tolerant; in society, cheerful and agreeable; in charity and sympathy for the unfortunate, sincere, liberal and unostentatious. Though his known deeds of kindness and benevolence would form a long chapter, it would take a volume to recount the unheard-of every-day acts of charity and good-will that might be placed to his credit. With good health and the greater part of an ordinary life-time before him, judging from the past decade, it is easy to predict what, in all probability, the future has in store for Mr. Coulter, now one of the successful self-made men of his native State.

GILLESPIE, WILLIAM H., Dayton, Ohio, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, February 2d, 1822. His father, William Gillespie, was a native of Cecil county, Maryland, and a wagon-maker by trade. His mother was Ann Strohmman, whose father, John Strohmman, came from Germany to America and settled in Little York, York county, Pennsylvania, previous to the Revolutionary war, and was during its continuance, a soldier of the American army. Up to the age of sixteen, our subject had the benefits of only a common school education, and was then apprenticed to the cabinet-maker's trade under his uncle, Stephen Gillespie, in Baltimore, which trade he followed for twenty-one years.

On September 12th, 1843, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Joseph Wolfe, of Bedford, Pennsylvania. After a year's business in Baltimore, he removed, in the fall of 1844, to his native State, and conducted the same business for two years in Bedford; and, in 1846, repaired to Pittsburgh, where he was similarly engaged till 1853. In September of this year he located in Dayton, where he opened a furniture establishment, which he conducted till August, 1859. In April, 1860, he was elected mayor of Dayton, and reelected in 1862, thus serving four years. In 1863 he was a candidate for county clerk, and carried the home vote, but, being a strong democrat, and opposed to the conduct of the war, was defeated by the army vote. In 1864 he was nominated for sheriff, and with the same result. In February, 1865, he was made secretary of the Ohio Insurance Company, which position he has since occupied. At the organization of the metropolitan police force, he was appointed, by Governor Noyes, as police commissioner. In 1878, he was elected to a seat in the city council. Mr. Gillespie is a gentleman of very marked points of character. He possesses an active, quick, impulsive nature; a clear head; great will power; and remarkable energy. He transacts all his business with decision and dispatch. He speaks his mind without reserve, and adheres very firmly to his opinions. He despises meanness in every form, and is open-hearted, frank and generous, while his integrity is unquestioned. In politics, he may be termed an old-fashioned democrat. He was an earnest supporter, and an intimate, personal friend of the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. His family has comprised six children, three surviving. His oldest son, Harry Gillespie, is assistant secretary of the Ohio Insurance Company. Another son, Frank, is in the mercantile business in Dayton.

PRUDEN, ALFRED, merchant, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 1st, 1816. He was the oldest son in the family of eight children (of whom only two survive,) of David Pruden and Margaret Cullum. In 1826, his father moved from Cincinnati to Yellow Springs, Ohio, having an interest in that resort, and, for a while, kept a house of entertainment there. In 1828 he located in Dayton where, for many years he worked at his trade of a carpenter. He subsequently engaged in farming for the last twenty-five years of his life, and died in the fall of 1869. His son, Alfred, received a common English education in a manual labor school which was started in Dayton by his father, in connection with Milo G. Williams. Here he learned the business of manufacturing blacksmith's bellows. With his earnings he purchased a small interest in a flat boat cargo of merchandise, which he floated down the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and disposed of to good advantage, but, being paid in what was known as "wild-cat" money, he realized a smaller net gain than he would otherwise have done. Returning to Dayton, he invested his money in the lumber business, which he prosecuted for some nine years. In the spring of 1845 he married Mary E., daughter of Peter Baer, of Dayton, and they had eight children, of whom four are living. In July, 1845, Mr. Pruden withdrew from the lumber business and engaged in the wholesale grocery and liquor trade, and so continued till 1871. Since then he has employed his capital principally in real estate transactions, and in various building operations. In the spring of 1878, he began the erection of the large structure on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, Dayton, known as the "Pruden





J. W. Coulter



building." This building is the largest and by far the handsomest structure in Dayton, and would do credit to any city in the country. Mr. Pruden has been a resident of Dayton for upwards of half a century, and has long been ranked among the most thorough and successful business men of that city. He possesses excellent judgment and fine executive ability as a financier. In politics, formerly a whig, now a republican. His personal characteristics are those of a genial, social, and agreeable gentleman. He has lead a purely business life, and has never sought official positions. He was, however, a member of the Dayton school board for several years, and also for a time, held a seat in the city council. He has also been connected with several of the local industries of Dayton, such as insurance companies, banks, and railroads. Some years since he secured for his two oldest sons, Alfred Pruden, Jr., and Henry B. Pruden, about one thousand acres of land in Southern Kansas, where they are now engaged in farming. Hattie, the only surviving daughter, resides at home. His third son, David Pruden, was educated in the public schools of Dayton, and in December, 1874, in connection with Edward Sachs, opened a drug store, in which they conducted a wholesale and retail trade. December 28th, 1876, David Pruden married Amelia S. Mowry, of Arkansas City, Kansas.

HOUK, DAVID ALEXANDER, lawyer, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 6th, 1824. In 1827, his father, Captain Adam Houk, emigrated from the same county and settled in Dayton. Our subject received an academic education in the old Dayton Academy under the instruction of Professor E. E. Barney. He then read law in Dayton, and here worked his way up to the front rank of his profession by resolute industry and superior ability. Shortly after he entered upon his law practice, he was elected State's attorney, and filled the position for four years. On August 12th, 1838, he married Augusta, daughter of Captain Joel Holden of Dayton, formerly of Massachusetts. An active politician of the conservative, democratic type, he has been called to fill various positions of usefulness and honor, yet he has never neglected his profession to seek them. Being an intimate friend of the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, he was selected by the Ohio State democratic convention in 1863, to represent the Congressional district of which he was a resident, in the delegation to Washington City to demand of President Lincoln, a revocation of the order of banishment of that gentleman. Likewise upon the voluntary return of Mr. Vallandigham to his home in Dayton, Mr. Houk was chosen to deliver an address of welcome. In 1864 he was the democratic candidate for Congress from the Dayton district against General Schenck. In 1873 he was brought forward in the nominating convention of his party for lieutenant-governor, but fell short twelve votes of a nomination. He has upon several occasions been tendered a place in the State legislature, when a nomination was equivalent to an election, but has always declined. In 1870, upon the resignation of Judge Haynes, he was earnestly solicited by the leading members of the Dayton bar, of both political parties, to allow his name to be presented as a candidate for the position of judge of the superior court, with the assurances of the united support of the bar, and subsequently was importuned to accept a nomination for the common pleas bench, but upon both occasions he declined. He has filled various minor positions of trust and responsibility, such as

member of the Dayton school board, police commissioners, etc. In the spring of 1874, he was nominated, as an independent candidate, for mayor of Dayton. Of him at that time, the *Dayton Journal*, the republican organ, said:

"David A. Houk is the best specimen of a full grown man, in all respects, that has been nominated for mayor for many years. He is personally known to almost every voter in the city; is a man in the vigor of his manly maturity, a gentleman of the best personal, intellectual, and professional qualifications for the Chief Magistracy, with a character unsullied, a reputation that is a synonym for courage and integrity."

The *Detroit Daily Union*, also, said:

"Honest, upright, honorable, his character as a politician is absolutely unsullied by even a suspicion of political trickery or fraud, and he above all men living deserves the encomium passed by Emerson on Sumner, 'A man with a whiter soul I never knew.'"

During a long connection with the Dayton bar, Mr. Houk has earned the reputation of a distinguished lawyer. Careful in the preparation of his cases, clear in argument, and earnest in delivery, he commands additional power from his sterling integrity. His criminal practice has been very extensive, and in this department he ranks among the first lawyers in the State.

SMITH, PRESERVED, business man, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Warwick, Franklin county, Massachusetts, April 17th, 1820. He represents the eighth generation in the line of descent from Rev. Henry Smith, a congregational clergyman, who came from England in 1641 and settled at Weathersfield, Connecticut. While crossing the ocean, amid the ragings of a fearful storm, a son was born to him, whom he named Preserved, from the circumstance of his having been "preserved" from the deep; and for upwards of two centuries this name has been preserved in the family. All bearing it have been congregational clergymen with the exception of our subject, who is the oldest son, among six children, of Rev. Preserved Smith and Bebee Mann Richmond, both natives of Massachusetts. His father in 1878 had attained his ninetyeth year. The early education of our subject was very limited. As soon as he was old enough for service he was placed on a farm and attended a common district school for a few winters. This, with nine months at an academy, where he worked for his board, constituted his only school privileges. At fifteen he was apprenticed as a dry goods clerk in Boston where he served four years. He then came to Ohio, reaching Cincinnati with only \$1.25 in his pocket. The next year he settled in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, as a merchant, where he remained sixteen years. In 1856 he located in Dayton and was one of the company formed for building the Dayton and Michigan railroad, upon the completion of which in 1859, he became secretary and treasurer and one of the general managers, and so continued until July 1863. In January 1864, he became a member of the Dayton car manufacturing firm of Barney, Smith & Co., which, in 1868, was incorporated as the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company of Dayton, and Mr. Smith was made vice-president and treasurer and one of the general managers. In February, 1877, he retired from the business, on account of feeble health, having previously taken two trips to Europe to recuperate. He is prominently connected with numerous public enterprises of his adopted city and State, being a director of the Second National Bank of Dayton, of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Dayton, of the Northern National Bank of Toledo, of the Cooper Hydraulic Company of Dayton, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, the Dayton and Michigan, the Dayton and Union, the Cincinnati, Richmond and



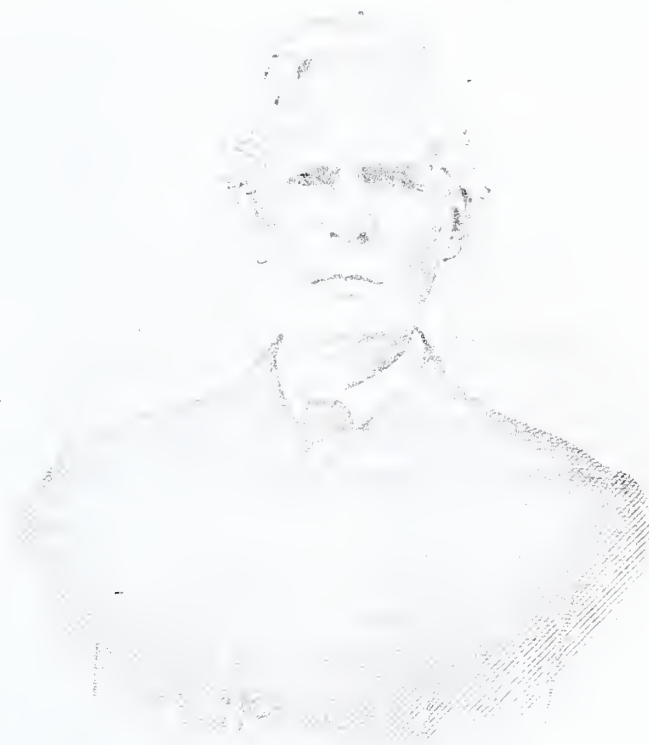
Chicago, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis, the Cincinnati and Southern, and the Home Avenue Railroad of Dayton. In addition to these associations, he has also for the last fifteen years been quite extensively engaged as financial partner in the construction of various railroads, prominently among which are the Wisconsin Central and the Kansas Pacific. For many years he has been a trustee of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, and one of its largest patrons. He is also a trustee and the treasurer of the Western Female Seminary, Oxford, Ohio. He is connected with the Third Street Presbyterian church of Dayton, and a ruling elder in it. Within the last few years he has made very considerable donations to christian benevolence and evangelical education, making an aggregate of nearly \$80,000. Quick and active in temperament, shrewd and sagacious as a financier, and possessing more than ordinary executive ability coupled with energy and enterprise, Mr. Smith has made his business career a gratifying success, while his sterling, personal integrity and affable and agreeable manners, have secured for him the regard and esteem of the community. On September 10th, 1846, he married Lucy R., daughter of Seth Mayo of Boston, Massachusetts, and has had five children, four living. His oldest son, Rev. Henry Preserved Smith graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, and at Lane Theological Seminary, Ohio, and is at present professor of Hebrew there, after having spent three years in Germany, at Berlin and Leipzig. The second son, Walter W. Smith, graduated as a mechanical engineer at the Technological Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, and is partner in the firm of Smith, Vail & Company, manufacturers of steam pumps and hydraulic machinery, Dayton, Ohio. Richmond M. Smith, the third son, graduated at Amherst, and spent two years at the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, Germany. While there he was appointed professor of history and political science and international law in Columbia College, New York city, which position he now occupies. The youngest child and only daughter, Fannie C. Smith, resides at home.

MCINTOSH, ENOCH SHEPARD, banker, Beverly, Washington county, Ohio, was born May 23d, 1793, at Marietta, in the same county. His father, Nathan McIntosh, was a native of Needham, Massachusetts, and a graduate of both the literary and medical departments of Harvard University. As an assistant surgeon in the United States army he came to Marietta, and there, May 23d, 1792, married Rhoda, a daughter of Captain Enoch Shepard, a brother of General Shepard, who led the troops of the United States against and suppressed Shay's Rebellion. As the first child of his parents, our subject was born and educated among the scenes of that pioneer life which, when devoid of danger, was to a youth none the less attractive because the fortunes of those around him were mainly depending upon earnest and hard work. On attaining his majority he removed to Waterford, located on the Muskingum river, about twenty miles above Marietta, and having learned the trade of a brick and stone mason, he devoted the first seven years of his manhood to the business of a contractor and builder. Having in those years accumulated sufficient capital to enable him become a builder on his own account, he continued to devote himself assiduously to business in that line, and subsequently as a merchant, until, in 1850, he sold out his stock of goods, withdrew from all active business, and devoted himself to the management of his estate then accumulated. In

1816 he married Miss Elizabeth Seely, a daughter of Thomas Seely, of Waterford, Ohio. This lady died in 1868, leaving one child, and Mr. McIntosh subsequently married Mrs. Clara J. Russell, of Marietta. His son, William McIntosh, died in 1870, while president of the First National bank, and while in charge of the Beverly flour mills, which had been built for him by his father, who succeeded him as president of the bank. Years of carefully directed investments enabled Mr. McIntosh with others, the necessary stockholders, to apply for, in 1863, and obtain a national bank charter and organize the First National bank of Beverly, of which he became president at the second subsequent election of officers. Finding that as a national bank its business was not profitable, he influenced the stockholders to surrender the charter, and in 1874, organize a bank of discount and deposit, under the name of the Citizen's bank, of which he became and at present holds the office of president. A life of energetic labor and honorable dealing has left him, now in his eighty-sixth year, a wonderfully preserved man mentally and physically, and which condition he attributes principally to his well-known abstinence from all forms of intemperance. In politics an old line whig, he became a republican with the organization of that party, and when the war of the Rebellion begun, he actively interested himself as a most devoted sympathizer with the objects of the government. In addition to securing many recruits for the army, he took upon himself to supply necessary food and clothing and provide for other necessary expenses of those whom such recruits left behind, and who were dependent on them. In this manner, while prevented by age from going himself to the field, he was largely accessory to the appearance there of men who but for him would have been unable to go. When the appearance was threatening for the success of the Union arms he ever maintained his faith in the integrity of the government, and freely invested his money in the bonds which at that time with difficulty found buyers. The result proved his foresight and confidence to be well founded.

STEELE, ROBERT W., was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 3d, 1819. He was educated at the Dayton Academy and at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, and graduated from the same in 1840. He then entered upon the study of law in the office of Messrs. Crane and Davies, of Dayton, but, on account of feeble health, was compelled to abandon this profession, and being possessed of a competency, did not engage in any business other than the management of his estate. His tastes are decidedly literary, and his time has been devoted largely to literary pursuits. His reading has been extensive and careful, his familiarity with books, especially of modern literature, is very great, and he is an uncommonly well-informed and cultivated man. He has been a member of the board of trustees of Miami University, and a director in Lane Theological Seminary, Walnut Hills, Ohio. He is notably modest and unambitious, and though well qualified for official position, has never sought any office, nor taken any public or active part in the politics of the country. He has been a member of the State board of agriculture, and of the State board of public charities, and was for more than thirty years a member of the board of education of the city of Dayton. He was one of the founders, and for many years president, of the Dayton library association, and after its union with the public school library, he was for some twenty years chairman of the library committee. He has





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also for upwards of twenty years been president of the Dayton Woodland Cemetery. His services in these positions were most valuable to the public, but were gratuitously rendered, and he has never held an office to which any salary or pay was attached. Mr. Steele is a public-spirited citizen, and with his purse and his personal efforts, has always proved himself ready to aid every enterprise which he regarded publicly beneficial. His public and private charities are large in proportion to his means, and in every way his liberality, generosity and humanity of disposition, are distinguished. His character for integrity, honor, truthfulness and sincerity, is above question, and has secured him the full confidence of the community. He is a member of Third Street church of Dayton, and a ruling elder in the same. Politically he was, when that party existed, a whig, and is now a republican.

BEST, HENRY, jeweler, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Cincinnati, November 21st, 1804, and died in Dayton, January 26th, 1875. His father, Thomas Best, and his uncles, Samuel and Robert Best, were early pioneers to the Queen City. His parents, Thomas and Margaret Best, removed during his infancy, to Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, where he was reared and learned the watch-maker's and jeweler's trade of his father. In 1828, he located in Dayton, where, for nearly fifty years he pined his trade with that industry so characteristic of the early residents. His life was purely a business one, and he was one of that solid class of men who, by steady continuance in well-doing, impart strength and tone to community. He was of a quiet, unassuming disposition and very retiring in manners. He had no aspirations for office, but rather shrank from publicity. A great student of nature, he was passionately fond of the out-door employments of hunting and fishing, especially the latter. Being a very extensive reader, he was well informed in scientific and philosophical literature. In all his business transactions he ever maintained the most scrupulous integrity. In his social and domestic relations, his life was a model of rectitude and purity, and for upwards of forty years, he was recognized as one of Dayton's most reliable and worthy citizens. In the latter years of his life he retired from active business, leaving the conduct of affairs to his son, Edwin, and gave himself up to his favorite enjoyments in the haunts of nature. He was a member of no church, but in religious belief was a free-thinker in the most liberal sense of the term. In November, 1832, he married Ann S., daughter of Andrew Drill of Dayton, formerly of Frederick City, Maryland. The fruits of this union were seven children, of whom three sons and two daughters survive. The sons are all jewelers by trade, and constitute the fourth generation of the family engaged in the same business. Newton resides in Union City, Indiana, Edwin and William are residents of Dayton; the surviving daughters are Mrs. Emma Hilkey and Miss Carrie Best.

BEST, EDWIN, was born in Dayton, Ohio, September 10th, 1839. Having received an education in the public schools of his native city, he entered his father's store at the age of seventeen, and thoroughly learned the watch-maker's and jeweler's trade. For thirteen years previous to the death of his father, he had general charge of the business, and became a partner at the age of twenty-one, under the firm name of H. Best & Son, and since the death of his father has continued the business at the old stand, which is the oldest jewelry establishment in Dayton. The building is an old

land-mark, and is the birth-place of its present proprietor. By his excellent judgment and great care in purchasing goods, his industrious attention to business and honorable dealing, he has made the house the leading one in Dayton, commanding an extensive trade, not only at home, but often sending goods to distant places. Knowing the value of a good name, he knows how to retain it. On September 19th, 1861, he married Mary Cecilia, daughter of Gilbert Collins, of Dayton, and three children have been the issue of this union.

SMITH, THOMAS J. S., lawyer, was born in Cumberland, Maryland, December 10th, 1806, and died at Dayton, Ohio, July 31st, 1868. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and in 1830 came to Dayton, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He then settled in Troy, Ohio, and began practice, and soon rose to a leading position among the members of the bar of that place. In 1837 he became clerk of the court of common pleas and served as such for several years. He also at one time represented Miami county in the Ohio legislature. In 1844 he resumed the practice of his profession in Dayton, and soon became engaged in numerous railroad projects, being made president of the Dayton and Michigan railroad shortly after its organization, and so continued until its completion. His connection with this and other roads gave him practice in railroad cases, and he became known as one of the best railroad lawyers in that part of the State. In 1856 and 1857 he represented Montgomery county in the general assembly of the State, and in 1860 was the candidate of the democratic party for supreme judge of Ohio. Upon the breaking out of the late civil war he with great zeal gave his support to the cause of the Union, taking an active and efficient part in raising recruits for the armies of the Republic. He was recognized by his professional brethren and the public generally, as an able lawyer and speaker, a man of rare vigor of mind, fully developed by large culture and discipline; of great firmness and decision of character; of excellent judgment, and of the most scrupulous integrity. Politically he was associated with the old line democracy, but was ever distinguished for his conservatism. Though popular, and not insensible to public favor and applause, he never sought official positions, but modestly stood aside for the more aspiring and ambitious. Moderate in his opinions, charitable in his judgments, refined in his tastes, kind and gentle in his manners, he was greatly esteemed by men of all parties and conditions in life. A Presbyterian by education, and for many years a member of that religious denomination, his life was a beautiful example of piety sincere and unquestionable. On May 28th, 1833, Mr. Smith married Jane, daughter of the late Henry Bacon of Dayton, and had five children, four living. They are Henry Bacon Smith of Missouri, Col. S. B. Smith and James McLain Smith, of Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Henry B. Gibbs, of Iowa. Henry Bacon Smith, the eldest son, was born at Troy, Ohio, March 15th, 1834. He was educated in Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and is by profession a civil engineer. April 15th, 1860, he married Jane, eldest daughter of John G. Dun, Esq., of Madison county, Ohio, who bore him two children. Mr. Smith now resides at St. James, Missouri. Samuel B. Smith, the second son, was born at Troy, Ohio, September 4th, 1836, was educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, and at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. He read law with his father and was admitted to the bar in December, 1860, but, because of his active participation in the scenes of the late war, he did



not commence practice until 1866. He served as first lieutenant in the 11th Ohio infantry and as captain and major of the 93d Ohio infantry, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865. In 1866 he became associated with his father in the practice of the law, at Dayton, and since the dissolution of the firm by the death of the senior member, he has continued in the practice of his profession in that city. June 13th, 1871, he married Eliza J., only daughter of the late Henry Stoddard of Dayton, with issue three children, two living. Mr. Smith has always manifested a deep interest in the military training of young men, and is at present colonel of the 4th regiment Ohio National Guard. During the railroad riots of 1877, he was in command of a portion of his regiment, at Newark and Columbus, and rendered valuable service to the State. He is also deeply interested in the construction of narrow gauge railroads and is at present vice-president of the Dayton, Covington and Toledo Railroad Company. James McLain Smith, the third son of Thomas J. S. Smith, was born at Troy, Ohio, November 4th, 1838, and graduated at Miami University, taking the first honor in the class of 1859. Having studied law with his father, he was admitted to the bar but has never made the practice of law his business. Most of his life has been given to various literary pursuits and he has, at different times, been editor of the *Dayton Daily Ledger* and *Dayton Daily Democrat*, but for the past two years he has devoted himself to agriculture, and now resides on his farm in the near vicinity of Dayton. He is unmarried.

STEWART, JOHN T., late of Clarke county, Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania in 1781, and died in 1850. In 1815 he married Ann Elder, and they had the following children: Juliana, Perry, Elder R., Samuel, Charles, James M., Thomas E., Oscar N., William C., and Harriet, all of whom are living except the latter who died in infancy. In 1806, Mr. Stewart with an older brother, Samuel, moved to Ohio and settled on the north bank of the Little Miami river, some four miles east of Clifton. The country was then a comparative wilderness. Indians still lingered around their old homes, and their camp-fires lighted up the evening sky in all directions. But Mr. Stewart was a fearless man, not to be deterred by any hardships of pioneer life nor fear of danger. Misfortunes were met with a bold determination to overcome them, and one in particular has been handed down for its associations with another of the grand old men who still more early figured in the annals of this country, General B. Whiteman. Upon an occasion when a fire destroyed all the provisions, grain and articles of domestic use belonging to the Stewarts, leaving them entirely destitute as winter approached, with only a few acres as yet under cultivation, he, hearing of their disaster, generously came forward and proffered them all needful supplies, "without money and without price,"—a striking illustration of the genuine liberality of that distinguished citizen. The Scotch ancestry of Mr. Stewart are noted in history for their independence of character and heroism of conduct, in times of those bitter religious persecutions in the old world as long ago as 1661. Amid all the convulsions and trials of that early period, the family of Stewart ever remained true to their religious convictions, as covenant Presbyterians. In 1735 the promising and glowing reports from this new world directed the attention of one of that distinguished house, Samuel Stewart, to America; and thus is traced the history of the subject of this sketch back to that period. With such antecedents renowned for

centuries, as the printed record reveals, we shall be prepared to expect a character developing under the influence and stimulus of this western world, to be conspicuous on the highest plane of human life and action. To estimate properly the true nobleness and greatness of any one of our early pioneers, we must look at their then surroundings, the state of society, and the general indifference to those high moral principles that are now everywhere inculcated. It is in this light that the name of J. T. Stewart will shine brighter as time rolls on. Of a conscientious, religious turn of mind, the inquirer will find that in all the great reforms of the day he was among the first, boldest and most efficient to declare his convictions; and no sacrifice or labor was too great in promulgating what he considered of the highest good to his fellow-men. When the temperance movement was in its infancy and everywhere unpopular, now nearly fifty years ago, he was widely known as its zealous and earnest advocate; while all around him it was the custom of the country to present stimulating drinks as an evidence of friendship and genuine hospitality. And in the anti-slavery struggle he was the foremost in his part of the country to espouse the cause of the down-trodden—giving liberally of his money to enlighten public sentiment and quicken the dull conscience of the careless to that then widespread evil. His life-long connection, as one of the leading members of the Presbyterian church, made his example and influence felt in all the large circle of his acquaintance. And to show the confidence of his neighbors in his judgment and integrity, it may be stated that from 1813 to 1836, twenty-three years, he held the office of justice of the peace, when the facilities of blank forms were often wanting, and much more was required of that officer than is now. He was also for a time one of the associate judges of Clarke county, and was always regarded as a man of unflinching firmness, with a well-balanced mind, acting from principle and inspiring others with a new zeal and courage in all that pertained to the good of the community. His large surviving family of nine children are to-day filling posts of honor and active usefulness in the various walks of life; while his wife, at the age of eighty-one, still lives at the old homestead in the vigorous possession of her mental faculties. But few men, dating back to the beginning of this century, will stand higher in the archives of both Clarke and Greene counties, for those noble qualities and humanitarian sympathies that constituted his leading traits. His descendants, now numbering over one hundred, have their annual reunions, reviving the early history of their distinguished ancestors, and perpetuating in carefully prepared manuscript all the important incidents and notable events belonging to their present and original family.

WILT, ABRAHAM DARST, educator, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Dayton, September 27th, 1842. His father was Jacob Wilt, who became a resident of Dayton in 1832, and for many years was an extensive manufacturer of rifle-barrels. His mother was Mary Darst. Of three children our subject is the only one surviving. After receiving an education in his native city he was employed in teaching for a short time, and subsequently engaged in merchandizing for several years. In 1861 he took charge of the Miami Commercial College, just established in Dayton, and the following year became the principal and proprietor and has remained such to the present time (1879). In 1863, he was connected with Mr. E. D. Babbitt of Dayton, in the publication of the "Babbittian System of Penmanship," and so continued for several years, during





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which time that system was introduced both in this country and in England. The Miami Commercial College is one of the most thorough, and in all its appliances, one of the best institutions of the kind in the country, and is extensively represented by students of it in Ohio and neighboring States; while in Dayton there are a large number of them connected with the leading business houses. These facts constitute a high compliment to Professor Wilt's efficiency as an instructor. On April 20th, 1872, he married Miss Ella, daughter of William and Eliza Bickham of Cincinnati, and two daughters have been the issue of this union.

PEASE, HORACE, business man and legislator, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, February 14th, 1791, and died in Dayton, Ohio, July 29th, 1875. He was the oldest of eleven children of Joseph and Elizabeth Pease. At the age of twenty, in 1811, he left home with only \$20, and repaired to Philadelphia, where, for three years, he was engaged as assistant superintendent in the Hope cotton-mills. Having saved up \$400, he started, in company with a cousin, for the West, on horseback, followed the Indian trail to Steubenville, and arrived there in 1815. Being charmed with this roving life, they traveled through Ohio and Kentucky for a year, making their expenses by trapping and shooting foxes, and selling their skins. In 1816 they located in Cincinnati, and Mr. Pease engaged in the manufacture of saddle-trees, which business he had learned in Connecticut. In 1827 he removed to Montgomery county, Ohio, and, in connection with his brother Perry, he erected a small distillery, and began the manufacture of highwines from fruits. When the Miami and Erie canal was completed, in 1832, they erected a distillery and flouring-mills at Carrollton, and their business soon became the largest in the West. In 1839 the firm of H. & P. Pease erected a flouring-mill on Third street, Dayton, and our subject moved to that city to conduct this branch of the business, and the two brothers were in partnership till 1852, when Horace became sole proprietor of the Dayton property, and Perry of the Carrollton property. The Dayton mill is still running. In 1834, Mr. Pease represented the whig party of Montgomery county in the general assembly of the State. He was also a member of the board of county commissioners which initiated the building of the present court-house in Dayton, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing that enterprise to completion. He was one of the organizers of the Dayton branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and of the Dayton National, its legitimate successor. Among his mechanical pursuits should be mentioned the Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, which is one of the leading enterprises of the kind in Dayton, established in 1849. He also perfected a very valuable machine, invented by his son, Webster Pease, for cutting fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco, which is now a special item of manufacture by his son, Charles E. Pease, and bears the name of the "Pease Machine." Mr. Pease was a man of very positive character, great energy, untiring industry, and strict integrity. He was an original thinker, and very refined in the use of language. Notwithstanding the activity and constant occupation of his business life, he found time to acquire, by study and reading, so large an amount of general information, historic and scientific, that, upon almost any subject that might be named, he was an intelligent and interesting conversationalist. While he had opinions of his own, which some might regard rather visionary, he was, nevertheless, practical, progressive and

enterprising. He was for many years a leading member of the First Presbyterian church of Dayton. In 1821, he married Ann Sultz, of Baltimore, Maryland, who died in 1826, leaving four children, two living, Webster Pease, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Harvey Conover, of Dayton. In 1832 he married Sarah Belleville, of Newcastle, Delaware. She died in 1862, having been the mother of seven children, four living. Walter B. Pease, the eldest, entered the army in 1861, was the first officer to report at Columbus with a company, was captain in the First Ohio volunteer infantry till July, 1861, when he was commissioned captain in the regular army, was taken prisoner in 1862, and confined in Libby prison for several months, and afterwards at Columbia, South Carolina, was there exchanged, and served in the regular army till 1869, when he resigned. Charles E. Pease, the second son, is president of the Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, just mentioned. It was incorporated June 21st, 1875. Their specialties are brass goods for steam-engine builders and steam-fitters, and the Pease tobacco machine just noticed. Their goods find a sale in all parts of the world. The other two children are, Mrs. James Stockstill and Mrs. Horace Phillips, of Dayton. Our subject was nephew of Judge Calvin Pease, and also of Seth Pease, a governmental surveyor, who laid out the "Ohio Western Reserve," and was also assistant postmaster-general under Gideon Granger.

KEIFER, DANIEL, merchant and manufacturer, Dayton, Ohio, was born near Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, March 1st, 1808. His parents were Christian Keifer and Mary Poorman. In the schools of his native county he received a good English education. In the spring of 1830 he became a resident of Dayton, and began his business career as a clerk, in a short time afterward opening a furniture-store of his own. He had at this time only thirty-one dollars capital. In 1837 he embarked in the dry-goods trade, and about the year 1840 was formed the firm of Keifer & Conover, which, for nearly a quarter of a century, was the leading dry-goods house of Dayton. In connection with this business the same firm were engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil for a period of twenty-six years. In 1860 Mr. Keifer visited Washington, and, in connection with another party, was instrumental in securing, through the action of Congress, a very important change in the law affecting the duty on flax-seed. This was a measure of vital importance, not only to the manufacturers of linseed oil, but also to the farmers who grew the seed. In 1864 they sold out their dry-goods business, and in 1872 their oil manufactory, and Mr. Keifer retired from active business life. Aside from these interests he has been prominently identified with other business industries of his adopted city. He was one of the originators of the Montgomery County Mutual Fire Insurance Company in January, 1844, has remained a director in the same, and for several years has been the president. He was also one of the organizers of the Dayton and South-eastern Railroad Company, and for several years vice-president of it. He has also, for several years, been connected as director with the Second National bank of Dayton; and for eight years he was a member of the city council. In 1866 Mr. Keifer erected what is known as the Keifer block, on Third street, which is among the finest business structures in Dayton. On December 31st, 1830, he married Miss Eliza daughter of Samuel Withrow, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, whose family were early settlers in Dayton. The issue



of this union has been six children, four living and residents of Dayton. Franklin P. Keifer, the only surviving son, married Jennie, daughter of Thomas Reed, a pioneer of Butler county, Ohio, and is a member of the firm of Grimes & Keifer, manufacturers of linseed oil. The oldest daughter, Mary Bell, is wife of Charles G. Grimes, of the same firm. Susan K. is Mrs. John W. Stoddard, and Annie K. is Mrs. William C. Howard. In politics Mr. Keifer is a republican; in religious faith, a Presbyterian, and for some thirty-six years has been a ruling elder in the Third Street Presbyterian church of Dayton. During a residence of nearly fifty years, Mr. Keifer has maintained a high reputation for honorable dealing; while his fine business abilities, coupled with industry and frugality, have rendered him wealthy. Modest in manner, courteous and kind-hearted, he has long been held in high esteem as one of Dayton's most-substantial, reliable and worthy citizens.

CASE, LEONARD, land-owner, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 25th, 1786, and died December 7th, 1864, at Cleveland, Ohio. His life furnishes one of the most extraordinary examples of strength of character to be found in human annals. He was the son of Meschach Case, a farmer of his native county. In 1788 the family removed to Washington county, remaining there until 1800, when another removal was made to the township of Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio. Whilst in Washington county he attended school in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer, but the new farm in Ohio required his undivided attention, he being the oldest of the children, and his father in ill health. In the fall of 1801 he was himself prostrated with inflammation of his lower limbs, and after more than eighteen months of suffering, rose from his bed a cripple, without hope of recovery. During his long illness he had forgotten nearly all he had learned at school, but his first endeavor was to regain what he had lost. His crippled condition, and the limited facilities afforded by the circumstances of the family and of the neighbors, made this difficult work, but with some paper and an old arithmetic, obtained from Pittsburgh, and a borrowed fragment of a book on surveying, he studied from 1803 to 1806, earning his living by bottoning chairs, making baskets, sieves, etc. In March, 1806, he was called to write in the office of the clerk of common pleas. Here he studied the Ohio statutes diligently, and mastered their contents, so as to be able to make prompt reference for any information required. In the following spring his knowledge of mapping was tested and added to by some work in the land-agency office of General Simon Perkins. Having passed an examination for clerk of supreme court, he was appointed to that position in Trumbull county, August 21st, 1807, and was reappointed in 1814, holding the position until 1816, when he resigned. Soon after his appointment as supreme court clerk, in 1807, he was also appointed deputy collector of non-resident taxes for the sixth district of Ohio, and made the collections and returns with remarkable promptness and accuracy. In the same winter he made a list of the owners and lands drawn in the drafts of the Connecticut Land Company, that afterwards proved of much value in tracing the records of the property. During this period he found occasional employment in the recorder's office, where his knowledge of land titles was increased. Whatever spare time he had was taken up with the study of law, and in 1814 he was admitted to practice in the State courts. In

August, 1809, he was elected justice of the peace, was reelected in 1812, and again in 1815. From 1812 to 1816 he also held the position of collector of the sixth district, being annually appointed by the legislature. The office was one of yearly increasing responsibility, but with little more than nominal salary, his collections in the last year of his service being over \$58,000, and his compensation but \$450 and traveling expenses. In 1816 he was appointed cashier of the new Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, and removed to Cleveland to assume the position. The bank failed after a few years, and he resumed the practice of law in Cuyahoga and the neighboring counties, continuing until 1833, when the increased severity of his physical infirmity compelled him to relinquish active practice, which had been, during the last preceding thirteen years, carried on in the United States as well as State courts. In 1820 he was appointed auditor of Cuyahoga county, and whilst in that position was required to make out a new list of lands, under a new system, and at the same time to act as clerk of the county commissioners. The next year he was reappointed, and in the two succeeding years was elected to the same position by the people. When he took the place the county was \$1,500 in debt, and he left it in 1824 with all its debts paid, and \$2,000 in the treasury, his own compensation for four years of labor being \$650. In 1824 he was elected to represent the county in the legislature. That legislature had to determine the location of the Ohio canal, and to devise a new system of taxation, and in both those tasks his previous experience rendered his services valuable. So well were his constituents satisfied with his course, that he held the same position in the two succeeding years. In 1832 (March 20th) the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie was resuscitated. He settled the affairs of the old corporation, giving an accurate account to the new owners, and was by them made president. Some time previous to this he had been appointed agent of the State of Connecticut to take charge of the lands and debts belonging to its school fund. On accepting the position, he supposed it would be a small matter, lasting but a short time. It proved a long and difficult task, occupying over thirty years, during which he sold land requiring four hundred contracts, had long-standing and tangled mortgage demands to settle with purchasers of the mortgaged lands, and collected and paid over about \$500,000 in money without having more than one lawsuit growing out of the contracts. In November, 1855, the final settlements were made with the land company's commissioners without the alteration or questioning of a figure. In everything relating to the interests of Cleveland he took an active interest. From 1821 to 1825 he was president of the village council, and was active and energetic in pushing forward such improvements as the circumstances of the people justified. At all times he manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the population, the convenience and beauty of the streets and public grounds, the efficacy of the schools, and the spread of moral and religious influences. For these purposes he contributed liberally of his means, and rendered no less valuable service by his wise counsels and his force of character. His foresight and public spirit suggested and carried forward to considerable extent the work of ornamenting the streets with shade trees, which has been followed until Cleveland has become widely known and praised as the "Forest City." When it was proposed to build the first of the many lines of railroad now centering in Cleveland—the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati—he



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gave the enterprise his strong indorsement, headed the subscription list with five thousand dollars—a large sum in those days—and became one of the directors of the company. He foresaw the future prosperity of the city, and as fast as he obtained money beyond his immediate wants he invested it in land within or near its limits, thus laying the foundation for great wealth in the future. He shunned debt, and his land purchases and other transactions were made on the principle of never contracting a debt beyond his ability to pay within two years without a sale of property. In all his dealings he was scrupulously just, and at the same time generous. He was never guilty of an act of oppression or unkindness. His strong, clear sense enabled him to judge men with almost unerring readiness, and to the honest he was a reliable and generous friend. He died in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He had two sons, William and Leonard. William, the elder, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, 1818, and died at the same place April 19th, 1862, having lived a life of usefulness and good works. After being twice elected and serving two terms as mayor, he was, in 1853, elected president of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, retaining that position until 1858. During his management the railroad was very prosperous, earning large profits, and ranking as one of the most profitable and best-managed railroads of the country. He strongly advocated the construction of the water-works in Cleveland, and was prominent in the early history of that undertaking. On the establishment, by legislative enactment, of the sinking fund commission of the city, he was appointed one of the commissioners, and retained that position until his death. He projected, and carried forward nearly to completion, the Case block, at the time by far the largest and finest building in the city, his death occurring before it was finished. He possessed fine literary and artistic tastes, was fond of hunting and fishing, and took great interest in natural history, horticulture and agriculture. Of large hearted generosity he was of a modest disposition that shrank from notoriety, and his charities, though numerous and extensive, were as far as possible kept from public knowledge. He died April 19th, 1862. Leonard, the second and only surviving son, was born in Cleveland, 1820. He was sent to Yale College, where he graduated in 1842. On the death of his brother William, he was chosen to fill the vacancy thus created in the sinking fund commission, a position he was retaining in April, 1879. The construction of the Case block, unfinished at the death of his brother, was completed under his management, and at a subsequent date the larger Case building was erected by him. The death of his father devolved on him the sole proprietorship of the estates in the city and neighborhood of Cleveland, and the management of this property requires his close attention. He has never taken part in public life.

STEELE, JAMES, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, October 28th, 1778, and died at Dayton, August 22d, 1841. He migrated to Kentucky with his father's family, arriving in that State, then a wilderness, October 24th, 1788. He grew up amid the privations and adventures of pioneer life. When twenty-one years of age, loading a flat-boat with produce, he descended the Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and having disposed of his cargo returned on horseback to his home in Kentucky. In 1807 he came to Dayton, and engaged in merchandising in con-

nection with Joseph Peirce, afterwards his brother-in-law. The remainder of his life was spent in Dayton, where he was always among the foremost in the promotion of religious, educational and business enterprises. In 1812 he married Phoebe Peirce. It is worthy of mention that Isaac Peirce, the father of his wife, was a member of the Ohio Company, and emigrated to Ohio with the first white settlers, arriving at Marietta with his family in 1788, the same year in which the Steele family came to Kentucky. An incident of the war of 1812 may serve to illustrate the patriotism and decision of character of James Steele. When the news of Hull's surrender reached Dayton, it was reported that the Indians who were assembled in council near Piqua, were excited by the success of the British and were dangerous. The news was brought by a messenger on Saturday, and hand-bills were issued calling on every able-bodied man to volunteer and march to the frontier. On Sunday morning at seven o'clock, a company of seventy men was organized and completely equipped, and under the command of Captain Steele, marched for Piqua. The alarm proved to be groundless, and in a few days most of the men returned home. Captain Steele by the order of General Harrison, remained longer in the service, and, proceeding to St. Mary's, superintended the erection of block-houses for the defense of that place. Mr. Steele as one of the early settlers of Dayton, filled various important public stations. He was fourteen years an associate judge of the county, a senator four years in the State legislature, and in 1824 one of the electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, for the State of Ohio. He was president of the Dayton bank from the time of its first organization, up to the end of his life. In all the relations of life, public and private, his character was irreproachable. On the bench he was distinguished for good sense, integrity and impartiality. As a legislator in a period of great public excitement, though firm and consistent in his political opinions, he won the respect and esteem of his opponents by his candor and moderation. His private life was not more marked by strict and unyielding integrity, than by the kindness and benignity of his nature to all his fellow-creatures. His death was sudden and unlooked for, but he was an humble and devoted Christian, and his life had been a preparation for that event. He left two sons, Robert W., and Joseph P. Steele, both of whom are living.

BIDWELL, J. A., of Cleveland, inventor and machinist, was born at Lyman, Grafton county, New Hampshire, December 17th, 1830. This is a small country town, situated on the Connecticut river, and although its surroundings are most pleasant, yet it offers few advantages to the earnest, ambitious boy, thirsting for knowledge and active life; consequently, at the age of fourteen we find him leaving home and entering himself as an apprentice in the scale manufactory of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vermont. He was fortunate in making such arrangements with his employers that for a certain length of time each year he attended the St. Johnsbury academy, a somewhat noted institution of that State. Close and persevering attention to duty, coupled with an active and inquiring mind, made his life at this period, both as scholar and apprentice, a success. While in the Fairbanks employ he made the subject of screws and screw machinery, a special study, and on the completion of his apprenticeship, he left St. Johnsbury for Providence, Rhode Island, where the American Screw Company had for some



time been established. The peculiar process by which screws are made, and the extent of the business done, have never been made public; but the demand for the United States is chiefly supplied by the company at Providence, particularly for the gimlet-pointed screw, which is made there in great perfection. Eighteen to twenty thousand gross is the average number made per day; and in one of the three establishments, employing from seven hundred to one thousand men, one thousand gross are made every hour. It was with this company that the subject of our sketch now connected himself, in manufacturing machinery used by them. Even at this early age, twenty-one, he had made many important improvements in machinery, and his name is prominent among those who are noteworthy as improvers or inventors. At the beginning of the civil war he left Providence for Boston, where he was engaged in superintending the manufacture of screws for the Spencer Rifle Company; and at the close of his engagement, he united with others in organizing a company for this special line of manufacture. The company gave him the entire charge of the establishment, and he continued to fill the position of superintendent with entire success until 1866, when this company was merged into the American Screw Company. In the employ of the latter company he returned to Providence, and, as before, gave his undivided attention to the inventing and improving of machinery. Numerous patents have, from time to time, been granted him, proving that he brought no common mind to his work; and, indeed the patient investigation, the close thought and calculation, the often delayed result, the indefatigable devotion that must ever characterize an inventor, stamps him as a man of no ordinary mold, and in this class must rank the name of J. A. Bidwell. In 1872, when the Union Steel Screw Company of Cleveland was projected, he was called to the position of superintendent, which position he long held. His long experience, his entire familiarity with the business in all its details, and his marked ability for the position, were seen in the perfect order and thoroughness that prevailed in the whole establishment over which he had entire control. He obtained a patent for an elevator, which is pronounced by mechanics to be the most reliable, and, at the same time, most simple contrivance of the kind yet offered to the public. He married in 1858, Miss Harriett N. Simmons, of Warren, Rhode Island.

DOWD, JOHN WORTHINGTON, A. M. educator. Troy, Ohio, was born in Vinton county, Ohio, January 16th, 1847. He is the fourth son of a family of eleven children of John Dowd and Olive Fuller of same county. His grandfather, Conner Dowd, emigrated from Ireland to this country about the year 1788, and became one of the earliest pioneers to it. His maternal grandfather, Thaddeus Fuller, originally from the State of Maine, was also an early settler of Vinton county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject was reared a farmer's boy, with only common school advantages, but at the age of sixteen, he began his career as a country school-teacher. After a year's experience, he repaired to the Ohio University at Athens, where he took a regular course, supporting himself in part in the meantime by teaching. While in his senior year he was tutor in the university. He graduated in the summer of 1869, with a debt upon him of nearly \$500, which he had incurred in acquiring his education. This amount he cancelled the first year after leaving the university. In the summer of 1869 he was elected principal of the western district schools in Chillicothe,

Ohio, where he remained five years, making a record of marked ability and success. In January, 1875, he was made principal of the High School in Troy, Ohio, and in June following was elected superintendent of the city schools at that place, which position he has filled with efficiency and great satisfaction to the public. His style as a writer is clear, strong and terse, and he has contributed a number of valuable papers to the leading educational journals of the day. One of his articles on the "Æsthetics of the School-room," published in the *Ohio Educational Monthly*, was very favorably received and widely copied by other journals. His summer vacations are largely employed in conducting teachers' institutes in various parts of the State. He has been officially connected with the Ohio State Teachers' Association as secretary. August 31st, 1871, he married Ella M., daughter of William W. Kurtz, now postmaster of Athens, Ohio. This union has resulted in the birth of two children. Professor Dowd is a republican in politics, and in religious connection a Methodist.

McCLUNG, DAVID ADDISON, of Troy, Ohio, was born August 15th, 1826. His father, David McClung, was a Virginian, born September 6th, 1776. When a young man, he learned the trade of a cabinet-maker in Philadelphia, and, about the beginning of the present century, emigrated to Ohio, settling upon a farm in the vicinity of Troy, on which his youngest son, David A. McClung, now resides. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace. He possessed remarkable evenness of disposition, was very decided in his views, and during a long life was a prominent and influential man in the community, his family of sons being leaders in the early society of Troy. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for many years, and a ruling elder. October 16th, 1803, he married Polly Cloyd, who died March 6th, 1807, the mother of three children. His second wife was Nancy Henderson, of Kentucky, whom he married April 12th, 1808. They had six children, three of whom are living. He died January 9th, 1841, at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife, November 7th, 1862, eighty years of age. She was a woman of more than ordinary natural ability, possessed a wonderful memory, and was exceedingly fond of reading. She was also a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Our subject is the youngest child of the second marriage. The common school furnished him the rudiments of education. He has a vivid remembrance of *Professor Birch*, to whom appeal was often made to force knowledge into the heads of pupils. He was born and reared on the farm upon which he now resides. Upon the death of his father, he became the owner of a portion of the homestead, to which he has since added by purchase, and now owns, over three hundred acres of land, part of it in the corporation of Troy. In connection with his brothers, he was one of the moving spirits in the establishment of the Troy hydraulic, and for a number of years was a member of the board of directors. His older brother, W. B. McClung, was for some time a member of the Ohio legislature, and was instrumental in securing the passage of the bill authorizing this enterprise. Though not yet completed, the works promise to become of great value to the city of Troy. Nearly one-half the basin lies upon Mr. McClung's farm. The brothers were also among the originators of the Miami County Agricultural Society, and for many years in its early history the meetings of the society were held upon

the McClung farm. Mr. McClung has passed his life in the quiet occupation of farming. He is a plain, out-spoken man, independent in his views and decided in his convictions. He is a warm friend to educational progress, is greatly respected for his integrity and honorable dealing, and is one of the most substantial citizens of the community. Formerly an old-line whig, upon the birth of the republican party he espoused its principles, and has since been a staunch supporter of that party. January 4th, 1853, he married Elizabeth T., daughter of John M. Harker, of Troy, Ohio. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are living. Mary, the oldest daughter, is the wife of Henry Davis, a leading business man of Kokomo, Indiana. The oldest son, John, resides with his father on the farm. The two youngest daughters, Emma and Louisa, are prosecuting their studies in the Troy public schools.

BROWN, WILLIAM, pioneer to Miami county, Ohio, was born in Little York, Pennsylvania, September 23d, 1784, and died in Troy, Ohio, September 16th, 1866. He came to Ohio about the year 1804, and after passing three years in Cincinnati, finally located in Troy, Miami county. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and followed the same for many years. A pioneer, he took his place among the laborious, self-sacrificing men who turned the western forests into fruitful fields and beautiful towns. He was the first treasurer of Miami county, and filled the office for thirty-one years, and maintained throughout an unquestionable integrity. The receipts of this office the first year of his service were \$600, and the last year about \$40,000. While serving in this capacity, for many years he kept the money in a trunk up stairs, there being no bank in the vicinity, and although at times there would be on hand very large amounts, he never had a lock upon any door in his house; the most effective device of this nature being a table fork or nail, thrust over an old fashioned latch. He was a man of many excellent traits of character—industrious, temperate, honest, social, patriotic and humane. In his domestic and social relations he was remarkably genial and affectionate, and for more than half a century walked among his fellow-citizens with an unblemished character. He was a member for thirty years of the Methodist church, and for a considerable portion of that time an officer of it. He was the last of the first settlers of Troy, and died in the house in which he had lived for nearly three-score years. He married Catherine, daughter of John Simmonds, who emigrated from Germany at a very early day, and became a pioneer to Miami county, Ohio. The fruits of this union were twelve children, six of whom are still living. Mary Ann Brown, the third daughter, was married on April 8th, 1847, to Joseph Bains, bearing him eight children, five living. Mr. Bains' father was John Bains and his mother Jane Mason. He was born in Lincolnshire, England, October 29th, 1821, and came with his parents to this country in 1832. His father died in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1850, aged seventy-two, and in less than one year later his mother, in the same place, aged seventy-three. Mr. Joseph Bains came to Troy in 1842, where, for some ten years, he followed the trade of a cabinet-maker, which he had previously learned in Cincinnati. For several years subsequent he was engaged in the ice business, and latterly has been devoting his time principally to agricultural pursuits. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been connected with the fraternity for over thirty years, and for about the same length

of time an Odd Fellow. Politically he is a republican. His personal characteristics are those of an industrious, enterprising citizen and an upright man. He is a warm friend to educational progress and a staunch temperance man. He has held a number of local positions in the county, has served in the city council, and is now a director of the county infirmary.

FORAN, MARTIN A., of Cleveland, attorney at law, was born November 11th, 1843, in Chocnut township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; his father, James Foran, was a farmer, and cooper of that place. When quite young he learned the trade of a cooper, and attended the public schools until sixteen years old, when he entered St. Joseph's College and obtained a good English education. He taught public and select schools in his native place for two years, until, at the age of twenty, he entered the Union army early in 1864, joining the fourth Pennsylvania cavalry. With this regiment he participated in all the hard-fought engagements of the army of the Potomac from the time of his joining it to the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee. In the fall of 1865 he was mustered out of the service with his regiment and returned to his native place, where he again taught school for some months, and then started west in search of employment. This he failed to obtain until his money was all spent, when he secured work in a coal oil refinery at Meadville, and by rigid economy saved enough of his wages to purchase a set of cooper's tools, with which he went to work at his old trade. In the spring of 1868 he removed to Cleveland, where he found employment as a journeyman cooper, though at a time when the trade had become demoralized through the failure of a strike. In the spring of 1869 he succeeded in organizing the coopers of the city into a coopers' union, and was by acclamation chosen its president. His next step was to urge the organization of a State union, which was formed in the following year, and was soon after supplemented by the formation of an international union, the call for which was drawn up by himself, and of which he was made president at the organization in Cleveland. In the fall of 1871 the second session of the International Coopers' Union was held in Baltimore, and he was again chosen president by a decisive vote. In the following year the meeting was held at New York, at which the sessions were made biennial, and he was retained as chief executive with an increase of salary. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the industrial congress held in Cleveland, which succeeded in establishing a community of interests among the several labor unions. During his occupancy of the position of president of the International Coopers' union he edited the *Coopers' International Journal*, the official organ of the organization, to which he contributed many able articles on trade subjects and questions of political economy. In April, 1873, he was elected by the workmen of Cuyahoga county, of all political opinions, their delegate to the Ohio constitutional convention, and was an industrious and valuable member of that body. In the spring of 1874, he was admitted to the practice of law in the district court of Ohio, at Cincinnati, and resigned his position in the coopers' union to enter on his new field of labor. The law firm of Foran & Hossack was formed in Cleveland, and has secured an extensive and valuable practice. He has throughout life been a diligent student and hard worker, giving his whole energy to whatever business he was engaged in and holding



all honest labor to be honorable. He has proved himself a true workman, whose hands and head were never idle or ill-employed, and who, whilst endeavoring to raise himself, sought always to bring his fellow-workmen up with him. In this way he has won the respect of all classes and the confidence and hearty good will of the workmen. Nor, as his circumstances gradually improved, did he forget those who were less fortunate in life. In December, 1868, he married Miss Kate Kavanagh, of Cleveland.

CHAMBERLAIN, SELAH, banker, of Cleveland, was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, May 4th, 1814. His father, also named Selah Chamberlain, was a farmer of that place, of English descent. After receiving a good education in his native town, he started, at the age of twenty-one, for Boston, where he entered a general grocery store and remained two years. Having saved a little money while thus employed, he removed to western Pennsylvania and engaged in the construction of the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, and after that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal. Saving money as he went, and being thus enabled to enlarge his operations, he next obtained contracts on the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1845 he removed to Canada, and for two years was engaged on the canal improvements on the St. Lawrence river. When his connection with this work had terminated, he returned to Vermont, and the firm of Chamberlain, Strong & Co. had the largest portion of the contract for the building, and he had the entire management in the construction of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, connecting Boston with the lakes. During the performance of this work he also became interested and prominent in the construction of the Ogdensburgh and Rouse's Point (now Lake Champlain Railroad). In 1849 he removed to Cleveland, and undertook the entire contract with the firm of Chamberlain & Co. for the construction of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, which was successfully completed in 1851. From that time, for several years, he was engaged in railroad building on an extensive scale in the West and Northwest, mainly in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. One of the principal lines thus constructed was the Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad, which he operated under lease or mortgage until the bondholders reimbursed him in full. The Minnesota Central Railroad was another of his northwestern lines, in which, after its construction, he became largely interested, and of which he was long president. His latest work in railroad building was the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, of which he was the largest stockholder as well as sole contractor. In addition to the railroad enterprises in which he was largely interested, he was connected with other important industrial undertakings. He was a director of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, in which he held a heavy interest, and also the largest stockholder, as well as president, of the Cleveland Transportation Company, an organization which he was mainly instrumental in forming. In 1871 he established a general banking-house which, under the name of Chamberlain, Gorham & Perkins, became widely known as one of the most substantial and prominent banking firms of the State, doing a heavy legitimate banking business. In 1873 the Residence Insurance Company, of which he was one of the founders, elected him president of the company. In January, 1875, he became largely interested in the purchase of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, which changed its name to the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Val-

ley and Wheeling Railroad, of which he was made president in February, 1875. His business success was remarkable, having started without capital, and by prudence, careful management, and far-sighted enterprise, acquired a capital that enabled him to carry through great undertakings to successful issue. One secret of his success in managing the extensive enterprises he has undertaken, was his excellent judgment of men. He knew how to put the right man in the proper place. As a citizen he achieved an enviable reputation, and was known as one always ready to aid in obtaining good government and to contribute to all works of public benefit or of benevolent purpose, though he never sought notoriety on that account. He gave freely to the cause of the Union during the war, and in every practicable way strengthened the hands of the Government in its hour of trial. He was for many years a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian church, and a liberal contributor to its funds, and to the charitable and benevolent enterprises fostered by it. In 1844 he married Miss Arabella Cochran, of Pennsylvania.

DEFREES, JOHN W., editor and publisher, Troy, Ohio, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, November 4th, 1809. His parents were John Defrees and Mary Halliday, and he is the second son in a family of four children, two of whom only are living. His father was a native of Philadelphia, and an early settler of Rockbridge county, Virginia. In December, 1814, he became a pioneer to Miami county, Ohio, and located on a farm in the vicinity of Piqua, where he passed the remainder of his life, a land surveyor by profession, and died on April 1st, 1855, in his seventy-seventh year. His wife died in 1839. Our subject passed his minority at farm labor, enjoying only the advantages of the pioneer log school house. He subsequently became clerk in the store of William Scott, a merchant of Piqua, and there remained for several years. While thus engaged he was frequently called upon for contributions to the *Piqua Intelligencer*, and finally became the writer of most of its editorials. Upon leaving the store, he was strongly urged to engage in the newspaper business, and in the fall of 1841, purchased the printing office, refitted it throughout, changed the name of the paper to the *Piqua Register*, and issued the first number of that paper in December following, and conducted and published it until 1857. In 1858 he was elected county auditor and removed to Troy, and served two terms, being reelected in 1860. In the fall of 1864 he started the *Miami Union*, which, as was the *Register*, is the organ of the republican party, and wields the greatest influence and enjoys the largest circulation of any journal in the county. Mr. Defrees has been connected with the journalistic profession for nearly a third of a century, during which time he has never missed publishing an issue of his paper. This is quite noticeable, if considered in connection with the numerous difficulties and obstacles which beset the pathway of the pioneer journalist. For instance, while publishing the *Piqua Register*, his supply of paper failed, and none could be had nearer than Dayton. He drove to that city in a buggy, and finding none of the size he wanted, waited till it was manufactured, and returning, reached Piqua in less than twenty-four hours, having made a trip of fifty-two miles over roads, a portion of them in an almost impassable condition. On February 28th, 1871, the office of the *Union* and its entire contents, including a very valuable and extensive library, were destroyed by fire. For three subsequent issues a small





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sheet was printed, and on the 25th March following, the paper was out in its full size. Although not an office seeker, Mr. Defrees has been called to fill various public positions of responsibility and trust. He was for six years clerk of the Piqua city council, and for nearly three years assistant assessor of internal revenue for the fourth district of the State. He was also one of the first trustees of the Dayton Asylum for the Insane, and held the office four years. He likewise represented his district in the Philadelphia convention which nominated Fremont for the Presidency in 1856. Mr. Defrees is a thorough, energetic, but honorable partisan, a plain, outspoken, honest man; and is much respected by both parties. On October 19th, 1841, he married Eliza, daughter of Dr. William Lindsay, an early physician of western Ohio. This union resulted in the birth of five children. Lucius L. Defrees, the only son, is a partner with his father in the *Miami Union*. The two eldest daughters are Mrs. Charles P. Metcalfe of Troy, and Mrs. Thomas J. Petit, wife of an attorney-at-law in Sydney. The others are Lida Belle and Julia Helen Defrees, the former a teacher in the Troy public schools.

HARTER, SAMUEL KYLE, merchant and manufacturer, Troy, Ohio, was born in Miami county, Ohio, July 2d, 1823. His ancestors were natives of Rockingham county, in the Old Dominion. His grandparents, Henry Harter and Catherine Dove, were born respectively May 1st, 1753, and April 13th, 1759. His father, Jacob D. Harter, was born April 5th, 1792, and in 1795 the family moved to Harrison county, Kentucky, where young Harter learned the hatter's trade and followed it for many years. He served in the war of 1812 in Captain Sims's company of Kentucky volunteers, and was in Dudley's defeat when the Kentucky troops were nearly all destroyed by the British and Indians. November 15th, 1813, he married Elizabeth Smizer, who was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, January 20th, 1799. Her father, George Smizer, was born in Virginia, December 30th, 1778, and removed to Kentucky in 1798. Both of our subject's grandfathers survived till over eighty. In 1820, Mr. Jacob D. Harter became a pioneer to Miami county, Ohio, and settled in Elizabeth township, which was then an almost unbroken wilderness. Here, in addition to the labors incident to pioneer life, he plied his trade and furnished woolen hats to the settlers for many miles around. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two. He was a man of very decided traits of character, noted for his inflexible integrity and honor, and the remarkable promptness with which he ever kept his promises. He was firmly set in his moral convictions, and educated his family more by his silent example than by verbal precept. Though firm and steadfast as a friend, he was generous and charitable to his enemies. He was the father of eleven children. Two of his sons, Matthias L. and Milton G. Harter, became physicians of prominence. They died in St. Louis, the former November 1st, 1872, and the latter December 29th following. Dr. Milton G. Harter was the originator of the world-renowned Harter medicines. While a physician in the Wabash valley, Indiana, in 1835, he discovered his ague specific, which he used so successfully in his practice that its increasing demand compelled him to prepare it for more general use. In 1863, with his brother, S. K. Harter, as partner, he began operations in Troy, in a limited way, putting it up in brown paper with written directions. In 1866, on account of increasing busi-

ness and for better facilities for shipping, he removed to St. Louis, and there added the manufacture of his other medicines. In 1869, on account of his failing health and the increase of the business, he induced his brother, Dr. Matthias L. Harter, who was practicing surgery in that city, to become a partner. Our subject, after receiving a fair English education, engaged, when seventeen years old, as a writing teacher in this and neighboring States, and continued to be thus occupied four years, making his way from place to place on horseback. These four years of his minority he bought of his father for \$100 a year. In 1846 he purchased his father's interest in the iron and hardware store of Hart & Harter, in Troy. The firm have since dealt largely in real estate, and now own several very valuable farms in the county. Mr. Harter has been prominently identified with various local industries. He was a director in the Miami county branch of the State Bank of Ohio, became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Troy, and is at present a director of it. He was one of the original stockholders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel Works, and has since been a director of that company. For a number of years he was president of the Troy school board, and also a member of the city council. He is now president of the board of trustees of the Knoop Children's Home, of Miami county. In politics he is a republican, and a member of the Methodist church denomination. Upon the death of his brothers, he took charge of the medicine business in St. Louis, and in July, 1873, it was incorporated as the "Dr. Harter Medicine Company;" capital, \$300,000, one-half paid up. It now has a paid up capital of \$300,000, with a surplus of \$59,000. Mr. Harter has been president since the organization of the company. His business career has been one of signal success, and has developed in him financiering ability of a high order. Remarkable caution and shrewdness, as well as the most scrupulous integrity and honor, have characterized all his transactions. Throughout his entire business history he has never failed to meet an obligation, however trivial; and every enterprise in which he has embarked has been prosperously conducted. He is one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of Miami county, and his business record furnishes a model example for all aspiring young men. His personal characteristics are those of an unpretentious, genial gentleman. October 6th, 1853, he married Olivia J., daughter of the late Norval D. Meredith, of Troy. From this union were born five children, the only surviving one of whom is Mary J., wife of Horace Coleman, Jr., of the Harter Medicine Company.

HATHAWAY, DAVID CARTER, retired business man, Troy, Ohio, was born in Miami county, Ohio, December 24th, 1811. His grand father, Abraham Hathaway, was one of three brothers, who as pioneers made an early settlement in Ohio. He was a native of Pennsylvania, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and also for fifteen years in the service of the government as a spy among the Indians. He came to Ohio and settled in Miami county in 1790. The other brothers, William and Richard, settled in Warren county. They were all of Welsh extraction. The parents of our subject were Caleb Hathaway and Sarah Carter. The former died in April, 1820, at the age of sixty; the latter in February, 1869, at the advanced age of eighty-four. His father being a cripple, could not take an active part in the



war of 1812, but hired a substitute and served himself as a teamster. Mr. David C. Hathaway was the second son in a family of ten children, five surviving. After receiving the education of the common school of his day and locality, he left home at the age of seventeen and learned the carpenter and builder's trade, at which he faithfully labored for nearly half a century. A large number of the residences and business structures in Troy were erected by him. In the spring of 1872 he engaged in the lumber trade, in which he continued four years. He has also been a dealer in real estate in the West and North. In 1876 he retired from active life, and has since occupied himself in superintending his various business interests, and in reading, of which latter employment he is exceedingly fond. For a number of years he was a member of the city council. For over a quarter of a century he has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was formerly a democrat—as was his father—but becoming dissatisfied with that party on account of their position on the slavery question, withdrew from the same and became a free-soiler. He was said to be a zealous official of the under-ground railroad of those exciting days. He was present in Columbus, Ohio, at the wedding ceremonies of the old whig and free-soil parties, and since the birth of republicanism has maintained an unwavering adherence to that party. His life has been characterized by hard labor, industry, frugality and honesty, and furnishes a noble example for all young men. On September 21st, 1834, he married Harriet W., daughter of Mark Kerr, of Miami county, Ohio. Seven children resulted from this union, two living. Mark Hathaway, the surviving son, was in the service of the government during the late war, first in the 44th Ohio volunteers, and subsequently in the 12th Ohio cavalry, and participated in Sherman's march to the sea. For several years he has been engaged in the mining industries in the State of Nevada.

MORRIS, CHARLES, lawyer, Troy, Ohio, is the son of Charles Morris, Sr., who was born in Morristown, Morris county, New Jersey, August 14th, 1780, and who, at the age of twenty-one, went to New York City, where for twelve years he followed the trade of a carpenter. In 1803 he married Abigail Brown, of Orange county, New York, and had a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the third child, born in New York City September 4th, 1812. In 1813 his parents became pioneers to Troy, Miami county, Ohio, where they both died, the father on September 16th, 1860, and the mother in February, 1870, in her eighty-seventh year. The former was of Welsh and the latter of English descent. His grandfather, Alanson Morris, lost his life in the Revolutionary war. His uncle, David H. Morris, entered the Revolutionary army under General Washington when about thirteen years old, and there remained to the close of the war. He then settled in Monongahela Valley, Pennsylvania, and engaged in the manufacture of whiskey, but being rendered uneasy by the proclamation of General Washington against the whiskey insurgents, moved westward into the then Northwestern Territory, where he joined the volunteers under General Harmar, against the Indians, and served successively under St. Clair and Anthony Wayne till peace was declared at Greenville. After being mustered out of service, he returned eastward and became a pioneer to Bethel township, Miami county, Ohio, and there died in February, 1843. Our subject obtained his education in the pioneer log

cabin school-house, with its split-log floor and greased paper windows. During the years of his minority, he worked for a while at the tailor's trade, but at the age of twenty began reading law under the late Benjamin F. Powers, of Troy, and finished with the late Colonel Thomas J. S. Smith, of Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in Georgetown, Ohio, by the Supreme Court on the circuit, in April, 1835, and at once opened an office in Troy, where, with the exception of some ten months in Dayton, he has since continued in active practice. Among the public enterprises with which he has been connected may be mentioned the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, of which he was one of the incorporators in 1849; the Troy Hotel Company, of which he was director, secretary and treasurer, and also building superintendent. In 1853, the property passed into his hands and he has since been the owner. He has served two terms as mayor of his adopted city, being elected first in 1839, and again in 1852. He was one of the originators of the Miami county branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and for many years a director in the same. While thus connected he was placed upon the State board of control. During this time, preliminary steps were taken for the creation of the First National Bank of Troy, of which he was one of the organizers. For many years also he was a member of the Troy board of education, and though his own early privileges in this regard were exceedingly meagre, he has ever taken an earnest interest in the dissemination of knowledge among the youth of the more favored present day, and to this and other kindred objects he has been a very liberal contributor. Formerly a Jacksonian democrat, he became prominently active in the establishment of the republican party and was the only delegate from his congressional district to the Pittsburgh convention in 1856 that organized republicanism upon a National basis. During the late war he served as member of the military committee of Miami county. Since 1867 he has voted the democratic ticket, and was chairman of the Miami county democratic committee in the campaign of 1876. Religiously he is connected with the Presbyterian church. He was one of the members of the old Washingtonian Society, a charter member of the Sons of Temperance in Troy, and also one of the earliest movers in the temperance cause in that place. For nearly half a century, Mr. Morris has been a practitioner at the Miami county bar, and is among the very oldest attorneys in the State. He possesses a fine legal and methodical mind, has made the law a specialty, and has paid but little attention to matters outside of his profession. He has long been recognized as one of the shrewdest and most reliable of pleaders, and has attained a corresponding success. Although in his sixty-seventh year, he still retains remarkable vigor and activity both of mind and body. His business career has been an unusual example of continued success without a failure. With a quick, impulsive nature, earnest, active temperament, strong and positive feelings, and very decided views, which he expresses plainly and without reserve, he combines noble, generous sympathies and great kindness of heart. On November 14th, 1837, he married Amanda, daughter of John Worrall, of Warren county, Ohio, and has two children. His son, John W. Morris, read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, and has since been professionally associated with his father, who has served nearly four years as Mayor of Troy, and has been twice elected to the Ohio senate, first in 1871, and again in 1873.

PECK, JOHN, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, October 21st, 1806. His grandmother was captured in the old French war by the Indians, and held as prisoner for three years, and would have been burned by them, had it not been for the intercession of the Indian women with whom she had gained special favor. His father was John Peck, and his mother, Catherine Beard. They were pioneers from Kentucky to Concord township, Miami county, Ohio, about the year 1807. His mother died January 6th, 1812, and his father on the 26th of the same month. He is the second son in a family of seven children of whom only two survive, our subject and his brother, Isaac Peck, of Troy, whose biography appears in this work. From the age of twelve, at which he lost his parents, to that of seventeen, he found a home among relatives. He then lived out by the month at brick-making and farming, performing the work and receiving the wages of a full hand. His early education was such as a neglected orphan might expect to receive in a pioneer settlement. Upon reaching his majority he became a farmer upon his own account, in which occupation his whole life has been spent. He has been a resident of Miami county for nearly three-quarters of a century, and although his life has not been eventful, he belongs to that class of substantial, solid men who give favorable character to the community. He has long been held in regard for his high moral principles and strict adherence to truth and honor. He acted with the whig party in its day, and since the birth of republicanism has been a strong adherent to its principles. April 24th, 1826, he married Margaret, daughter of John Youart, who emigrated from Ireland to this country and settled in Miami county about the year 1819. This union resulted in a family of eight children, three living. The third daughter, Calista Jane, is the wife of Asa T. Beedle, a prominent manufacturer of Troy, Ohio. Two of his sons were in the service of the government in the late civil struggle. Joshua Peck, went out as lieutenant in the 44th Ohio volunteer infantry, and was killed near Beverly, West Virginia, October 29th, 1864. He was also among the men detailed in the winter of 1862-'63, to visit the Kentucky legislature and to prevent that body from voting the State out of the Union. Oscar Peck was in the 147th Ohio National Guards, returned home sick, and died from disease contracted in the army. The surviving daughters, Martha M. and Elizabeth Peck, reside at home.

PECK, ISAAC, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, December 4th, 1804. His parents were John Peck and Catherine Beard, who emigrated from Kentucky to Ohio, and settled as pioneers in Concord township, Miami county, about the year 1807. At this time the country was an almost unbroken wilderness, there being no town of any consequence nearer than Dayton, a distance of twenty miles. The rude log cabin with its split log floor, windows of greased paper, and doors that hung upon wooden hinges, was the most stylish habitation available. Schools were almost out of the question save a few weeks in the year, and the instruction there imparted was confined to the simplest rudiments of knowledge. Amid these deprivations our subject was left an orphan at the tender age of seven. He was soon bound out for eight years to learn the saddler's trade, but although he was very anxious to learn the business, he made very slow progress on account of inattention and lack of interest on the part of his employer. Becoming restless on this account, he left before his term of apprenticeship had

terminated. After reaching the age of nineteen he had eight months schooling in Troy, and this finished his opportunities in this direction. Previously he went with Judge Barbee to help drive cattle to Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, for which service he received \$28.50, which was the first money of any consequence that he had ever possessed. With this amount he was enabled to provide himself with some very necessary clothing. After reaching his majority he followed his trade for a while, working as a journeyman in different localities. He then purchased the saddlery business of his former employer and carried it on for eighteen years. For some ten years subsequent he was engaged in farming, and afterward for a short time in the lumber trade. In 1865 he gave up all active business, and has since been living a quiet life. By his industry and frugality he has accumulated a satisfactory competency. He is a stockholder in the First National bank of Troy, and also in the Spring Wagon and Wheel Works of the same place. Of a very quiet, retiring disposition, he has never aspired to office of any kind, but has been placed and kept in various important local positions for nearly a quarter of a century. His excellent judgment, generous impulses, kindness of heart and unquestionable integrity have won for him the universal confidence and esteem of the community. He was formerly a whig, and latterly a strong uncompromising republican. He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of David Lowry, one of the earliest settlers in western Ohio. His marriage occurred in October, 1828. She died June 4th, 1837. On November 14th, 1843, he married Mrs. Sophronia O'Connor, daughter of Samuel Balis of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, who has borne him four children, one living.

ALLEN, HENRY WARE, grain and flour merchant and banker, Troy, Ohio, was born in Pembroke, Massachusetts, April 6th, 1822. He is sixth in the line of descent from James Allen, who emigrated from England in 1639, and settled in Dedham, Massachusetts. The family has figured quite prominently in the annals of the country, especially those of New England. The parents of our subject were Rev. Morrill Allen and Hannah Dean. His father graduated from Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1798, and at the age of twenty-two became a clergyman of the Unitarian denomination, and had a service of nearly seventy years, preaching a sermon on his ninetieth birthday. He died at the remarkable age of ninety-three. Young Allen passed his youth and early manhood on a farm. His education, in addition to that of the common schools, was obtained in the academy at Hanover, and the normal school at Bridgewater, in his native State. In the fall of 1848 he emigrated westward, and, locating in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, purchased a mill property, and has since been extensively engaged in the grain and flour trade. In 1863 he was one of the organizers of the First National bank of Troy, and has been president of the same since March, 1865. He has always taken an active, leading interest in the public enterprises of his adopted city, being one of the originators of the Gas Company, and president of the same since its organization. He was also one of the first movers in the establishment of the extensive manufactory known as the Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel Works, and is at the head of the concern as president. In 1855, in connection with his father-in-law, the late Hon. Dr. Asa Coleman, he erected what is known as Coleman and Allen's block, on the corner of Main street and the public



square, and which is one of the finest and most substantial business structures in Troy. In politics, he was formerly a whig, but since the organization of the republican party has acted with it. In religious faith he is a Unitarian. Mr. Allen enjoys the reputation of being one of the most careful and clear-headed business-men in the community. He started in the world with nothing, but by an industrious, active, and frugal life, has accumulated a handsome competency. Cautious and shrewd as a financier, enterprising and public-spirited, he possesses also sterling business integrity inspired by native moral principles. His manners are those of a quiet, genial gentleman. His first wife was Mrs. Mary D. Hastings Smith, whom he married in January, 1851. She died in November of the same year. In July, 1853, he married Pamela Hale, daughter of the late Hon. Asa Coleman, (whose biography will be found in this work.) The issue of this union was ten children, seven living. The oldest son, Henry Morrill Allen, is associated with his father as manager of the grain and flour business.

PERRY, NATHAN, pioneer merchant, was born in 1786, in Connecticut, and died June 24th, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio. His father, Judge Nathan Perry, first came from Connecticut to Ohio in 1796, and continued during that season with the surveyors, who were engaged in running the boundaries of that portion of the Western Reserve lying on the east side of the Cuyahoga river. The judge removed with his family to Cleveland in 1806, and on the organization of Cuyahoga county, in 1809, he was elected one of the judges of the new county. He died in 1813, leaving four children, a daughter who became wife of Peter M. Weddell, and three sons: Horatio, who settled in Lorain county; Horace who, for many years clerk and recorder of Cuyahoga county, died in 1835, very generally respected and esteemed; and the subject of this sketch. He, instead of coming to Cleveland with the remainder of the family, settled at Black River, Lorain county, Ohio, in 1804, and engaged in trade at that place. By great effort he mastered the Indian dialect, and built up an extensive trade with the tribes which then occupied all the territory west of the Cuyahoga river. An incident of his life, given in the "Historical Collections of Ohio," relates that in the spring of 1807 a fishing expedition set out from Cleveland for Maumee river. The vessel was a Canadian sail-boat, on board of which there were goods "sent by Major Perry to his son Nathan, at Black River, and a hired woman named Mary, as a passenger to that place." The sail-boat was wrecked opposite what is now the township of Dover, and all hands were lost save a Mr. Plumb, who escaped by straddling the capsized boat and floating ashore, where he remained, nearly perished with cold and exhaustion, until news of the disaster reached Black River, when Nathan Perry and Quintus F. Atkins went to that place in the night, and lighting torches, found Mr. Plumb at the foot of a perpendicular cliff, and hauled him up its face by means of a rope; no easy task for men already worn down with the fatigue of a night's travel. In 1808 he removed from Black River to Cleveland, and began trading at that place, where for over twenty years he was the leading merchant. His store and house, under one roof, was located on the corner of Superior and Water streets, now the site of the Second National bank building. After a few years, a brick store and dwelling was erected in this place, it being the third brick building in Cleveland. It is related of him that, one time

taking \$12,000 worth of furs to New York, he followed the wagon containing them from Buffalo to New York. On arriving in that city he encountered John Jacob Astor, who endeavored to get from him the asking-price of his furs. Mr. Astor becoming importunate, he was told sharply that he could not have the furs at any price. He had made up his mind that he could do better with any one else than with Mr. Astor, who was the great fur merchant of those days, and therefore would not even show his furs. He was the pioneer merchant of northern Ohio. Endowed with a vigorous constitution, exhaustless energy, and restless enterprise, he was well qualified to encounter and subdue the hardships, exposures, and perils incident to the frontier life. The men of to-day can hardly realize the fatigue, self-denial, and anxieties of the merchant of sixty years ago, when goods had to be transported from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by wagon, and thence by pack-horse or ox team to Cleveland, and bartered to Indians and rugged settlers in exchange for all sorts of commodities, under the constant personal inspection and care of the trader. A distinguished trait of his character, developed in his youth, and dominating through his life, was the celerity with which he formed an opinion, and the extraordinary tenacity with which he adhered to it when formed. He was never known to relent, or to change his decision. When those lips were once firmly compressed, every one understood that the subject was *finally* disposed of. But he was a man of warm affections, generous and steadfast in his friendships, of the strictest integrity and honor, and ever active and influential as a citizen. When the village of Cleveland was organized, under the charter granted in December, 1814, he was one of the trustees elected at the first village election in the following June. He invested largely in real estate, which increased in value enormously, and made him at the time of his death very wealthy. A large part of his extensive real estate possessions in the heart of the city were purchased at from \$5 to \$10 an acre. His last illness was of about five weeks' duration. Paralysis set in, first attacking the lower extremities, and gradually working up until it reached the heart. He married, in 1816, a daughter of Captain Abram Skinner, of Painesville. His son, Oliver Hazard—named after Commodore O. H. Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie, and a distant relative of the family—met with a melancholy death from a railroad accident in December, 1864. His only daughter married Hon. H. B. Payne, of Cleveland.

SMILEY, JEROME C., editor of the *Miami Democrat*, at Piqua, Ohio, was born in Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, October 27th, 1849. His great-grandfather, John Smiley, became a pioneer from Pennsylvania to Cincinnati in 1806. His grandfather, Thomas R. Smiley, was left an orphan at the age of ten, and from that time made his own way in the world. At fourteen, he was indentured to learn the carpenter's trade, but becoming dissatisfied with the treatment he received from his employer, after serving him four years, he made his way on foot from Hamilton, Ohio, to Lexington, Kentucky, where he engaged at his trade, and was employed on the residence of Henry Clay. Returning to Hamilton and working at his trade for a number of years, he subsequently became an extensive trader with New Orleans by means of the early-day flat-boats, returning on horseback through the wilderness, camping out in the woods at night, and sleeping on the ground in a buffalo skin. He died Jan-



Nathan Perry



uary, 1865, aged seventy-two. The father of our subject, James R. Smiley, was born in Cincinnati, October 9th, 1816, became a resident of Butler county, and for many years extensively engaged in farming operations. October 1st, 1845, he married Clara, daughter of Joshua Hiff, an early settler of Cincinnati, and reared a family of nine children. In 1865 he moved with his family to Madison, Indiana, and began operating as a merchant. In 1875, the family settled in Piqua, Ohio, their present residence. J. R. Smiley is a gentleman of affable, unpretentious manners, retiring disposition, and has passed his days in the quiet walks of life. He has always been a warm friend to educational progress, and while a resident of Hamilton, served for fifteen consecutive years as director of public schools. Our subject, Jerome C. Smiley, is the second son of this family. He was reared on a farm, attended a common country school till he was eleven years of age, and for several years afterward attended a private academy under the instruction of Professor Furman, in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ohio, and, still later, in a select school in Madison, Indiana. While there he learned the printer's trade. Removing to Piqua in the spring of 1875, in connection with his brother, Samuel Smiley, he there purchased the *Miami Democrat*, and the two brothers have since published that journal. It is the leading democratic paper of the county, is a plain, outspoken sheet, and is conducted with marked ability and independence by the subject of this sketch. On January 30th, 1879, Samuel Smiley, who attends to the mechanical department of the establishment, married Anna M., daughter of J. T. Hathaway, of Piqua. The Smiley brothers are courteous and obliging, industrious and much respected citizens.

FARRINGTON, EDMUND, general business man, Piqua, Ohio, is a native of Albany county, New York. His father, Thomas Farrington, died when Edmund was about ten years of age. Thrown upon the world an orphan at that tender age, he was compelled to make his own way in life. His early education was limited to a common school, and a brief academic course. In 1829 he emigrated to Ohio and located near Circleville, where he secured a contract on the Ohio canal, and was thus employed four years. He then took a contract on the Miami canal for constructing an aqueduct over the Miami river, and about eight miles north of Dayton, and finished the work in 1836. In these enterprises he developed great industry; his work was well done, and gave satisfaction to the government. In 1838 he located in Piqua, and for ten years engaged in various kinds of business in different sections of the State. In 1848 he turned his attention to the grain trade, which, under his energetic and efficient management, rapidly grew to large proportions, and has been for many years one of the most important business operations of Piqua. At present, in connection with his partner, Mr. Slauson, he conducts a very large and prosperous business in this line, adding thereto, during latter years, an extensive trade in pork. He has also been largely interested in the manufacture of high wines, this product reaching in quantity thousands of gallons annually. In addition to these industries, he is engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, the firm being Wood, Farrington & Co. Mr. Farrington also owns and runs a line of boats on the Miami canal, the trade of which still continues to bring benefit to the city of Piqua. In politics he has always been a democrat, though never an active politician. In 1840 he married

Kate M., daughter of the late General Robert Young, of Piqua. She died in December, 1869, with issue of one son, also deceased, and Mr. Farrington has not again married. For nearly half a century he has been a resident of Piqua, within which time he has been noted for remarkable caution in all his proceedings, and also for the thoroughness and determination with which he pushes an enterprise when he has once embarked in it. The close and constant attention which he has always given to his business is unsurpassed. A man of very positive and decided views, he is prompt in meeting his obligations, and expects the same promptness in others. In all his business dealings he has ever enjoyed the reputation of being an upright man, and nothing displeases him more than dishonesty or tardiness in those with whom business relations bring him in contact. He is a man of very few words, but in business matters, always means what he says and says what he means. Probably the wealthiest citizen of Miami county, he naturally commands that respect due to success.

HUBBARD, LESTER SAMUEL, banker, was born at Bloomfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, December 16th, 1807, the son of John Hubbard, a farmer of considerable means, and a man of studious habits and mechanical aptitude, which led him to embark in a number of manufacturing enterprises, and put into use machines and appliances of his own invention—some of which were tolerably successful. Lester S. Hubbard, the subject of our sketch, was the second son in a family of ten. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and his education was that which the common school afforded, until, at the age of fifteen, he was sent to an academy at Westfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts. Here he remained two years, and then taught school himself for a year. At eighteen he secured a position in a wholesale grocery in New York City, acquired the respect and esteem of his employers, and in less than a year was recommended by them to another large firm for the responsible position of cashier and head-bookkeeper, at a salary of \$1,200—a good income in those days. In New York, Mr. Hubbard always deported himself as a young man of principle and honor. He remained in that city until the fall of 1834, when he came west to Erie county, Ohio, with an associate named Timothy Lester, and a general stock of merchandise. The intention was to have left Mr. Lester in charge of the business, and himself to have returned to New York. Mr. Lester's death, however, soon after, altered his plans, and he felt obliged by his business interests to give up the idea of returning to New York. From this eventful period of his life until his death, the subject of this sketch was extensively engaged in business, and in enterprises that marked the growth and progress of his adopted city. In connection with his three brothers, S. E. Hubbard, R. B. Hubbard, and L. F. Hubbard, he entered upon the business of buying and selling merchandise, lumber, grain, and farm products generally. He built docks, a block of stores, and a number of dwelling-houses, etc. In 1851 his partnership with his brothers was dissolved. In 1855, in connection with Freeland T. Barney and William Durbin, he opened a banking house in Sandusky, which continued under his management until the death of Mr. Durbin in 1863. In association with his brother, R. B. Hubbard, he continued the banking business until 1864, when the firm was organized into the Second National Bank of Sandusky, of which our subject was elected president, and remained such

until his death on July 11th, 1875. Mr. Hubbard was identified with the history of Sandusky for a period of over forty years, and of its prominent citizens was the best known and most highly respected. His advice and cooperation were always sought and cheerfully given in the inception and execution of every enterprise in which the city and neighborhood were interested. Mr. Hubbard married, in June, 1851, Miss Jennie Patterson Livingston, at her home in Painesville, Lake county. She was the only living daughter of Dr. Charles Patterson Livingston, who for many years had resided in Painesville, was very highly respected, and died, deeply lamented, in 1850. Mrs. Hubbard survives her husband (1879), and continues to reside in the home at Sandusky. There are six children, the eldest of whom, Charles Livingston Hubbard, born April 22d, 1851, was educated at Yale College, and admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1875.

BEEDLE, ASA T., manufacturer, Troy, Ohio, was born in Miami county, Ohio, January 28th, 1832. His grandmother, Mary Reeves Beedle, emigrated with her family from Kentucky, and became a pioneer to Miami county about the year 1805, her husband having died some thirteen years previous. His father, Daniel Beedle, was at this time about thirteen years of age. Reared a fatherless boy, and compelled amid the privations of a primitive wilderness, to labor continuously for the support of his mother and the family, he grew to manhood with nothing higher than the simplest rudiments of knowledge. He shrank from no labor or hardship that he might render comfortable the family depending upon him for support. Often, amid the deep snow of mid-winter, did he go out barefoot to cut the wood that was to furnish both warmth and light for the inmates of the rude cabin in the wilderness. He possessed a robust physique, an iron constitution, and great muscular power. He was remarkable for his aversion to riding, and would walk great distances even when a horse and saddle were at hand. Many times did he make the trip to Greenville and back, a distance of forty-eight miles, on foot. He was endowed with a strong will, great energy, and incessant activity.

"What heroism, what perils then—

How strong of hand, and brave of heart,

How earnest, resolute, those pioneer men!"

With these manly qualities he combined the sterling virtues of scrupulous honesty and great conscientiousness in all his dealings. He possessed a very high sense of honor, and despised meanness in all its forms, and in his word all who knew him had implicit confidence. In manners, he was dignified and somewhat reserved, yet sociable and kind-hearted, and as a friend, true and steadfast. He married Elizabeth Lindley, who bore him four sons and two daughters. His wife died in December, 1855, and he on August 11th, 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Our subject is the youngest of the family. Passing his minority at farm labor, with a knowledge of only the rudiments of reading and writing, he repaired to Antioch College, Ohio, when about twenty-four, but was compelled to leave after a brief course, on account of failing health, and return to his farm in the vicinity of Troy. In November, 1858, he married Calista J., daughter of John Peck, an early pioneer, and has four children. During the summer of 1864, he served in the 147th Ohio volunteer infantry. In the fall of 1866, he located in Troy, and purchased a plow factory, which was the beginning of his present extensive business. In the spring of

1870, he purchased a half interest in a foundry and machine shop, Mr. John Kelly being his partner. The following summer the plow factory and foundry were united in one establishment, and have since been conducted together. In the spring of 1873, the firm began, on a limited scale, the manufacture of corn-planters, turning out twenty-five that year. In 1874, they secured a patent with improvements, and manufactured two hundred and fifty, since which time the business has had a most marvellous growth, doubling itself for nearly five consecutive years, so that in 1878 the number turned out was over three thousand, and reached a sale of nearly \$100,000. This fact is especially noticeable, as the business was begun and has been carried on in a season of the severest financial stringency. This implement, known as the Champion corn-planter, considering the short time it has been before the public, has achieved a reputation superior to any other implement of its kind. It is made with a drill attachment, which has been pronounced the only successful two-horse drill yet invented. It is now a specialty of this firm, and has already found an extensive sale throughout the country. Mr. Beedle has inherited many of the manly traits of his pioneer father, is indefatigable in his attention to business, and an acknowledged leader in the business enterprises of his community.

LEONARD, LEWIS, manufacturer, Piqua, Ohio, was born in Perry county, Pennsylvania, February 10th, 1825. His parents were Isaac Leonard and Sarah Marshall, of the same State. In the spring of 1833, his father with his family immigrated to Ohio, and settled in Miami county, and died in the following fall, leaving his wife with nine children, of whom our subject was the youngest. The first fifteen years of his life were passed at farm work, with the privileges of the common school of that time. He was then indentured to learn the trade of a saddler and harness-maker in Covington, Ohio, but was thus engaged only for the time of his apprenticeship. At the age of nineteen he began his business career as a clerk in a dry goods store, and was thus employed for some four years. Upon the death of his brother in Covington, he became postmaster in his place, and soon afterward embarked in the dry goods trade, which he carried on for seventeen years with very considerable success. For about five years also he was engaged in the grain business. During the war, Mr. Leonard raised a company for the 147th Ohio National guards, and took his men to Camp Dennison, where it was found that twelve companies had been raised in Miami county, for this regiment, one for each township, and two companies were divided up among the other ten. Captain Leonard's company was one of the former, and he returned to Covington. In 1869, in connection with his brother-in-law, W. N. Kendall, and W. P. Orr, as partners, he purchased an oil mill in Piqua and began the manufacture of linseed oil, in which business he has since continued, combining with it a trade in grain. Some three years ago, Mr. Kendall withdrew from the business, and the firm has since been Orr & Leonard. Since the purchase of their mill, the proprietors have enlarged it to double its former capacity, and they are now erecting another and larger structure for a more extensive manufacture. Mr. Leonard has never sought or held political office. Formerly a whig, he has been a republican since the organization of that party. He has always been a staunch friend to educational interests, and while a resident of Covington, was for several years a mem-



ber of the board of education, and was among others instrumental in the erection of the present Union school building of that place. He is now a director in the National Bank of Piqua. He holds his religious connection with the Presbyterian denomination, and is treasurer of the Piqua Presbyterian church. He has been twice married. In March, 1851, he married Hannah Jane, daughter of Robert Hamilton, of Miami county. She died in July, 1855, having been the mother of one son, John H. Leonard, and who will have an interest in the oil business upon the completion of the new mill. In December, 1857, our subject married Charity E., daughter of William Kendall, of Warren county, Ohio. This union has been blessed with the birth of six children. The oldest daughter, Mella, was educated at the Western Female College, Oxford, and at Glendale, Ohio, of which latter institution she is a graduate. The two oldest sons, Forrest K. and Lee Leonard are now pursuing their studies at Wooster University, Ohio. The other children are in the public schools of Piqua. Mr. Leonard is a gentleman of retiring disposition, genial, pleasing manners, and a very much respected citizen of his community.

BRANDRIFF, RICHARD, druggist, Piqua, Ohio, was born in Cumberland county, New Jersey, February 3d, 1803. His parents, Jesse Brandriff and Rhoda (Garrison) Brandriff, were natives of the same State and moved to Ohio in 1807, settling in Hamilton county, near Cincinnati. Here Richard passed his boyhood, receiving his education in the common school. When fourteen years old he united himself to the Methodist church, of which his father was for many years a leading member, and at the early age of eighteen entered the ministry. For thirteen years he was a preacher on the circuits of the Ohio conference. The great exposure and excessive labor of the itinerant service, however, proved too great a tax upon his strength, and he was reluctantly compelled, on the ground of failing health, to relinquish preaching. He subsequently turned his attention to business, and in the fall of 1833 removed from Urbana, where he had for some time resided, to Troy, Ohio, and commenced what afterward proved to be an extensive business career. He embarked in the drug trade, and in connection with this carried on a foundry and stove store, being the first manufacturer of the steel mold-board plow, invented by Thomas Wilmington, of that place. He was also for several years engaged in the dry goods business and grocery trade. After a twenty years' residence in Troy, where he passed through the usual vicissitudes of mercantile and manufacturing life, he disposed of his various business industries, and in the fall of 1855 removed to Piqua, where he re-embarked in the drug trade, in which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Brandriff has been a druggist of Miami county altogether for nearly half a century. He has been a life-long advocate of morality and religion, was connected with some of the early-day temperance organizations and has always given that cause his earnest support. About the year 1837 he became imbued with the anti-slavery spirit, and was for many years an active abolitionist. He has been a zealous member of the Methodist church for over sixty years, and since his retirement from the active service of the ministry, has frequently filled vacancies in the pulpit. In 1872 he preached his semi-centennial sermon in Jackson township, Darke county, Ohio, where fifty years before he was called the boy-preacher. He is a man of modest bearing, genial manners, fine social qualities, and is

much esteemed in the community in which he has so long resided. October 6th, 1825, he married Ann C. Robinson, of Troy, a native of Virginia. There were eight children, four of whom are now living. His oldest daughter married Mr. H. G. Sellers, a lawyer of Troy, Ohio. The second daughter, Elizabeth, is the wife of Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, attorney at law in Washington, District of Columbia. The fourth daughter, Caroline V., is the wife of H. H. Durant, a business partner of Mr. Brandriff. Augusta resides at home, and William R. Brandriff, the only son, is a druggist by occupation, and resides in Troy, Ohio.

PARKER, CALEB STEPHEN, of Piqua, Ohio, retired physician, and man of business, was born in Lower Canada January 12th, 1812. His parents, Stephen Parker and Hannah (Paddleford) Parker, were natives of Massachusetts, and just before the war of 1812 removed to Canada. While there his father was drafted into the British service, but left the army at Plattsburg and repaired to Brattleboro, Vermont, where he was subsequently joined by his family. Here young Parker received the rudiments of his education, and subsequently became a teacher at Bellow's Falls, Vermont. While thus engaged he commenced the study of medicine, which he completed under the instruction of the late Dr. R. D. Mussey, then of Hanover, New Hampshire, but afterwards of Cincinnati, and graduated from the medical department of Dartmouth College in 1836. In the fall of 1837 he removed to Ohio, and after looking over this State and Indiana, finally settled in Martinsville, Clinton county, Ohio, where, for about twenty years, he was engaged in practice. While there he also took an active part in the construction of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad. In the spring of 1855 he removed to Piqua, Ohio, and embarked in business, giving the immediate supervision of the business to his partner, F. L. Morrow, he himself continuing the practice of his profession. Some ten years ago he relinquished his professional practice and has since devoted his time chiefly to farming, an occupation of which he was always extremely fond. He is also still engaged in business, the firm of C. S. Parker & Co. being one of the finest and most extensive dry goods houses in Piqua. His professional record was one of great credit and success. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, great enterprise and public spirit. For about fourteen years he was a member of the Piqua city council, and for a considerable portion of that time president of that body. A warm friend to educational progress, he was for many years connected with the Piqua board of education. He was also for some time vice-president of the Citizens' National bank of that place. An old line whig in the days of that party, he has since been a staunch republican. His religious connection has been with the Methodist church for nearly half a century, and for many years he has held office therein. Dr. Parker and his sister, Mrs. M. Upton, of Fitchburgh, Massachusetts, are the only surviving members of his father's family. On December 31st, 1840, he married Olivia A., daughter of Frederick Lawder, of Highland county, Ohio, and one of the earliest immigrants to that county from the Old Dominion. They have had six children, of whom five are living. His oldest son, W. S. Parker, was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, studied medicine under the supervision of his father, and graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1862. He served during the late war, first as assistant sur-

geon in the North Atlantic squadron, and subsequently as surgeon of the 192d Ohio volunteers, making a highly creditable record throughout. He spent a portion of the years of 1872 and 1873 in Europe, prosecuting his clinical studies, most of the time at Vienna. He has been a medical practitioner in Piqua since 1865, and his place in the leading rank of his profession. In March, 1864, he married Mary L., daughter of Hon. Dr. Dorsey, of Piqua. His second son, Leonard Day Parker, is a partner with his father in the dry goods business. The third son, John F. Parker, graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and is an officer in the United States navy. The oldest daughter, Rebecca L., is the wife of George W. Ward, a merchant of Cincinnati. The youngest daughter, Margaret, resides at home.

POWERS, WILLIAM, capitalist and coal operator, was born in Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, January 28th, 1825, and living in the same place in April, 1879. He came of an English family that immigrated to America in the seventeenth century. His grandfather was one of the first explorers of northern Ohio, having come to it from New Jersey in 1788, and in 1789 contracted to build "some kind of a mill which would crack corn," being the first mill erected in that part of Ohio. His father, Isaac Powers, followed in 1796, and settled permanently at Youngstown in 1802, becoming a prominent farmer and sheep-breeder. From his sixth to his fourteenth year he attended school near his native place. After that time he entered Alleghany College, and completed his studies there at the age of sixteen. He subsequently spent one year in Missouri prospecting, and, returning to his native place, began farming in 1846. Soon after that time he commenced coal-mining in a small way on his land, and furnished the first coal used in a raw state for smelting iron ore at the furnace of Wilkinson, Wilks & Co. Up to 1861 he continued the joint business of farming and coal mining, his principal transactions being in sheep and wool. His father was the largest sheep-breeder in that part of the State, handling over two thousand head of sheep annually. In 1861, in connection with Brown, Bonnell & Co. and the Himrod Furnace Company, he organized the Mahoning Coal Company, for mining coal on leased and purchased lands in Hubbard township, he having the general management. In this position he remained until the fall of 1864. In 1865 he united with his brother Abraham and J. H. Brown in the lease and purchase of lands for coal mining, and this connection subsequently became the Shenango Coal Company. A part of this enterprise was ultimately sold out to James Wood & Sons. In 1866, in company with Joseph H. Brown, of Youngstown, he purchased, in Missouri, a blast furnace with eight thousand acres of land attached. A partnership under the name of J. H. Brown & Co. was formed, and he remained to explore the country and manage the business. The property was developed by the opening of five mines of specular iron ore, most of which continued to be profitably worked. In 1869, still retaining his interest in the Missouri property, he located for himself and others a large coal field in Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, embracing seventeen hundred acres. The firm of Powers, Brown & Co. was formed, and the property developed under his management. In the same year he organized the Powers Coal Company, with coal fields near Youngstown, and was manager of the company. Besides these active interests in coal

development, he was connected with many other industrial enterprises. In 1867 he originated and located the Diamond flouring mills at Youngstown. In the succeeding winter he drew up the original subscription and procured the first stock subscription to the Youngstown Gas Company, a very profitable corporation, whose success is largely due to him. He was one of the first stockholders and active supporters of the Youngstown Savings and Loan Association, of which he was made vice-president. He was also for many years a director of the First National Bank of Youngstown, and was its vice-president. He took an active part in the construction of the bank building and opera house at Youngstown in 1873, and in January, 1874, was elected president of the Opera House Company. From 1863 to 1874 he was interested in the mercantile firm of Arms, Powers & Co., at Youngstown, and that of Powers, Sanders & Co., of Hubbard, both of which stood high in mercantile reputation, and continued to have business interests of importance within and without the State. He took large and generous interest in all public affairs, and was among the foremost in aid of patriotic and benevolent enterprises. An original free-soiler, and then a republican in politics, he warmly seconded every honest effort for the triumph of the principles of those parties, and held that under all circumstances the rights of man demanded the first consideration. During the war of the Rebellion, although not under obligation to serve, he placed a substitute in the field, and contributed largely to the defense of the government. His religious connection was with the Methodist church, in support of which he always gave freely. He was mainly instrumental in founding and providing for the soldiers' monument which graces the public square at Youngstown. In 1874 he organized the pioneer reunion of the township of Youngstown, which proved a great success, and projected the reunion of the pioneers of the Mahoning valley. He was the active editor of the "Mahoning Valley (Ohio) Historical Collections," published in 1876, and contributed to this work a number of original articles. A man of much decision of character, strong sense and unyielding when convinced of the justice of his cause, he is a hard-worker in all local affairs which tend to elevate the morals and patriotism of the community. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Swain, daughter of Joseph H. Brown, of Youngstown. She died in October, 1874, leaving five children.

SPITTLE, THOMAS FREDERICK, surgeon and homœopathic physician, Piqua, Ohio, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 29th, 1844. His parents, Benjamin Spittle and Harriet Jones, natives of England, emigrated to this country, and after passing several years in Pittsburgh, moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and eight years subsequently to Sandusky, Erie county. He is the fourth son in a family of nine children, six living. He was educated in the public schools of Sandusky, and after graduating from the high school, became connected with an insurance office in that city, where he was employed for several years. May 1st, 1865, he had, by a railroad collision, his leg fractured, three ribs broken, and received other injuries internally. For a considerable time subsequent he was under the treatment of the allopathic system of medicine, but failed to receive any benefit therefrom, but rather grew worse. He was then placed in charge of a homœopathic physician, and in a very brief time was so thoroughly recovered as to be able to walk around, and in a reasonable period was fully restored. By





William Powers

these means his attention was drawn to the merits of homœopathy, and he was led to investigate the subject, at first more especially for his own satisfaction; but he soon made a choice of this school of medicine as a profession, and accordingly began to prepare himself for the same, prosecuting his preliminary studies under the supervision of Drs. I. B. Massey and Edward Gillard, of Sandusky, attended lectures in the Homœopathic College, of Cleveland, Ohio, and there graduated in the winter of 1872-73. After a brief practice in Sandusky, he settled in Piqua in the following spring, where he has since resided. He is well read in his profession, very devoted to it, and has built up a very successful practice. He is a gentleman of pleasing, cordial manners, and much respected throughout the community. He has been for several years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A member of St. James' Episcopal church, of Piqua, in political views he is a republican. January 4th, 1871, he married Hattie E., daughter of Robert George, of Sandusky, Ohio. The fruits of this union have been two children. Dr. Spittle's parents moved to Piqua in 1877, and are now residents of that city.

THOMA, AUGUST, watchmaker and jeweler, was born in Baden, Germany, August 3d, 1819. His parents were Albin and Theresa Thoma, both of whom died when he was an infant. In his early days he attended school, and by the time he was thirteen years of age had received a good education, having also made some progress in the acquirement of English. He then embarked in an old-fashioned sailing vessel for America. The voyage was stormy and hazardous, and he was nearly three months on the passage. He arrived in New York on the 17th June, 1832, a boy of little over thirteen. After spending about nine months in the public schools, he commenced an apprenticeship of five years to the watchmaking and jewelry trade, with a relative in New York City. In August, 1838, he removed west and settled in Piqua. Here, after working a few months as a journeyman, he, in January, 1839, purchased his employer's business and commenced on his own account, continuing without interruption up to the present time. He is thus one of the oldest watchmakers and jewelers in Ohio. He was one of the organizers of the first music band in Piqua, which originated in 1839, and was for many years their secretary. For two years he served on the Piqua city council, but declined to be a candidate the second time. He is now serving his fourth year as president of the board of the Piqua Hydraulic (water power), and in this position has rendered the city very valuable service. He is a Catholic, and a prominent member of St. Boniface church, Piqua, in which congregation he has held various offices, including the important office of treasurer, which he held for eight years. He superintended the building of the present church, which was finished in 1865. In July, 1840, he married Wilhelmina Saurman, of Piqua, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have had ten children, three only of whom are living, two sons and a daughter. The two sons, A. F. and Albin Thoma, learned the jeweler's trade under their father, and for a number of years have been partners in the firm of Thoma & Sons, jewelers. The daughter, Caroline, resides at home. The elder son, A. F. Thoma, participated in the squirrel hunters' campaign, and the younger, Albin, in the 100 days' service during the late war. Mr. Thoma occupies a high position in his trade, and

is not only one of the oldest, but one of the most skilled workmen in the State; his establishment being one of the most complete in its stock and appliances. During the forty years and upwards in which he has been a resident of Piqua, he has ever maintained a reputation for strict integrity in all his dealings, and close attention to his business, and at present, is one of the most solid, reliable and respected residents of his adopted city.

GRAY, FRANCIS, manufacturer, Piqua, Ohio, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, August 10th, 1821. His parents were William and Eleanor Gray. His father in early life was a farmer, miller and lumber dealer, and in later life a contractor and builder upon the public works of the State. When he was sixty-seven years of age he filled a contract for building a section of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. He held the office of justice of the peace for forty-five years, and for about the same time was an elder in the Presbyterian church. After reaching his majority our subject embarked in the tanning business and the lumber trade. In 1850 he lost his entire stock of lumber by a freshet in the Alleghany river, and, by other misfortunes, all the remainder of his property, and was left \$7,000 in debt. In 1851 he removed to Covington, Kentucky, and engaged in the lumber and real estate business, having only \$153 with which to retrieve his shattered fortune. In the winter of 1856, having been privileged to acquire but a very limited education in early life, he took a course of instruction in the Commercial College in Cincinnati, for the purpose of better qualifying himself for his business duties. In 1859 he removed to Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, and engaged in milling and in the manufacture of woolen goods, and subsequently combined with these industries the business of a merchant. In 1861 he had liquidated all his indebtedness and was doing a prosperous business. In July, 1862, he was called into service in the home guards, in the unsuccessful attempt to repel the invasion of Morgan, had his gun shot out of his hands, and was taken prisoner. While he was confined in the raider's guard-house, his store, containing a large amount of woolen goods of his own manufacture, was plundered by Morgan's men, and the loss was severe. In the following October he suffered still more heavily from the raid of Kirby Smith. He was at this time also arrested and kept under guard for two weeks. His mill and store were plundered of all their contents, and every thing that could be made available by the enemy was confiscated. His loss this time amounted to \$12,000. Early in 1865 he disposed of his real estate in Cynthiana at a great sacrifice, selling for \$3,500 what cost him \$20,000, and in December following began the erection of a woolen mill in Covington, Kentucky, and commenced operations early in 1866. In 1869 he moved to Piqua, Ohio, erected his present mill and has since been conducting his business there. He began, in 1874, the manufacture of felts for paper mills, a kind of goods manufactured in only three other places in the United States. The establishment is doing a very extensive business, and the products find sale throughout the United States and in Canada. January 1st, 1843, Mr. Gray married Rebecca, daughter of William Arthur, of Warren county, Pennsylvania. She died April 9th, 1855, having been the mother of one son, W. C. Gray, who was in the United States service during the late war from the winter of 1861 to July, 1865, most of the time in the 7th Kentucky cavalry. He was for a time a prisoner of Kirby

Smith, participated among others in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, in the engagement against Longstreet, and in the last Wilson raid through Alabama and Georgia. He is now a partner with his father in the business of his mills. January 13th, 1874, he married Mrs. Kate M. Nellis, a daughter of H. C. Gray, of Painesville, who has borne him a son. July 10th, 1857, the subject of our sketch, Francis Gray, married Mrs. J. E. Penney, daughter of John T. Long, of Cincinnati. June 16th, 1875, this lady died without issue, and February 27th, 1879, her husband, our subject, married Mrs. Sarah Ann, relict of Dr. F. S. Kendall, of Lima, Ohio. Mr. Gray has been for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. When but seventeen years of age he became a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and still retains his membership in it. A reliable and scrupulously honest and industrious man, his reputation as a good citizen he has ever maintained.

HALL, WILLIAM PERRY, of Piqua, Ohio, dentist, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, August 30th, 1822. His paternal ancestors were Quakers, and emigrated from England at a very early date. They were among the earliest settlers in South Carolina. His grandfather, William Hall, participated in the war of the Revolution, being present at the battle of Cowpens, in South Carolina. In 1807, he emigrated from Newbury, in that State, to Ohio, and settled in Montgomery county. He led a laborious, useful and honorable life, and died at the advanced age of ninety-six. Our subject is the third son in a family of twelve children of James Hall and Henrietta (Siddons) Hall. His father was born in South Carolina, near the close of the last century, and was brought by his parents to Ohio in 1807. He was a Captain in the militia of those early days, and for a short time served in the war of 1812. After the close of the war he traded with New Orleans, by means of flat-boats floated down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, returning on foot through the wilderness and camping out at night. He was a man of great physical strength, very active, industrious, and strictly honorable in all his intercourse with men. Few men of his day exercised a more salutary influence over the communities in which he resided. He took an active part in politics, and was a leader of the whig party in his county. His wife came from North Carolina, her native State, to Ohio, early in the present century, making her way on horseback. Young Hall obtained the rudiments of his education in a pioneer log school-house, supplemented by private reading and study, and before reaching his majority had acquired much general knowledge upon most topics. He subsequently made choice of dentistry as a profession, took a course of instruction under the supervision of Dr. John Jones of Dayton, Ohio; and in May, 1847, commenced practice in Piqua. He has continued this practice to the present time, and is one of the oldest practitioners of dentistry in Ohio. May 1st, 1849, he married Ann M., daughter of Jonas Ward, a merchant of Piqua. They have had six children, four of whom are now living. James Ward, the oldest son, studied dentistry under his father, graduated from the dental college of St. Louis, and is now practicing in that city. He was for a time professor of operative dentistry in his *alma mater*. The second son, Willis, is now engaged in the study of the same profession in the same college. The oldest daughter, Mary E., graduated from the Piqua High School, in 1877. The other daughter, Clifford, is now pursuing her education

in the Piqua schools. Dr. Hall's ancestors were of strong whig or republican proclivities, and he has always been a staunch supporter of the same principles. For more than a quarter of a century he has been connected with the Methodist church, and for most of the time an official. He occupies a high standing in his profession, is a gentleman of good physique, retiring disposition, genial manners, and is very highly esteemed in the community. May 7th, 1868, Dr. Hall and his wife had a narrow escape from being murdered in their bed by burglars who entered their residence at three o'clock in the morning. Being discovered, they inflicted great bodily injury on their helpless victims, from which their recovery was for some time considered doubtful. The wretches were never discovered, and the doctor and his wife will bear their scars for the remainder of their lives.

WOOD, EPHRAIM MORGAN, of Dayton, Ohio, business man and soldier, born in Cincinnati, January 24th, 1838, son of Dr. William Wood, an early physician of the Queen City. He graduated from Yale College in 1857, studied law in Cincinnati, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he was appointed captain in the 15th United States infantry and served on the Mississippi till the spring of 1863, when ill health compelled his resignation. While in the service he was for a time in command of the fort at Columbus, Kentucky. After his return from the army, he located in Dayton, Ohio, and, turning his attention to business, engaged in the manufacture of linseed oil, in company with Joseph and Charles B. Clegg, in which business he has continued to the present time. In 1874 the business was extended to include the manufacture of agricultural implements, particularly horse sulky hay-rakes. April 23d, 1862, Captain Wood, married Victoria H., daughter of Joseph Clegg, his partner, and has had a son and a daughter. The latter died while with her parents in Europe, in December, 1860. Captain Wood has never been an office-seeker, but has filled various positions of trust and honor, the duties of which he has discharged with ability and disinterested devotion to the interests of his adopted city. In 1869 he was placed upon the Dayton board of education, and the following year was unanimously elected president. He filled this office for five years, and his services were of very material benefit to the educational interests of Dayton, few men having filled a position of like responsibility with such general satisfaction to the public. Commenting upon this service, the *Dayton Journal* of April 1st, 1872, said: "Captain E. M. Wood, nominee for the school board in the Fourth ward, like Robert W. Steele in the Second, has so commended himself to the public by pure character, intelligence and faithful devotion to public duties entrusted to him, that he ought to be supported without reference to party. Such men do not seek offices of that kind, and when they are found willing to serve, ought to be elected by acclamation." He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Reading Room Association of Dayton, and was president of the same, when it was turned over to the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also one of the original movers in the establishment of the Dayton Normal School. In these positions, as well as in other relations, his scholarly attainments and influence have been assiduously devoted to the advancement of learning and the elevation of the tone of public sentiment. While connected with the board of education at the solicitation of numerous citizens, he consented to accept a place in the city council.

and the following year was made president. He held this important position also for five years, and won the respect of that body for the efficient and impartial manner in which he presided over their deliberations. December 31st, 1874, at the memorial services of Veteran post, No. 5, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, held at the National Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Captain Wood delivered the memorial address. Touching the relations of patriots and ex-rebels, he expressed the opinion generally prevalent in the nation, that "the man (ex-rebel) may be pardoned, the cause will continue execrable forever." It was a very appropriate, patriotic and scholarly paper, was published in the *Dayton Journal*, and extensively copied by the press of other cities. In August, 1878, was held in Dayton the soldiers' convention for the purpose of denouncing and demanding the repeal of the bill passed by the legislature of the preceding winter, known as the "O'Connor Law." At this meeting Captain Wood presided and made the opening address, a stirring and patriotic speech. In addition to his manufacturing business he is interested in various local enterprises of Dayton, among which are the gas company, the street railways and the Dayton and Southeastern Railroad. He enjoys the reputation of a substantial and worthy citizen, and a scholarly and polished Christian gentleman.

EDGAR, ROBERT, pioneer to Montgomery county, Ohio, was born in Staunton, Augusta county, Virginia, February 8th, 1770. His parents emigrated from northern Ireland at an earlier, unknown date, and settled in Virginia, and his father, Robert Edgar, Sr., was murdered by the Indians near Wheeling, about the year 1790. Shortly after settling up his father's estate, our subject and a brother descended the Ohio river in a flat-boat to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, and in 1796 settled at the mouth of Mad river, now Dayton, when the little colony numbered less than twenty souls. September 27th, 1798, he married Mrs. Margaret Kirkwood (Gillespie), a native of Philadelphia, and widow of David Kirkwood. By hard labor, Mr. Edgar soon earned money sufficient to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land (that forms the eastern part of the city of Dayton), at \$2 per acre, which was long known as the "Edgar farm," and in the home he erected there were born seven children. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a memoranda in the form of a receipted bill of purchase of a cavalry sword, also the sword itself,—held as a relic by his only surviving child, John F. Edgar, of Dayton, who was born in that city October 29th, 1814, on April 20th, 1843, married Effie, daughter of Robert Rogers, of Springfield, Ohio. From this union were born five children, three of whom are living. For half a century he has been a business man of Dayton, and his whole life has been characterized by industry, energy, integrity and high christian principle. He has long been a leading member of the First Presbyterian church of Dayton, and is at present an elder in the same. Mr. Robert Edgar died December 19th, 1838, and his wife, November 25th, 1844, in her seventy-third year. Both were connected with the Presbyterian church.

EDGAR, SAMUEL D., son of Robert Edgar, was born in Dayton, Ohio, March 25th, 1806, and died in the same city October 2d, 1874. Upon attaining his majority, he began life for himself, and, with the aid of a small capital, furnished by his father, started a distillery, which he carried on

for a few years, investing his earnings in city real estate, and subsequently became the owner of a large amount of city property. He was one of the proprietors of the Dayton Hydraulic, and was president and superintendent of the company for several years. He was also a stockholder, and one of the most active members, of the Wayne and Fifth Street City Railroad, and was the first president of the company. During the war of the Rebellion, he was a staunch supporter of the administration, and furnished eleven men as recruits for the three years' service. They were members of Captain William H. Martin's company, 93d regiment Ohio volunteers. Mr. Edgar was also notably conspicuous in devising ways and means to supply the destitute families of patriots in the field. He had general management of the fuel and provision trains which were supplied the needy at a time when the country was in peril. He was a prominent citizen of Dayton for many years, and by earnest industry and close economy, amassed a handsome fortune. While very prudent in the management of his business affairs, he contributed liberally to many public enterprises of his native city. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. In 1845 he married Minerva A., daughter of James H. Jones, of Dayton, and she bore him four children, two of whom are living. They are Mrs. George P. Gebhart and Mrs. E. A. Herrman, both residents of Dayton.

EDGAR, CHARLES, son of Samuel D. Edgar, was born in Dayton, May 29th, 1851, and was educated in the Western Military Institute in that city. While yet a boy, he exhibited remarkable inventive talent, and early turned his attention to implement manufacture. He secured a patent on an automatic gate, which is now in very general use, not only in Ohio, but also in other States. He subsequently invented a most useful and important attachment to horse hay-rakes, which has been patented, made and sold by several of the leading manufacturers in the West. He also invented a new gas machine, and had several other important inventions in course of construction at the time of his death, which occurred November 23d, 1877. With fine business talents, he united remarkable industry and perseverance, and gave most flattering promise of a prosperous and useful life. He was a young man of steady habits, strict business integrity, high moral principle, and a member of the First Presbyterian church of Dayton. January 26th, 1871, he married Carrie, daughter of John Bidleman, an old business resident of Dayton. Mr. Edgar left a wife and three children.

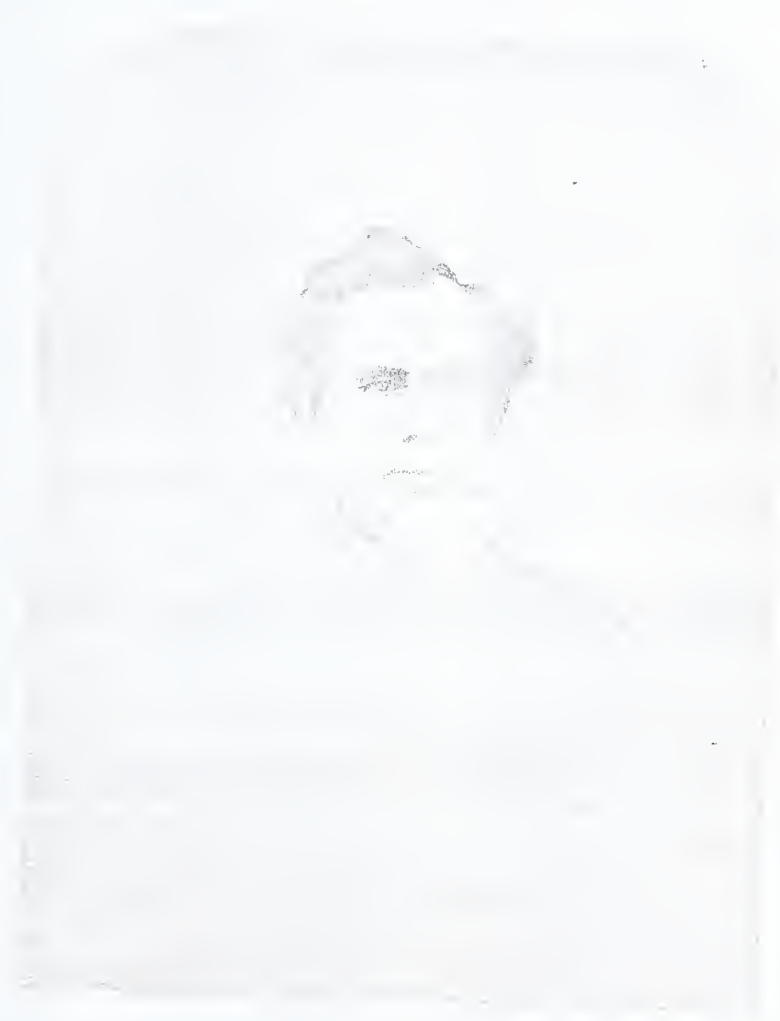
BIDLEMAN, JOHN, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 27th, 1810, came to Cincinnati in December, 1829, and in April, 1830, located in Dayton, where he has since resided. A shoemaker by trade, he worked at his trade as an employé for three years, and in the fall of 1833 commenced business as an employer in the manufacture of boots and shoes, in which he continued, most of the time in partnership, till 1866, and conducted a very extensive wholesale trade. Since 1858 he has been engaged in the tanning business. October 2d, 1836, he married Eveline Phelps, a native of Vermont, and whose family were early settlers of Cincinnati. Nine children have been the issue of this union, seven of whom are living. His sons, Winslow R. and John H. Bidleman, are in business in St. Louis, Jacob G. in Cincinnati, and Charles G. Bidleman in Dayton. His oldest daughter, Emma, is Mrs. Benjamin



Boyer, of the Fireman's Insurance Company, Dayton. Eveline is Mrs. John D. Jones, of Dayton, and Carrie is widow of the late Charles Edgar, noticed in this work. Jennie married Richard Bradford, and died September 16th, 1877. Mr. Bidleman has been a citizen of Dayton for half a century, and has ever been a very industrious, energetic man, and a leader in his department of business. Some years since, financial misfortune overtook him, and by security obligations and shrinkage of values he was a very heavy loser. He is a man of strict integrity, social and agreeable in manners, and is very generally respected in the community.

O'FERRALL, JOHN, physician, was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, March 10th, 1800, and died in Piqua, Ohio, November 29th, 1850. About the beginning of the present century his parents emigrated from the Old Dominion to Cincinnati, where his father was for several years engaged in commerce and the tannery business. He died when his son John, the subject of this sketch, was about twelve or fifteen years of age. The latter received a good English education, and obtained some knowledge of the Greek and Latin classics when he was but a mere lad, and when about seventeen years old commenced the study of medicine under the celebrated Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati. He was a special favorite of the doctor's, and received as much attention and kindness as he would if he had been his son. After taking a thorough course of instruction under this eminent physician, he moved to Piqua in 1820, and commenced a professional career that extended over a period of thirty years. He was among the pioneer physicians of the Miami valley, was remarkably well read for his day, and took rank among the leaders of his profession in the State. He had a very wide and successful practice, and was often called into consultation in other States. He was a man of great power of endurance, and very active and energetic. He was identified with many of the local business enterprises of Piqua, and was a zealous worker in everything that tended to the progress and improvement of his adopted city. He was also an active politician of the whig party, and about the middle of the fifth decade of the present century, represented his district in the Ohio senate. His urbane manners, social qualities, and sterling principles, constituted him a fine specimen of the old-fashioned Virginia gentleman. His wife was Jane Herron, a native of Baltimore, whom he married in 1822. She is now in her seventy-eighth year, residing in Piqua with her son, Dr. John O'Ferrall. She has been the mother of three sons and as many daughters. Two of her sons became physicians. John O'Ferrall, her oldest, received his education chiefly under the instruction of Professor W. H. McGuffey, of Cincinnati, studied medicine with his father, graduated from the Louisville Medical College, Kentucky, in 1843, and now occupies a front rank in his profession. He is also one of the proprietors of the Piqua Car and Agricultural Works. Robert M. O'Ferrall, the second son, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and is a leading physician and surgeon of Lafayette, Indiana. William W. O'Ferrall is a business man of Piqua, Ohio, and one of the proprietors of the agricultural works. The oldest daughter, Mary, is relict of the late A. G. Conover, an eminent civil engineer of the State. Catherine J., was the wife of Thomas L. Daniels, deceased, a leading Piqua merchant and manufacturer. Frances Elizabeth, is Mrs. William M. Pursell, of the same city, a member of the firm of the agricultural works.

WITT, STILLMAN, railroad president and capitalist, was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, January 4th, 1803, and died at sea, April 29th, 1875. When only thirteen years old, he was taken with the family to Troy, New York, where he was employed to run a skiff-ferry at \$10 a month. Mr. Canvass White, of the United States engineer corps, frequently crossed the ferry, and in course of conversation with the young ferrymen was struck by the interest he manifested in construction. Finding the lad eager to learn, Mr. White obtained permission of the elder Witt to educate him in his own profession. He applied himself with so much zeal that he was not long in mastering the principles of the profession and to apply them practically, when he was sent by his friend and employer to take charge of the Cohoes Manufacturing Company. He surveyed and laid out the village and arranged the water-power, and from the beginning thus made has been developed one of the most important manufacturing points in the country. This work accomplished he returned, and was again dispatched to construct the bridge across the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Juniata river. Thence he went to Louisville, where he spent a year and a half in building the Louisville and Portland canal. Still retaining his connection with Mr. White, he removed to Albany, where he assumed the duties of agent of the Hudson River Steamboat Association. The Albany and Boston Railroad Company invited him to become manager of their line and he accepted the position, where he remained eight years. At the end of that time he was induced to visit Cleveland by the efforts that were making for the construction of a railroad to Columbus. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company had been organized, but there was difficulty in finding experienced builders who would contract for the construction of the road and take the greater part pay in stock. The ground was looked over, the propositions considered, and finally the firm of Harbach, Stone & Witt was formed for the building of the road. The work was completed and the road opened in 1851. A contract for the construction of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad was then made and the road finished by Stone & Witt, after the death of Mr. Harbach. The same firm next constructed the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad and operated it for some time after its completion. He now turned his attention to the management of the large interests he had acquired in railroads and other property. He was at different times chosen director in the Michigan Southern; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula; Chicago and Milwaukee, and Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Companies. His connection with the last named line had an important influence on State and national affairs as well as on the fortunes of the road. He had invested very heavily in the road, but for a long time it was unremunerative and it was only by his strenuous endeavors that it was saved from going into bankruptcy. The stock was down to a nominal figure, being in fact unsalable at any price, but he had faith in its final success and his faith and works were finally rewarded by the stock rising considerably above par and by the subsequent consolidation with the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. John Brough had been made president of the company and was his trusted aid in carrying out his measures. In 1863 the political situation in Ohio was very grave, the sympathizers with the Secession war having become numerous and defiant. He urged upon Mr. Brough, who had been a very



Smith

prominent democratic politician, but had abandoned politics in disgust, to accept the nomination for governor of the union party, and offered to perform his duties in the railroad company and transfer the salary to Mr. Brough, who was too poor to sacrifice his position for the inadequately paid office of governor. The promise to Mr. Brough was kept, and in every way possible he manifested his regard for him. On the death of Mr. Brough, in 1865, which took place in Cleveland, he took charge of his deceased friend's affairs, and the \$20,000 which he had originally given Mr. Brough became, by careful management for his family, upwards of \$60,000. The affection of these two men for each other was strong and lasting. Not less so was the regard in which he held, and was held by, the late Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton. When Mr. Stanton retired from office, broken down in health and spirits, and poor in purse, he forced upon him a gift of \$5,000, that he might find much needed rest and recuperation in travel. On the death of Governor Brough, Mr. Witt was elected president of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad, and retained that position until the consolidation. Besides his position on the directory of the different railroads in which he was interested, he was director of the Second National and Commercial National Banks of Cleveland, and president of the Sun Insurance Company, Union Steel Screw Company, and Cleveland Box Machine Company. He was justly ranked among benevolent, public-spirited citizens of Cleveland, and deservedly enjoyed the esteem and gratitude of the community at large. Distinguished for uncommon liberality toward all meritorious works of a charitable character, his unostentatious deeds of kindness to individuals were so numerous as to excite public notice. Sterling integrity and untiring industry were leading traits in his successful career. He died while on his way to Europe for the benefit of his health. In June, 1834, he married Miss Eliza A. Douglass, of Albany. Of his two surviving daughters, Mary married Daniel P. Eells, of Cleveland, and Emma, Colonel W. H. Harris, of the United States army.

*11-11 *Harry Kneisly Genealogy.*

KNEISLY, CHRISTIAN FARRER, banker and manufacturer, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 13th, 1825. His parents, Daniel Kneisly and Christina Farrer, came to Ohio, and settled on Mad river in the vicinity of Dayton, in May, 1829. They were Christian people and members of the Dunkard denomination. He is the youngest son of eight children, four living; one of those, George W. Kneisly of Dayton, whose biography will be found in this work. Reared on a farm, and having received a good English education, our subject engaged in teaching for a time, with great success, and subsequently became, in 1848, a partner with his brother, George W. Kneisly, in the grocery trade. In 1855, his failing health compelling him to seek out-door employment, he repaired to his farm, where, for three years, in connection with agricultural pursuits, he superintended a saw-mill and carding establishment. In 1862 he engaged in the hub, spoke and wheel manufacture in Dayton, under the firm name of Zwick, Kneisly & Co., and so continued for several years. In 1871 he became one of the incorporators of the Farmer's Friend Manufacturing Company of Dayton, with which he has since been officially connected. The specialty of this manufacturing establishment is the celebrated grain-drill, known as the "Farmer's Friend," which took the highest premium at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and the only gold and

silver medals awarded at the Paris Exposition in 1878. In the spring of 1873, he became one of the organizers of the Dayton Savings bank, and has since been president of the same. The institution transacts a general banking business, and has been in successful operation ever since its organization. He has also been connected with various insurance institutions and railroad enterprises, and is at present one of the trustees of the Masonic Mutual Aid Association of Cincinnati. A strong republican in politics, he was specially active during the war in aiding enlistments and providing for the families of patriots in the field, and was secretary of the Relief Fund Association of Montgomery county. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity, and has taken all except the honorary official degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. He has always been an ardent friend to the cause of education, and in 1845, was a prime mover in the organization of the Montgomery County Teachers' Association, of which he became secretary. He has been a very liberal contributor to all the interests of Christian benevolence, and many young men have been the recipients from him of the necessary means in pursuing their education. Religiously he is a Baptist, and a prominent member of the First church of Dayton. On December 31st, 1850, he married Mary A., daughter of Simon Eby, an early settler of Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio. Mr. Kneisly's business career has been characterized by close attention to duty, and an unswerving integrity. Unostentatious and retiring in disposition, genial in manners and with fine social qualities, he has long enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community.

APPLEGATE, JAMES, business man, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, September 1st, 1811. He is the only surviving child in a family of four children of John Applegate and Mary Egbert, of the same State. His privileges for acquiring an education were those only of the common school of that early day. At the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed to the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed for some twenty years. In the spring of 1837, he came west and located in Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio, where he was employed at his trade till 1846. He then removed to Cincinnati and engaged in a publishing house with Henry S. Applegate, under the firm name of Applegate & Co. This establishment was conducted for some twelve years, and did a very extensive and flourishing business. It was at that time one of the largest publishing houses west of the mountains, many of their publications being standard works. In 1858, Mr. Applegate sold his interest in this establishment, and in the spring of 1859, located on a farm in Montgomery county. In 1862, he was elected county commissioner, and filled the office for six years. In this year also he removed to Dayton, which has since been his residence. In 1864, he engaged in the real estate business, and has so continued to the present time. He was actively interested in the movement to secure the location of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, and was largely instrumental, in connection with others, in obtaining the land that now comprises the Home Farm. In 1871, he was one of the projectors of the Home Avenue Railroad, and has since been president of the same. He was also one of the organizers of the Merchants' National Bank of Dayton, in 1870, and has been a director since its organization. In the days of the whig party he adhered to its policy, but since its death he has been a republican. He is an official member of the United Brethren

denomination, having been connected with that church for forty years. He has been twice married. His first wife was Mary, daughter of Peter Snyder, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, whom he married October 5th, 1834. She died August 20th, 1869, having been the mother of two children, one now surviving. December 5th, 1871, he married his present wife in the person of Mrs. H. S. Applegate, widow of his partner in the publishing business. The life of our subject has been characterized by quiet and continued attention to business, energy, perseverance and a high moral rectitude. Though he has never held any office of distinction, yet he has ever exhibited a laudable public spirit and devotion to all legitimate enterprises that are calculated to advance the interests of a community. He is a man of generous sympathies, genial manners and fine social qualities, and very much esteemed as a citizen.

MCKINNEY, SAMUEL SCOTT, of Piqua, Ohio, lawyer, was born near Piqua, Ohio, August 31st, 1818. His generation is the fifth in the line of descent from Hugh McKinney, of Pennsylvania, one of five brothers who, near the close of the seventeenth century, emigrated from Scotland and settled, two in the South, one in Massachusetts and two in Pennsylvania. His father, John R. McKinney, was a native of Pennsylvania, and about 1804 became a pioneer to Ohio, and settled near Piqua, where he reared a family of nine children. In the war of 1812 he served on some scouting expeditions. After receiving an academic education, our subject studied law under Judge Gordon N. Mott; was admitted to the bar in December, 1842, and in March, 1843, commenced practice in Piqua. With one exception he is the oldest practitioner in Miami county. His most noted case was in the defense of Mrs. Elizabeth Ragen in 1856, indicted for the murder of her husband, which resulted in her acquittal. On one occasion, while absent from home, he was elected mayor of Piqua, served one term, but has since declined all official positions. For over a quarter century he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Odd Fellows society. In 1850 he took into partnership his brother, Hon. J. F. McKinney. This arrangement still continues, and is one of the oldest associations of the kind in the State. The firm have enjoyed the largest patronage in the county, and their practice has been a lucrative one. In politics the brothers have always been democrats. In March, 1848, our subject married Elizabeth, daughter of Enos Manning, an early settler of Piqua. She died in March, 1850. In December, 1854, he married Caroline, daughter of Joshua Boucher, of Springfield, Ohio. The second wife died in May, 1856. Mr. McKinney is a gentleman of clear head, sound judgment and sterling good sense.

MCKINNEY, JOHN F., of Piqua, Ohio, was born near Piqua, April 12th, 1827. He was educated at Piqua Academy and afterward at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, studied law with his brother, S. S. McKinney, with whom, since 1850, he has been professionally associated. He is the acknowledged leader of the democratic party in Miami county, and upon various occasions has been its standard-bearer. He was elected to Congress from the 4th Ohio district in 1862 and in 1870, though otherwise on each occasion the republican State ticket carried the district—a fact highly complimentary to his ability and popularity. In 1864 and 1866 he was also the democratic congressional nominee, but the republicans being

largely in the majority, he was defeated. In 1872 he was delegate to the Democratic National convention in Baltimore that ratified the nomination of Greeley for President, and represented Ohio on the committee on resolutions. He was also, for several years, a member of the State democratic central committee, and subsequently served for three years as vice-chairman of the State democratic executive committee. He was, likewise, president of the State democratic convention that nominated R. M. Bishop for governor in 1877. The masterly manner in which he presided over a somewhat turbulent body drew forth the most flattering compliments from the press. His rulings were prompt, impartial, decisive, but courteous, and rendered the convention one of the best and most harmonious ever held in the State. He has also filled a number of local positions of responsibility, and as a Freemason has taken the Commandery degrees. In 1853 he married Louisa Wood, by whom he has had seven children, of whom three are living. Her father was T. D. Wood, of New Hampshire, of Puritan stock, his ancestors having come from England among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. Her mother was Mary Seaton Washer, of New Hampshire, and of Scottish descent. Her ancestry traced back to the family of Seatons whose daughter was one of the four Marys who were maids of honor to "Mary, Queen of Scots."

DIXON, GEORGE MURRAY, wholesale druggist, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, August 17th, 1827. His grandfather emigrated from Scotland and became one of the early pioneers of the Old Dominion, where he married. The family subsequently removed to Baltimore, where the parents died. Their son, John Gray Dixon, father of our subject, was born in that city in 1781, and was taken by an uncle to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. On reaching manhood he removed to Lancaster county where he married Elizabeth Cochran. In 1816, he came West, and passed down the Ohio river on a flat-boat to Cincinnati, and two years afterward located in Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, where he followed his trade, that of a cabinet-maker, and died in 1837, and his wife in 1854. He served as a captain in the war of 1812, and subsequently in the same capacity in the State militia. After receiving an education at the Germantown Academy, our subject entered upon an apprenticeship to the drug business at the age of seventeen, a part of which time was passed under the instruction of Dr. Christian Koerner, of Dayton, a prominent druggist of that city. In the spring of 1848 he went to Cincinnati, where he subsequently became a partner in the drug firm of Doughty & Dixon. Upon the death of Mr. Doughty in 1853, Mr. Dixon bought out the business and conducted it with great success till 1861. At this time the long continued confinement of the store having proved injurious to his health, he was compelled to withdraw from the business, and accordingly sold out and retired to his farm in Montgomery county, where he resided for some seven years, and in the meantime he was more or less interested in the drug business in Dayton. In 1863 he recruited a company in the Ohio National Guards, being commissioned captain by Governor Tod, and in May, 1864, was called into the United States service in the 131st regiment of Ohio infantry, and served in the army of the Potomac during the summer of that year. In January, 1868, he purchased the drug business of Messrs. Stewart & Miles, of Dayton, and opened a wholesale and retail establishment, and has since conducted the same. He is also proprietor of the

Washington mills of Dayton, which were erected for the purpose of crushing the Dayton marble and suiting it to the wants of manufacturers of mineral water and heavy chemical products, thereby utilizing and creating a market for an article heretofore undeveloped. On October 13th, 1853, he married Martha Jane, daughter of the late Abraham Darst, an early merchant of Dayton. She died June 13th, 1876, having been the mother of four children, three living. In politics, Mr. Dixon was formerly a whig, now a republican. He is a deacon in the Third-street Presbyterian church of Dayton, and was formerly a trustee and member of the building committee of the New Jersey Presbyterian church at Carlisle, Montgomery county, Ohio. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, having passed all the bodies of the York rite, as well as of the Scottish rite to the thirty-second degree. With some slight intermissions, Dr. Dixon has spent his life in his business, and is one of the most reliable, as well as one of the oldest druggists in western Ohio. He is modest and retiring in disposition, affable and agreeable in manners, and is a very much respected member of community.

DRURY, SOLOMON REED, retired merchant, Troy, Ohio, was born in Colerain, Franklin county, Massachusetts, December 4th, 1815. His parents were John Drury and Susan Willard Reed. His father was for many years a prominent lawyer of Massachusetts. Mrs. Drury died in 1852. She was related to Governor Reed, of Massachusetts, a granddaughter of Governor Willard of New Hampshire, and descended from a prominent clergyman of New England. In 1857, Mr. Drury retired from his profession, came to Ohio, and, during the remainder of his life, resided with his son, Solomon R. Drury, in Troy, Miami county, where he died on September 19th, 1860, in his eighty-first year. He was distinguished for his indomitable will and determined perseverance, amounting almost to obstinacy. Our subject is the eldest son in a family of six children, four living. His brother, Captain John C. Drury, was killed in the army at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, during the late civil war. Young Drury's beginning in life was very humble, and his discipline not a little severe. Before he was fourteen years old he left home and hired out as store clerk for his board and clothes, the latter being of the very cheapest quality, and so continued until he was twenty-one. During these seven years he received from his employers but \$2 in money, and the privilege of enjoying two winters' schooling. Upon attaining his majority he engaged as foreman in a woolen factory at a salary of \$300 a year, out of which he paid all his own expenses. At the expiration of the first year he embarked in merchandising, and so continued twelve years, a part of the time in partnership with one of his old employers and the rest of it with his brother John C. Drury. In the spring of 1849 he came west and located in Troy, Miami county, Ohio, and continued in the same business, which, with some intervals caused by feeble health, he conducted for ten years, most of the time with his brother-in-law, Preserved Smith, now of Dayton. In the latter part of 1863 he withdrew from active business and retired to private life, having by his industry and economy accumulated a competency. He was one of the originators, and has continued a stockholder of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad, and from 1855 to 1863 had charge as agent of the real estate of the company. For many years of his life he was a member of

the Troy city council. He has also rendered very valuable service as arbitrator and referee in the adjustment of conflicting claims between numerous parties in the community. Mr. Drury is a gentleman of agreeable, affable manners, conscientious convictions, and has always been an earnest friend to educational and moral progress. He was prominently active in originating and advancing the temperance crusade movement in Troy, and was for a time president of the Murphy organization. He holds his religious connection with the Presbyterian denomination. He was formerly a whig in politics, but since the birth of republicanism has acted with that party. On May 22d, 1838, he married Sarah R., daughter of Rev. Preserved Smith, a Unitarian clergyman of Warwick, Massachusetts, and sister of Judge Fayette Smith, of Cincinnati, and also of Preserved Smith of the well known Barney & Smith Car Manufacturing Company, of Dayton, Ohio. Five children resulted from this union, two of whom survive, viz: Mrs. Abby R., wife of Edward H. Mayo, a merchant of Indianapolis, and Charles E. Drury, cashier of the Second National Bank of Dayton.

BOLTON, THOMAS, lawyer and jurist, was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, November 29th, 1809, and died in 1870, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was the son of a farmer. At the age of seventeen he entered the high school on Temple Hill, in Geneseo, where he fitted for college; and, in 1829, he entered Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1833, the first in his class in mathematics. After graduating he entered upon the study of law at Canandaigua, in the office of John C. Spencer. At the end of a year he left Canandaigua and, traveling west in search of a place in which to locate and enter upon the practice of his profession, he reached Cleveland, then a mere village of two thousand five hundred inhabitants. Two years later he was appointed on a committee to draft a charter for the city of Cleveland and to determine its limits, when he strongly urged that both sides of the river should be embraced, but was overruled, and Ohio City was established. This city was afterward united to Cleveland. He studied law in the office of James L. Conger for one year, and was admitted to the bar in 1835 by the supreme court of Ohio. After a partnership with Mr. Conger of one year Hon. Moses Kelly entered into business relations with him, which continued twenty years, when he was elected to the bench. In 1839 he was elected prosecuting attorney by the democratic party. Two years later both whigs and democrats urged him to take the office another term, but he declined. In 1848 he left the democratic party, and in 1856 assisted in organizing the republican party at Pittsburgh, and in the same year was a delegate from this congressional district to the Philadelphia convention that nominated Fremont and Dayton. For ten years he filled the position of judge of the court of common pleas, being the second elected under the new constitution. At the close of his second term he retired from high the bench and the bar. As a lawyer, force and earnestness were ruling elements of his character. Less polished and scholarly than his partner, his vigorous intellect always seized upon the strong points of his cases, and being well and thoroughly versed in common law and criminal practice, he was a formidable antagonist. As a judge his ten years of service was honorable to himself and valuable to the public; and as a man he was always a power in any direction where he chose so to be.

GRANNIS, JOHN CHANDLER, lawyer, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born November 10th, 1825, at Woodstock, Vermont. His father, John Grannis, of Clairmont, New Hampshire, removed from Vermont to Canada, and there he, while engaged in mercantile business, became a member of the provincial parliament at the breaking out of the Canadian rebellion in 1837-38. During the subsequent troubles, he left Canada and removed to Ohio, settling in Oberlin for the purpose of educating his children. John C. entered Oberlin College in 1841, and graduated in 1845. During the winter vacations he kept up his studies by teaching school, and in this way succeeded, not only in obtaining an excellent education, but in meeting his educational expenses. After graduating, he removed to Cleveland, where he devoted himself to the study of law, entering the office of Payne, Wilson & Wade for that purpose. Here he remained until 1848, when he was admitted to the bar to practice, and at once formed a law partnership with Hon. S. O. Griswold. His inclinations led him early to take an interest in politics, and his zealous support was given to the whig party until its dissolution, when he became an active member of the republican organization. In 1852 the city council elected him city attorney, a position he filled with such ability and integrity that ten years afterward, when the election had passed from the hands of the city council into those of the people, he was chosen by a decided majority to again fill that position. On the nomination of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, he took an active part in the campaign, speaking and working in behalf of the republican ticket through the northern part of the State. During the administration of President Lincoln, he was appointed collector of customs at Cleveland, and served out his term under the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, with satisfaction to the department and to the commercial interests of the district. In 1872 he was chosen to represent his ward in the city council for two years, and here too, he performed his duties to the satisfaction of his constituents. During the war of Secession he was active and energetic in raising troops and means for the prosecution of the war of the Union. By speeches, by personal efforts, by liberal contributions, and by every means in his power, he was influential in raising men and money for the Union cause, and in keeping up a patriotic spirit even in times of general depression. He was on the electoral ticket when General Grant was elected President. He was engrossed with the duties of his profession, having formed a law partnership with M. J. Henderson, Esq., with especial reference to admiralty cases in the United States courts, a specialty in the profession to which he gave much attention, and in which he was very successful. His abilities as a legal pleader and as a political speaker were such as to bring his services into constant requisition, both in the court and elsewhere, and his extensive knowledge of political history and legal precedents, and his power of logical statement and convincing argument, brought him success in both fields of discussion. His political course was marked by earnest devotion to the principles of his party and by unwavering fidelity to its interests—so far as he deemed those interests consistent with honesty, honor, and the public good—and he was true to his friends. He was president of St. Andrew's Society for two years, and delivered the address at the centennial anniversary of Walter Scott and Robert Burns. He was a self-made man, who had to fight his own way from the time of entering college. In 1856 he married Miss Wheaton, of Syracuse, New York, and had three sons. His

sister, Harriet E. Grannis, the wife of Oliver Arey, president of the normal school at Whitewater, Wisconsin, achieved considerable reputation as a writer and editor of literary periodicals. She obtained a liberal education, and was, for several years previous to 1848, a successful and much-beloved school-teacher in Cleveland. In that year she married Mr. Arey, and soon after turned from teaching to editing, and for many years conducted periodicals for the fireside, which had extensive circulation. A volume of her collected poems was published, in 1855, by Derby and Jackson, New York, and was received with much favor.

YEATMAN, THOMAS H., of Cincinnati, Ohio, banker, and president of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association, was born July 8th, 1805, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the only son of Griffin and Jane Yeatman. His father was one of the pioneers of Cincinnati, whither he removed from Westmoreland county, Virginia, June 20th, 1793, at which period Cincinnati was but a small village. The subject of this sketch received his education at the Lancasterian Seminary, under Rev. Joshua H. Wilson, Caleb Kemper and Edmund Harrison, and graduated at the Cincinnati College, under President Elijah Slack. At the age of sixteen he left home, and through the influence of General Harrison, afterward President of the United States, received the appointment of midshipman in the United States navy. He was ordered to report at once to Captain Spence, United States navy, at New York, then in command of the corvette "Cyane," a vessel captured, with the "Levant" from the British, by the United States frigate "Constellation," off the coast of Africa, in 1814. The "Cyane" was on the eve of sailing for the coast of Africa to aid in the suppression of the slave trade. He reported himself, and was very soon on his way to the West Indies and the African coast. The "Cyane" lost on this cruise one-fourth of her crew from black fever in fifteen days. In 1822-23 he was off the coast of South America and the West Indies, on board the frigate "Constitution," and was subsequently in active service under Commodore D. Porter, the hero of the "Essex" who was in command of what was known as the "Mosquito fleet," engaged in the suppression of piratical acts in the West Indies. He narrowly escaped a watery grave by shipwreck, off Wilmington, North Carolina, while on his return to the United States on board the schooner "Terrier." After serving five years in the navy, he returned to Cincinnati in 1827, and married Miss Elizabeth Hartzell. He then retired from the service, preferring civil life. In 1828 he commenced business as a broker, and afterward connected himself with the firms of Yeatman, Wilson & Shield, and Shield, Voorhees & Co., in the manufacture of steam-engines, sugar-mills, and foundry-castings, a business which contributed largely to the commercial prosperity of the city of Cincinnati. In April 1841, Mr. Yeatman was one of the marshals of the funeral cortege which received the remains of Ex-President W. H. Harrison, at Cincinnati, on their way from the national capital for interment at North Bend, Hamilton county. In 1848 he gave much of his attention to the cultivation of the grape and wine-making, then in its infancy in this country, and in 1851-52 visited various countries in Europe for the purpose of more thoroughly acquainting himself with wine-making. He was afterward successful in obtaining the first premium for wine at the World's Fair in London and New York; also from the State fair in Philadelphia, and the Vine Growers' Association in Missouri, at St.



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Louis and Cincinnati. In 1863, Secretary Chase tendered him the position of assistant treasury agent for Memphis, Tennessee, which he retained for nearly two years. During the civil war he was appointed government purchasing agent at Vicksburg. After the war he returned to Cincinnati. In 1867 he was nominated by President Johnson as postmaster of Cincinnati, but the senate, for party reasons connected with the president, did not confirm the nomination. In 1868 he was elected president of the Cincinnati Pioneer Association; and in the fall of 1869, was elected State senator for Hamilton county, Ohio. It was his vote (the parties in the senate being eighteen democrats and nineteen republicans) that passed the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. Yeatman saw the city of Cincinnati grow up from a few hundred to nearly three hundred thousand inhabitants, and was full of recollections of Ex-President Harrison, St. Clair, Moses Dawson, Charles Hammond, Israel Ludlow, Nicholas Longworth, Judge Este, Jacob Burnet, David Gano, James Findlay, Robert T. Lytle, Peyton Symmes and other distinguished early residents of Cincinnati and its neighborhood. In politics he was of the old whig school, but of late years had pursued an independent course. He was made a Freemason in Lafayette lodge of Cincinnati, in 1829, celebrated his golden wedding, February 8th, 1877, and died December 19th, 1878.

WEAKLEY, EDWARD THOMAS, business man, New Carlisle, Clarke county, Ohio, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 7th, 1812. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents were Thomas Weakley and Ann Alexander. His maternal grandfather recruited the first company of soldiers at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, for the Revolutionary war, and served as colonel through that struggle. In 1828, Thomas Weakley, with his family, emigrated to Ohio and settled in Montgomery county, where our subject learned the tanner's trade, and in 1838 removed to Clarke county, where he was extensively engaged in that business until 1864, when he retired from all active business. He is a large stockholder and director in the Lagonda bank, of Springfield, and also owns twenty-four miles of turnpike centering in New Carlisle, known as the Tippecanoe and Carlisle pike. This he purchased in 1850, and it is one of the finest pikes in all the surrounding country. In connection with these branches of business he also superintends a very extensive farm. He has lead a very active, industrious life, during which he has found much time to devote to literary pursuits, and is noted for his extensive reading. He is well versed in history, ancient and modern, and also in the Scriptures, and a special lover of poetical literature. He possesses a most remarkable memory, and can readily quote large portions from his favorite authors, among which are the works of the Scottish poet, Burns. He is also a Freemason of long standing, and occupies a high official position in that fraternity. In politics, he was formerly a whig, and then became a democrat. During the late civil strife he was an uncompromising advocate of the war for the Union, and had two sons and two sons-in-law in the service. In religious belief he is a free-thinker. He is a man of strong feelings, independent views, and positive convictions. Caution, prudence, sagacity and honesty are his well-known characteristics. He is among the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Clarke county. In 1834 he married Catherine, daughter of Michael Gunkel, of Germantown, Montgomery county, Ohio, and his wife has borne him eight children, six of whom are living.

Herbert Henry Weakley, the oldest, was one of the organizers of the Farmers' and Merchants' Insurance Company of Dayton, and also for several years land commissioner on the West Wisconsin Railroad. He is at present a banker in Troy, Miami county, Ohio. Edward S. Weakley, now deceased, was a druggist in Dayton. He was a soldier in the war for the Union. George Willis Weakley belongs to the firm of Tripp, Weakley & Co., builders and lumber dealers, Tippecanoe, Miami county, Ohio. Anna Mutha, the oldest daughter, is wife of Dr. W. W. Crane, of Tippecanoe, who served as assistant surgeon in the 71st regiment of Ohio infantry, and followed the fortunes of the army of the Tennessee. Elizabeth, now deceased, married Captain W. S. Wilson, of Springfield, Ohio, who also served in the 71st regiment of Ohio infantry. The other daughters are Corinna, wife of C. H. Neff, and Catherine Weakley, both of New Carlisle, Ohio. Thomas J. Weakley, the second son of Edward T. Weakley, was born in New Carlisle, Ohio, May 14th, 1839. Having received a common school education, he learned the tanning trade with his father. In April, 1861, he entered the army as second-lieutenant, 110th regiment of Ohio infantry. In June, 1863, he was taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Winchester, in the advance on Gettysburg, and for a period of twenty-two months was incarcerated successively in no less than eight rebel prisons, among them Libby and Andersonville. While in prison he was promoted to the rank of captain. After being exchanged, he returned to his regiment, which was shortly afterward ordered home, and mustered out of service at Columbus, in June, 1865. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Weakley became a partner in the wholesale grocery business in Dayton, conducted under the firm name of McKee, Weakley & Co. He was one of the original movers and stockholders in the Dayton and South-eastern Railroad, and one of the originators of the Dayton, Covington and Toledo Railroad. He is at present a director and the treasurer of that company. In October, 1869, he married Jordenia H., daughter of Jared Dawson, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and has one daughter. Mr. Weakley is a sagacious business man, of courteous and obliging manners.

CLARKE, WILLIAM, manufacturer, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, January 15th, 1805. His parents were Jacob Clarke and Prudence Stowe, both natives of the Bay State. His maternal grandfather was Captain Timothy Stowe, who made an honorable record in the Revolutionary war. Of a family of nine children, two living, our subject is the oldest son. He was favored with only a common school education, which terminated when he was sixteen years of age. His father being a mill-wright, he learned that trade when a youth, and subsequently supplemented it with that of a machinist, which trades he has followed for a number of years. On June 4th, 1835, he married Ann S., daughter of Lewis Smith, of Dover, Massachusetts. The results of this union were three children, two living. In the spring of 1840, Mr. Clarke came to Ohio and located in Dayton, where he engaged in the manufacture of paper, being the pioneer of this business in that city, and among the first in this line in the State. This manufacture he conducted for some thirty years, being successively in partnership with Amos Stevens, B. F. Ellis, L. F. Clark, and C. L. Hawes, which last-named gentleman, since Mr. Clarke's retirement, has conducted the business. From first to last his business career was characterized by great energy and activity, and

especially so considering the fact that his health has from time to time been interrupted by a tendency to consumption, inherited from his parents. By regular habits of life, however, and total abstinence from those indulgences which are destructive of physical vigor, he has reached his seventy-fifth year in a very fair state of health. Decidedly retiring in disposition, quiet and unostentatious, he has led a purely business life, and has never sought or held office with the exception of some minor local positions, which he has accepted simply from a sense of duty, and for the services of which he received no compensation. Among these may be mentioned a member of the board of police commissioners and a director of the work-house, which offices were conferred unsought by him. For several years he has been a director in the Firemen's Insurance Company of Dayton, and for some years he has also been a director of the Dayton National Bank. Politically he was formerly a whig of very strong abolition tendencies, and since the organization of the republican party has acted with the same. Personally he is a plain-spoken, honest man, affable in manners and a much respected citizen. His religious connection is with the Third-street Presbyterian church of Dayton.

WEDDELL, PETER MARTIN, merchant, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 1788, and died in 1847, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was born after his father's death. His mother married again when he was two years old and removed to Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, then a wild and lawless country in which a protracted struggle with the aboriginal savages was carried on. When fourteen years old he set out, with all his worldly effects carried in a bundle, over his shoulder, to seek his fortune. Applying at a store for employment and promising to do whatever he was set about, he was engaged, and gave so much satisfaction that at nineteen years of age he was made partner. The partnership lasted until the death of the senior member, when the junior closed up the business, and with some money in his pocket, and good judgment and sound health as additional capital, removed to Newark, Ohio, where he opened a store and did a successful business. In 1820 he removed from Newark to Cleveland and commenced business on Superior street, taking rank at once, by his energy and good business qualities, among the leading merchants of the place. In 1825 a partnership was formed with Mr. Edmund Clade, from Buffalo, and he retired from active participation in business. The partnership lasted until 1828, when it was dissolved, and three years afterwards another firm was established under the name of P. M. Weddell & Co., the new partners being his two clerks—Greenup C. Woods, his half brother, and Dudley Baldwin. Mr. Woods removed to Newark four years afterwards, and in 1845 the firm of P. M. Weddell & Son was established with H. P. Weddell as junior partner. In 1823 he built a brick house and store on the corner of Superior and Bank streets, then the finest building in the town. In 1845 this was torn down to make room for the Weddell house, which was erected on its site. In 1847, when on his way home from New York, where he had been to purchase furniture for the hotel, he contracted typhoid fever and died three weeks afterward, leaving a large property in real estate in which his surplus funds had been invested. For several years before his death he had ceased to take an active part in the business of his store, leaving that to be managed by his former clerks who had been taken into part-

nership. A stone cottage was built in 1832 on one of his Euclid street lots, which he designed as a country residence, where his son, H. P. Weddell, resided, and his attention was mainly occupied in the purchase and improvement of the real estate which the rapid growth of the city had already begun to make of greatly enhanced value. He was a man of unflinching courtesy, untiring industry and unblemished honor; with a warm heart and open purse for causes of genuine benevolence, and a ready hand to assist young men who were struggling to make honorable progress in business. In the closing years of his life he was an active member of the First Presbyterian church of Cleveland, and on his death made valuable bequests to religious and benevolent institutions. He married twice; first in November, 1815, Miss Sophia Perry, of Cleveland, who died in 1823, and secondly, in 1824, Mrs. Eliza A. Bell, of Newark, Ohio. By the first marriage he had three children, of whom only one survived, Horace P., a prominent banker and capitalist, who was living, April, 1879, at Cleveland, his native place. He was educated at Cleveland, trained to habits of business in his father's affairs, and at the age of twenty-two was taken into partnership, as we have mentioned above. On the formation of the partnership, in 1845, the building of the Weddell house was commenced, and finished in 1847, the furnishing being done under his sole management after his father's death in that year. It was then rented, and under various landlords was a well-known and successful first-class hotel. The control of this and other valuable property inherited from his father occupies a large share of his time. A partnership with Dr. A. Everett and Sylvester T. Everett in the banking business was formed some years prior to and was continued until his father's death. He has never taken a prominent part in public affairs, having been modest and unassuming, but he is a good citizen, always ready to assist in whatever makes for the public good. During the war of Secession he was a liberal contributor to the cause of the Union, and whilst he avoided notoriety in benevolence, his good deeds were known to a great number of poor people, and a still greater number were the recipients of his bounty without knowing to whom they were really indebted.

MITCHELL, ROBERT, Cincinnati, was born in 1811 in the North of Ireland and emigrated to America with his parents in 1824, at the age of thirteen years. The family preceded first to Indiana, in which State they settled on a wild prairie farm and the subject of this sketch bore his share in the hardships incident to a Western pioneer life. He acquired the rudiments of an English education under great difficulties, having no teacher. By the light of the winter fire he pored over a small collection of books his parents had brought with them, and thus acquired a taste for knowledge with but little opportunity of gratifying it. At that period the price of farm produce was extremely low and farm labor was very poorly paid. Robert, now eighteen years of age, was dissatisfied, and reflected whether he could not improve his condition and prospects; the result being that he left the farm and found his way to Cincinnati. His sole capital at this time consisted of a good character and a sound and vigorous constitution, to which he added a determination to accomplish something, he scarcely knew what. After looking about him he determined to learn a business as the first step to fortune, and accordingly, as soon as possible, apprenticed himself to the business in which he has ever

since been engaged—the manufacture of house furniture. He completed his apprenticeship and then worked as a journeyman for the next five or six years. He now commenced business in a small way on his own account, and so continued for the succeeding five or six years. About that time some machinery for rough wood-work had been invented and introduced with success in some places, and our subject promptly formed the resolution of trying it in the manufacture of furniture. After some difficulty he succeeded in establishing a small factory with what appliances were then available. The factory was operated with the assistance of a capitalist, but at the expiration of two years the latter became discouraged by the small returns and was desirous of disposing of his interest. Mr. Frederick Rammelsberg purchased the interest, and from that date, 1846, until his death, in January, 1863, the partnership of Mitchell & Rammelsberg continued. In 1846 the capacity of the works was only about thirty men, which has gradually enlarged, and now, we believe, the firm employs some six or seven hundred. There are few if any establishments in America of equal dimensions. After the death of Mr. Rammelsberg Mr. Mitchell conducted his large establishment alone until the year 1867, when it was incorporated as a joint-stock company, and still continues to flourish. The success of Mr. Mitchell is due to the possession of a sound business judgment, great physical and mental energy, indomitable perseverance and unspotted integrity in his dealings with men.

THOMAS, JOHN, superintendent of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at Cleveland, was born at Duaneburgh, Schenectady county, New York, in 1838. His father was Rev. W. B. Thomas, rector of the Episcopal church at that place, and his grandfather, Dr. John Thomas, of Poughkeepsie, New York, a surgeon of the Revolutionary war, and a personal friend of General Washington. His mother was a daughter of Henry Livingston, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, an officer of the American army during the Revolution. When he was very young the family removed to Poughkeepsie, which was the birthplace of both his parents. Here he was educated at the Dutchess County Academy. In his fifteenth year he acquired the art of telegraphy at the regular commercial office of the city. Becoming an expert operator, he was appointed to a position on the western division of the New York and Erie Railway. After a year's service he was made chief operator of one of the larger offices, and in the course of another year was appointed chief operator of a division of the line, with office at Jersey City: here he remained about eighteen months, when he accepted the position of telegraphic train dispatcher on the Michigan Central Railway, with office at Kalamazoo, Michigan. He was but about eighteen years old when this responsible position was given him, and he retained it seven years. In 1863 he obtained leave of absence for the purpose of offering his services to the government during the war of the Rebellion. Serving for a short time in the army telegraph corps, he was then appointed train dispatcher of the United States military railroads, with office at Alexandria, Virginia, those roads being then under the superintendence of John H. Devereux. In the spring of 1864, Mr. Devereux having accepted the appointment of superintendent of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, he took the position of superintendent of telegraph and train despatcher on the same road, having previously made formal resignation of his position on the Michigan


Central Railway. In 1868, Mr. Devereux resigned the superintendency of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad to accept a higher position elsewhere, and he was appointed assistant superintendent, William Stewart having been advanced to Mr. Devereux's vacated post. Mr. Stewart resigning in 1871, he was chosen superintendent, and long held the position. On entering the service of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company, in 1864, his office was at Wellsville, Ohio, at which point he resided until 1872, when he removed to Cleveland. In 1866 he suggested the establishment of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Reading-Room Association, and with the coöperation of others the plan was carried into immediate execution, under the first presidency of Superintendent Devereux. The association, which is confined to the employes of the company, has been in successful operation ever since, and now has a fine library of about one thousand volumes, with well supplied reading-room, at the Wellsville dépôt. For some years he was president of the association. In 1869 he proposed the erection of a church to accommodate the small Episcopal congregation at Wellsville, which should be free to all, and especially designed for the benefit of railroad men. Toward this he contributed as liberally as possible, as did also all the other members of the little congregation and church friends in the vicinity and elsewhere. An excursion over the railroad and on the lake from Cleveland, the use of a steamer having been offered by the Michigan Central Railway line, added \$2,500 to the fund, and in the fall months of 1870, the church was built and was free from debt. A rectory was next built, without incurring debt. Of this church he was senior warden for many years, the congregation insisting on his retaining the position, though he had ceased to live at Wellsville. Twice in Michigan and many times in Ohio he was chosen delegate to the annual conventions of the church in those dioceses. His convictions as a churchman were strong, yet thoroughly liberal. In 1870 he was largely instrumental in the preparation of a code of rules and regulations for the working of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, which, in actual operation, has proved eminently successful. He never had any political aspirations, but, coming from old whig ancestry, naturally, as well as from choice, voted with the republican party. Although never desirous of political position, he always felt a deep interest in the welfare of the country, and was therefore faithful in the discharge of the duties of a citizen. October 17th, 1865, he married Miss Elizabeth Bean, of Wellsville, who died suddenly, in May, 1870, leaving an infant son, her first-born son having died in infancy.

BODMANN, FERDINAND, of Cincinnati, Ohio, tobacco merchant, was born July 16th, 1801, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, died July 29th, 1874, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was the son of Lewis Charles Bodmann, judge of the supreme court in a German principality, residing in Hianau, near Frankfort. Ferdinand graduated with honor at the Bamberg College, in 1817, after which he was employed in a large banking-house in Frankfort, conducting the foreign correspondence of the house and becoming fitted for a business career. The father of our subject, possessed of an ample fortune, having witnessed the desolating wars of the first Napoleon, and being himself a staunch republican, determined to leave his native country for the more tranquil and congenial shores of America. He arrived in this country, with three sons, early in 1822, his wife having died about

eleven years previously. Hagerstown, Maryland, was his first place of settlement, and here, the subject of this sketch was successfully engaged in business until the death of his father, in 1828. Soon after this event, he disposed of his business in Hagerstown and moved to Cincinnati, at that time a very small place compared with its present dimensions. He at once commenced the erection of a large tobacco factory on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and by close attention he soon built up a large and lucrative trade. The business flourished and profit accrued, and by the time railroads and telegraphs became tributary to commerce, Mr. Bodmann was in a condition to retire from active business, while still in the vigor of manhood. He always had faith in the future greatness of the city of his choice, and accordingly invested largely in real estate, which has since become very valuable; and by the erection of business and dwelling houses did much toward the growth of Cincinnati. During the civil war, he gave the government practical support. Mr. Bodmann married December 14th, 1825, Miss Kate Poepplein, daughter of George M. Poepplein, of Baltimore, Maryland, from which union were born six children, of whom two only survive—a son and daughter. The eldest son, Charles, died May 10th, 1875. He was the founder of the leaf tobacco trade of Cincinnati, and lived to see it assume great proportions. The surviving son is a merchant in Brussels, Belgium, and the daughter widow of the late Joseph Reichart, lives at the homestead at Mount Auburn, with her mother.

ROBISON, JOHN PETER, physician and manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, was born at Lyons, Ontario county, New York, January 23d, 1811. He came of an old Scottish family on his father's side, his ancestors emigrating to America with the early settlers, and is a direct descendant of John Decker Robison, who was present at Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquêne, now Pittsburgh, and who also served throughout the Revolutionary war. On his mother's side he is of English descent. Until his sixteenth year, he worked on his father's farm, and was then sent to Niffing's High School, at Vienna, New York, where he became proficient in Latin and mathematics. In 1828 he commenced the study of medicine as a private pupil of Dr. Woodward, president of the Vermont College of Medicine, and graduated in November, 1831. He removed at once to Cleveland, but finding the population small, passed on to Bedford, Cuyahoga county, where he practiced medicine with success for eleven years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to business, opening a store in Bedford, and engaging in various other operations. In 1844 he first commenced packing provisions in Bedford on a small scale, and has continued with such increasing reputation and prosperity in that business up to the present date, that he now ranks among the representative packers of the State and country. His operations were not confined to Bedford alone. From 1854 to 1857 he carried on an extensive business in the same line in Lafayette, Indiana. In 1860 he removed to Cleveland, and in 1865 the partnership with General O. M. Oviatt, which had existed for nine years, being dissolved, he conducted the business in Cleveland under his own exclusive management, having as his partners Archibald Baxter & Co., in New York, and Baxter, Steadman & Co., in Liverpool. In 1867 he extended his operations by controlling one of the largest packing-houses in Chicago, which was worked for him by Kent & Co., at

the same time continuing his Cleveland establishment. In the winter of 1872, the Chicago establishment was closed, and he went south for the benefit of his health, which had suffered through too close attention to business. Returning improved in health, he resumed business at Cleveland. In February, 1874, he commenced the erection of a new packing-house at Cleveland, which was brought into operation in the packing season of that year, having been formally opened by a banquet attended by the officials of the city, September 28th. The building was of brick, one story in height at the front, where it was entered by the railroad-track, and with two basement stories beneath at the rear. The dimensions were 187x100 feet. It was called the National Packing-house, and its special products consisted of the higher grades of fancy meats, with the "Buckeye," and brands of English popularity which were adopted many years before. The bulk of these products were shipped to Europe. The establishment was so admirably arranged throughout that the hogs and cattle left the cars alive and returned to them packed, without necessarily having been lifted or carried by hands. The sub-basement, or chill-room, was 100x94 feet, with stone and cement bottom, and heavy stone walls, having but one door, and was kept cool by a refrigerator holding seven hundred tons of ice suspended over the meat. This permanent ice-house rendered the establishment available for packing purposes at all seasons of the year. Labor-saving machinery of the best description was employed in all parts of the establishment, and in this and other particulars it was probably the model packing establishment of the United States or Europe. The building which cost about \$40,000, would dispose of about one thousand hogs each day. Not alone in business life was he a prominent and valuable citizen. While a resident of Bedford, he was the intimate friend and able coadjutor of Alexander Campbell, the leader of the Disciple movement. He organized a congregation of this faith and preached to it for sixteen years, without fee or pecuniary reward. When he finally closed this term of voluntary service, his congregation, originally consisting of twelve souls, numbered nearly five hundred. In company with Alexander Campbell, he traveled throughout a great part of Ohio, addressing vast concourses called together by the fame of the Disciple leader. His purse was also ever ready for the calls of the church. He likewise took an active part in public affairs, and filled honorable positions in political and business life. Originally an old Clay whig in politics, he acted with the democrats after the destruction of that party until the breaking out of the war in 1861. He immediately took a foremost part in organizing means for supplying the Union armies with men, and throughout the struggle was unwearied in his labors and unstinting in his sacrifices for the Union cause. A patriotic letter, written in the fall of that year, led to his nomination to the State senate by a convention of united republicans and democrats, and he was elected by the largest vote ever given a senator from that county. His services in the State senate were honorable to himself and valuable to his constituents and the State. He took a leading part in the organization of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, and was its president for many years. As a physician, Dr. Robison was rising rapidly to the front rank of the medical profession; as a lay preacher, he was earnest, enthusiastic and effective; as a patriotic politician, he possessed unusual talent for extemporaneous address and discussion; as a representative business man, he is enterprising and progressive.



G. Robinson

On November 3d, 1832, he married Miss Betsy Durham, of Bedford, formerly of Wayne county, New York, who bore him four children: Samuel C. Robison, a prominent farmer near Lexington, Kentucky; Hezekiah D. Robison, of the firm of Cannon & Robison, of Cleveland; Mrs. Warren C. Comstock, of East Cleveland, and a fourth in business with himself. To the watchful care and virtuous teachings of an estimable mother, her children largely owe their high positions and characters in the community.

LEGLER, THOMAS A., merchant, Dayton, Ohio, is a son of Joseph Legler and Christina Yegley, natives of Germany, who came to this country in the spring of 1832, and passed a year in New York City, where our subject was born December 10th, of that year. In 1833 the family located in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, where he was reared, and from a poor boy, with very limited facilities for book education, has risen to a rank among the leading business men of his adopted city. At the age of ten he entered the office of the *Dayton Journal*, and spent nearly two years as an apprentice to the printing business. Here in this short time he derived more benefit than in all his schooling besides. After leaving the *Journal* office he was employed for a short time in the Cooper cotton factory, under the management of the late T. A. Phillips, and subsequently as clerk for two or three years in the grocer trade. He then entered upon his present branch of business as a dry goods clerk, being successively in the service of Andrew Gump, S. Shaffer, and Perrine, Lytle & Shaw. After some eight or nine years' experience he embarked in the business for himself in 1858, opening a clothing house under the firm name of Fink & Legler. In 1865 they were succeeded by T. A. Legler & Co., John T. Barlow, brother-in-law to Mr. Legler, being the company. In 1870 the business was extended to include dry goods and notions. In 1872, Mr. Peter T. Legler, a brother of the senior partner took an interest in the business, and the firm was reorganized as Legler, Barlow & Co., and has since remained such. The building they occupy was specially erected for their use about the time of the formation of the present firm, at a cost of nearly \$50,000. It is located on Main street, in the same square with the court house. Its style is late Norman gothic, of brown stone front, four stories high, exclusive of basement and cellar, 145 by 45 feet, and is one of the finest structures in the city. The house enjoys an extensive trade through Ohio and adjoining States, and their credit is first-class. As indicative of their business efficiency, it may be mentioned that they passed through the late shrinkage of values, not only solvent, but with a remarkable margin, considering the times. Mr. Legler's business history marks him as a man of superior financial ability, combining as it does the essentials of industry and energy, to which he superadds an unquestionable integrity. He is characterized by remarkable quietness and evenness of disposition, which qualities, with other many traits, have rendered him deservedly popular. During 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the board of trustees of the Dayton Asylum for the Insane. For several years past he has been connected as director with the Dayton and Southeastern Railroad. He is also a director in the Merchants' National bank of Dayton. On May 8th, 1860, he married Mary C., daughter of Theodore Barlow, a merchant of Dayton, and has had four children. In politics he is a democrat, and in religious belief a Catholic.

GIBSON, PETER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, mechanic and capitalist, was born October 20th, 1802, at Pentland, four miles south of Edinburgh, Scotland, the son of William and Mary Gibson. He was the eighth born of nine children, and in his tenth year had finished his education. In the following year he engaged as a shepherd-boy, and continued in that humble calling for six years. At the age of eighteen he apprenticed himself to the plumbers' trade in Edinburgh, and acquired a perfect knowledge of that business. Six months prior to the termination of his apprenticeship, he was offered the foremanship of another establishment, but his master refused to part with him until the term for which he was bound had expired. When his apprenticeship terminated, he accepted the proffered foremanship, which had been kept open for him. About this time, 1827, he married Martha Bolden, of Edinburgh. He held the foremanship for three years, and then resolved upon emigrating to America, whither an elder brother had preceded him some years previously. Before leaving the country of his birth, he went to England, and there perfected himself in all the branches of his trade. He remained there three years, and on May 1st, 1831, sailed for America, with his wife and two children, arriving at New York on the 1st of June. For some time after his arrival he was much dejected from being unable to find any opening in his trade, but at length found a job which brought him means enough to pay his passage back to Scotland, whither he had resolved on returning. Desirous, however, of first seeing his elder brother, who was a practicing physician in Louisiana, he wrote to him to come to New York, before they set sail for Scotland. The brother answered, inviting Peter to meet him at Cincinnati on an appointed day. Mr. Gibson decided on doing so, and reached Pittsburgh by stage over the Alleghenies, and thence traveled by boat to Cincinnati. The Queen City of to-day, was then but a small town, and the Dennison Hotel, at which he stopped, and the Pearl Street House, were the only hotels. His brother had not arrived, and one Sunday morning, three days after, feeling disappointed and nervously uneasy, he started out for a walk to quiet his anxiety. Passing down the foot of Main street, he encountered his brother, who had just arrived. The greetings were affectionate. At the earnest solicitations of his brother, who promised to pay his small debts, and defray his fare to Scotland if he failed, Mr. Gibson gave up the idea of an immediate return to Scotland, and started in business in Cincinnati, under circumstances far from encouraging. He returned to New York for his family and removed them safely to Cincinnati. During the first three years, he was twice reduced to the necessity of applying to his brother for assistance, who promptly and cheerfully gave it. In the fourth year his prospects brightened. His business grew, and was so remunerative, that he was able to pay all his debts, with a fair balance left. His skill as a workman was now recognized, and orders poured in upon him to such an extent that he was compelled to increase his facilities for meeting the extraordinary demand. He purchased a new pipe machine, an engine, etc., and with these aids, was able to meet the wants of his numerous patrons. His business increased rapidly. His customers were not confined to the city, but came from the interior of Ohio, and other States. In 1845 he constructed, for Davis B. Lawler, the first water-closet ever made in the West, and the satisfaction it gave induced many others to adopt the improvement. This transaction opened to him a very large and lucrative business.

He now found himself in a condition to commence building, which he did upon an extensive scale, in Cincinnati. He put up several large business houses, and in 1849, erected the Gibson House on Walnut street. This was greatly enlarged in 1857. Having amassed a considerable fortune, Mr. Gibson, about the year 1854, retired from active business, leaving his plumbing and pipe business to his son, John B. Gibson, and a nephew. Since his retirement from the cares of business, he has given much of his time and attention to the interests of the city in which he amassed his fortune. He served two years in the city council, and several years in the public school board, besides filling other positions of public trust. The Gibson House, built in 1849, was entirely rebuilt by Mr. Gibson in 1873-4. It is run as a first-class hotel, under the management of Messrs. O. H. Geffroy and John B. Gibson. The present building was planned by the latter, and has a frontage of one hundred, by a depth of two hundred feet, and is six stories high, containing over three hundred rooms. Mr. Peter Gibson, the proprietor of this hotel, is held in the highest esteem in the social and business community of Cincinnati. He is a man of substantial acquirements, of keen business penetration, generous and public-spirited, and of the most irreproachable moral character.

SCOTT, WILLIAM H., land-owner, of Toledo, Ohio, was born September 3d, 1825, at Columbia, South Carolina, where he spent the earliest years of his childhood. In Connecticut, and afterward in Ohio, he grew up with the ordinary opportunities afforded by good schools and more than usual care afforded by the daily instruction of a father whose store of knowledge imparted to his sons was of greater use to them than that derived from all the schools. His general education was supplemented by two years' study of the principles of law, without, however, any intention of pursuing it as a profession. The first few years of his majority were spent in Toledo, assisting his father in the management of a real-estate business, and in contributions to the *Toledo Blade*, of which his father, Jesup W. Scott, was then editor and part proprietor. In 1849 he removed to Adrian, Michigan. There he married Mary A. Winans, and there all his children, three daughters and one son, were born. He lived there until 1865. While endeavoring to restore impaired health by the pursuit of his horticultural employments he became interested, with a few other active citizens of Adrian, in founding a college which the Wesleyans of a large section of the Northwest had proposed to place there if that city would furnish the site, and unite with that sect in the construction of the necessary college buildings. Three large college buildings were constructed, nearly all at the expense of Adrian citizens, at an outlay of about \$100,000. Mr. Scott continued to be one of the most active members of the board of Trustees of Adrian College, as well as of the board of education of city common schools, until his return to Toledo, where his real estate interests had grown sufficiently to require a larger attention to their care. Mr. Scott was a warm friend of agricultural and horticultural improvement in Lenawee county, and was president of the Adrian Horticultural Society, which became a permanent institution, with one of the largest and most valuable libraries of the kind in this country. After again becoming a resident of Toledo Mr. Scott identified himself with the city that had been the source of all his pecuniary prosperity by his interest in its various public institutions. He continues to be vice-president of the board of

trustees of the Toledo University of Arts and Trades, founded by his father. He was for two terms president of the Toledo Library Association, and gave it needed pecuniary assistance. Feeling that this library did not sufficiently meet the wants of the large community, whose desire for reading was circumscribed by the large cost of its gratification, he took the first steps toward the creation of a free library; and through his exertions, afterward seconded by a few Toledo gentlemen, a bill was presented to the legislature, which, failing the first winter, became a law the year following. Toledo now has a free library sustained by taxation and entirely untrammelled by connection with other institutions. The drawings of books, which have, in some months, exceeded eight thousand, sufficiently indicate its success, which is due to the good management, judicious selection of works and the free system, which have characterized it since Mr. Scott became associated in its advancement and direction. Like his father, Mr. Scott is progressive, more especially in matters promoting æsthetic culture and high moral tone.

SMITH, REUBEN F., of Cleveland, assistant general manager of the Pennsylvania Company for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was born in Windham, Connecticut, June 20th, 1830. His father, Edwin Smith, became one of the earliest merchants in Cleveland, and was well known as a produce operator, doing a large and honorable business. When ten years old our subject removed with his father to Cleveland, and was sent to the public schools when quite young, where he remained until such education as could be obtained there was completed, and afterward finished at academies, studying classics and higher mathematics. On leaving school he entered as clerk in a hardware store at Newark, Ohio, where he remained one year, and then returned to Cleveland, taking a position in his father's office. There he stayed until he became of age, and then went into a dry goods house, where he continued four years. In 1855 he entered the service of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, taking the position at first of paymaster. After holding that office some time and discharging its duties in a manner wholly satisfactory to the management, he was promoted to the post of auditor. Subsequently he was chosen vice-president of the company, having, in that position, the executive management of the line. When the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Company, he became one of the company's assistant managers, still retaining his former position and powers on the line. For eight years, under one title or another, he has virtually had control and management of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad and all its branches. During that time the property of the road has been greatly increased, and its interests materially benefited by extensive additions and important improvements at Cleveland, and at various points along the road. The resources of the country traversed by the line have been developed to an extent severely taxing the carrying ability of the road and requiring watchful, energetic and liberal management to meet the constantly increasing demand. This has been the character of his management, and the reputation of the road for prompt attention to the wants of its customers has for several years past stood deservedly high. No road has been run with more prudent economy, its working expenses being kept down to a comparatively low proportion, whilst the road-bed, track and equipments are always at the highest point of efficiency. As a conse-

quence, the road is remarkably safe, no accidents having occurred since he has been manager. This, probably, is also partly due to the high degree of discipline among the servants of the company, and the cordial understanding and good feeling that exists among all the officials and employes, from manager down to the lowest rank. Besides having the management of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, he is also a director in the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, and in the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad Company. He is also a director in the Resident Fire Insurance Company. Although the duties of his position require close and unremitting attention, he has found time to render good service in patriotic and benevolent causes. During the war for the Union he was very earnest in supporting the cause of the government in every way within his power, and gave valuable assistance in forwarding sanitary supplies. He has always avoided political notoriety, but faithfully attends to all the duties of a citizen. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, and in religious and charitable undertakings has never been backward in performance. In 1865 he married Miss Rebecca E. Peters, of Colchester, Connecticut.

DOAN, WILLIAM HALSEY, manufacturer, of Cleveland, was born in that township, July 3d, 1823. His father, Job Doan, was a respectable and thrifty farmer and inn-keeper for many years at the "Corners." His grandfather removed from Connecticut to Ohio in 1798, making the journey from Buffalo in an open boat, landing his family safely at Cleveland. His education was obtained in the common district school of his native town and the academy at Collamar. After a short experience as a clerk in a country store, he decided to visit California, then the Eldorado of fortune-seekers. He took passage in the bark Eureka, a vessel of 375 tons, which sailed in September, 1849, from Cleveland, passing through the Welland canal, Lake Ontario, down the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, and around Cape Horn, arriving at San Francisco after a long and tedious voyage of nine months. There were about sixty passengers on board; among them was Hon. John P. Jones, now United States senator from Nevada. On his arrival he found himself destitute of means to take him to the mines, the objective point of his long journey. With characteristic energy he worked as a day laborer till he had earned enough for this purpose. He spent eleven years in California in mining, merchandising, and farming, and returned rich only in experience. In 1862 he was employed by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, at Corry, Pennsylvania, as a common laborer. Afterward, he was employed for about three months as brakeman on the Oil Creek Road, and was then promoted to tallyman. He soon brought order out of confusion, and proved himself capable of doing a vast amount of work in the most orderly and systematic manner. After about two years the road passed into other hands, and he left and engaged in the commission business in company with G. W. N. Youst and Oliver Young. This partnership continued something less than two years. In 1866 he removed to Cleveland, when the firm became Harkness & Doan, and the business of supplying the crude petroleum to refiners was continued with greater energy and profit. At this time they were delivering the crude oil in barrels, but the demand was greater than they could supply in this way, and other means were sought. They were among the very first

to use the wooden tanks, which have now been almost wholly superseded by iron tanks, in the transportation of crude petroleum. In 1870, he bought out Harkness and pushed the business with great energy and success till the spring of 1873, when the Standard Oil Company bought out most of the Cleveland refiners. This year he entered into partnership with George N. Chase, for the manufacture and sale of kerosene oil and naphtha, and the year following he bought out Mr. Chase's interest, and has now the largest manufactory in America, and probably in the world, for the refining and purifying of the light products of petroleum. He is a thorough and reliable business man, safe and sure, whose word is as good as his bond. He takes a deep interest in questions of public morality, and is identified actively in the temperance cause. About nine years ago he united with the Euclid Avenue Congregational church, is one of its deacons and an active member, greatly beloved and honored by his brethren and the community for his manly interest in every good cause. July 29th, 1861, he married Miss E. J. Hennel.

SMITH, WILLIAM F., master mechanic and car builder of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, was born in Dover, Massachusetts, December 16th, 1826. He was son of Ebenezer Smith, a millwright and carpenter. His education began in the public school and was completed in Elliott's school, Jamaica Plain. At the age of fifteen he went to learn the trade of machinist, and served six years under Jabez Coney, one of New England's best mechanics. He was then immediately employed to go to Springfield. In 1847 he was engaged as draughtsman for the Springfield Car and Locomotive Company. He was in this employ nearly two years and had charge of the company's works, when he canceled his engagement in October, 1849, at which time he came to Cleveland, having contracted with Harbeck, Stone & Witt, who had undertaken to construct the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railway. His engagement provided that he was to have entire control of the building of the locomotives and cars, and to have charge of all the mechanical departments of that road, and afterward of the Cleveland and Erie Road. His facilities for carrying out the contract were limited, as there was neither a forge nor a rolling mill in the city. He ran over the road to Wellington the first two cars put upon the track, and afterward built all the cars to equip the road. In February, 1851, the line was completed as far as Columbus, at which time he was appointed master mechanic, builder, and superintendent of the rolling stock of both roads named, which position he held until 1870, when, owing to the increase of labor in these departments consequent upon the consolidation of the several railway companies, he took the car department of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Road, a position he filled acceptably for many years. It is estimated that he built five thousand cars for that railway. He was chiefly instrumental in establishing the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, of which he was the first president. He pointed with just pride to a handsome framed testimonial presented him by the association in 1877, which reads as follows:—"The founders of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association. Extract from the minutes of the fourth annual meeting of the association. *Resolved*, that the association fully appreciates the value and importance to the railway interest of America, of the plan of this association as originated at Dayton, Ohio, June

10th, 1868, by H. M. Britton, W. F. Smith, O. H. P. Little, Frederick Grinnell, William Swanston, Reuben Wells, and that the secretary be instructed to cause this resolution to be handsomely engrossed and a copy sent to each gentleman named in it." He was one of the originators and owners of the Fulton foundry in Cleveland, was interested in the Wason Car and Foundry Company at Chattanooga, and was also a stockholder in the Delaware Foundry Company, in Delaware, Ohio. He was twice married. His first wife was Caroline S. Cobb, who bore him a son and daughter. His second wife was Annie P. Cobb. He was a fine mechanic and ranked high in his craft. He had an uncommon natural gift or genius for this business, and besides had unusual advantages to learn all branches of mechanics required in railroading—draughting, locomotive building, and car manufacture. A score of the best railway master mechanics of the country were instructed and fitted for their positions by him.

PARSONS, HENRY E., merchant of Ashtabula, Ohio, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, December, 25th, 1809, the son of Enoch Parsons, of the former place. The family was of English origin, the American line being founded by Ebenezer Parsons, third son of Deacon Benjamin Parsons, who, with his father and brother, came from Great Torrington, near Exeter, England, about 1630, and settled at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1638. The son of Ebenezer was Jonathan Parsons, the celebrated Presbyterian divine, who graduated at Yale in 1729, was the third minister in charge at Lyme, Connecticut, and in 1746 removed to Newburyport, Massachusetts, being the first clergyman at that place. The son of the minister and father of Enoch Parsons, Samuel Holden Parsons, was a major-general in the Revolutionary array and was a member of the court martial selected by Washington for the trial of Major André as a spy. He was an active member of the convention of Connecticut in January, 1788, which ratified the United States Constitution, and was appointed by Washington a judge for the Northwest territory. In 1789 he was appointed by Connecticut as a commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes on Lake Erie for extinguishing the aboriginal title to the Connecticut Western Reserve, and in November of that year was accidentally drowned in the Ohio. The grandson of General Parsons was educated in his native place, Middletown, and whilst quite young entered a store. He visited Mexico, and on returning, in 1832, removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he at first engaged in forwarding and commission at the harbor, and after a short time commenced a general merchandise business in the village of Ashtabula. In that he continued twenty years, acquiring a handsome fortune, and then, in 1854, retired from business, although still serving as director and vice-president of different railroad and bank corporations. During the existence of the State bank of Ohio he was for some time a member of the board of control. He was active in local enterprises and prominent in good works. The measures adopted for the prosecution of the war for the Union and the care of the soldiers, found in him an active and liberal supporter. A whig and afterward a republican in politics, he attended all the party conventions as a duty and pleasure, but would never accept office. He married May 26th, 1842, Miss Abbie D. Welles, of Ann Arbor Michigan, and had three children; the eldest of whom, John W., died in Cuba, where he was United States consul.

WINSLOW, RICHARD, ship-owner, was born in Falmouth, Maine, September 6th, 1769, being descended in a direct line from Kneelm Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, and one of the "Mayflower" pilgrims. In 1812 he left Maine for North Carolina, where he established himself at Ocracoke, and became largely interested in the commerce of the place, both by sea and land. In 1830 he determined on investigating the chances offering in the West, which just then attracted considerable attention, and in May, 1831, he arrived with his family in Cleveland. He became agent for a line of vessels between Buffalo and Cleveland, and also of a line of boats on the Ohio canal. He commenced business also as a ship-owner on his own account, his first venture on the lakes being the brig North Carolina, built for him in Cleveland. A few years later he was interested in building the steamer Bunker Hill, of 456 tons, which was considered at the time a very large size. These were the pioneers of a long line of sail and steam craft built for or purchased by him alone, or in connection with his sons, who became sharers with him in the business, until the Winslow family ranked among the foremost ship-owners on the Western lakes. After twenty-five years active business on the lakes, and being then eighty-five years old, he retired in 1854, leaving his interest to be carried on by his sons, who inherited his business tastes and abilities. He enjoyed his retirement but three years, having met with an accident which seriously affected a leg he had injured years before, and resulted in his death. During his business career and also in his retirement he enjoyed the respect of his fellow-citizens and the warm friendship of a very large social circle. He was a gentleman in the best sense of the word, warm and impulsive in his nature, quick to conceive and prompt to act, cordial in his greetings, free from even the suspicion of meanness and duplicity, courteous to everyone, and strongly attached to those he found worthy his intimate friendship. He took a keen interest in public affairs as a citizen, but not as a politician, and neither sought nor desired public office of any kind. He was married to Miss Mary Nash Grandy, of Camden, North Carolina, who became the mother of eleven children, among whom four sons survived him. Mrs. Winslow died October, 1858, having survived her husband a little over one year. His son, Rufus King Winslow, merchant and vessel owner, was born in Ocracoke, North Carolina. He removed with the family to Cleveland in 1831, and was sent to school at the old Cleveland academy. When twenty-one years old he became associated with his brothers, N. C. and H. J. Winslow, in the shipping business. His attention was wholly devoted to this business, as the Winslow family have been from their first arrival in Cleveland among the foremost, if not at the head of all, in the ownership of vessels. A large fleet of ships constructed for and owned by them was always on the lakes. The father having retired in 1854, the management of the family's interest on the lakes devolved on him and his brothers, and their father dying in 1857, the business was left wholly to them. Since that time it has been carried on with success, he remaining in Cleveland, whilst one brother settled in Buffalo, and the other in Chicago. In 1859 and 1860, in conjunction with his brothers, he dispatched some vessels to the Black Sea, but most of the operations were confined to the lakes. Although a patriotic citizen, attentive to his public duties, and an active and liberal supporter of the Union during the Rebellion, he avoided political life, declining to accept positions



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of public trust. He was deeply interested in scientific pursuits, and from a boy was a devoted student of ornithology. In 1869 he was elected president of the Kirtland Academy of Natural Sciences, and was for many years one of its most active and energetic members. He was well known to the best artists as a skillful connoisseur in paintings, and a warm friend and liberal patron of art in all its branches. Of refined and cultivated tastes, he shrank from notoriety of every description, and was not commonly seen at public gatherings; but when the occasion demanded it he was always to be found ready to take an active part in works of benevolence, and his correct taste and sound judgment frequently rendered good service in devising and carrying into execution plans for patriotic or charitable purposes. In 1851 he married Miss Lucy B. Clark, daughter of Dr. W. A. Clark, of Cleveland.

YOUNG, LEVI S., general master mechanic of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, at Cleveland, was born in the town of Bingham, Maine, February, 1830. His father, James T. Young, being a farmer, he was educated at the common schools of the town, and worked on the farm when not in the school-room. After leaving school he devoted himself wholly to farm life until twenty-two years old, during the greater part of the time in Massachusetts. In 1852 he removed to Cleveland and entered the Lake Shore Railroad shops as an apprentice, under Mr. A. Congdon. Having served out his apprenticeship in 1855, he worked his way through the various departments of the railroad shops, making himself, during his eight years of service, thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business, and being at length promoted to the responsible position of foreman, which he held for the last three years of his stay. Receiving an invitation to accept the position of master mechanic of the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad, he removed to Gallon and remained in charge of the mechanical department of that line until 1870. During that period the business of the road about trebled, thus making the responsibility very great, but not too much for his abilities. In 1870 the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis, and Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroad companies were consolidated. He was tendered the charge of the consolidated line and accepted it, removing his headquarters to Cleveland, where he has since remained. The burden of responsibility was in this way more than doubled, he now having charge of about five hundred miles of road, with one hundred and fifty engines. Having had the advantage of a thorough training in every part of the business, and a complete practical knowledge of the line and its equipment, he has been enabled to execute the important trust confided to him with perfect success. About thirty engines have been constructed under his superintendence, from his own designs. Passenger coaches, freight cars, and all the equipments of a great railway have been turned out, under his management, in style unsurpassed by any other road. In addition to the thorough practical knowledge acquired in the machine shops, he is original in conception, and being a good draughtsman, is able to reduce his ideas to working shape. He has introduced many new and important improvements in the mechanical appliances and equipments of the shops and road, and is unceasing in efforts to increase the efficiency of the line. As a superintendent of this important department of railway service he exercises a vigilant watchfulness for the interests of the company, and although kindly as well as just toward the men

under his control, he is careful to see that their duties are strictly performed. He has been very successful in keeping the working expenses of the line to the lowest possible point without impairing its efficiency or entailing the necessity of large expenditures in the future to compensate for unwise parsimony in the present. In this way he has secured the confidence of his official superiors and retained the respect and friendship of those under his control. He has been a member of the Railway Master Mechanics' Association since its organization, and has the esteem of his fellow-members. In all his social and business life he has shown himself a straightforward, frank, modest man. In 1853 he married Miss L. F. Butterfield, of Cleveland, and has two children.

TELFORD, JOHN GILMORE, physician, was born in Scott county, Kentucky, March, 1792. His father, Menander Telford, left Kentucky in 1805, and moved to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he remained one year. Then removed to Miami county, where he brought up his large family. John Gilmore was not a robust boy, and as his tastes were more for books than tilling the ground, his father gave him all the opportunities the country at that time afforded for educating himself. He went to school in and about Troy, Ohio, and at Georgetown, Kentucky, until he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Asa Coleman, completing his studies with Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He married, at the age of twenty-five, Mrs. Lucy Barbee Kyle, who bore him six children, four of whom died in early infancy. One son, Charles L. Telford, of Cincinnati, lived to be thirty-one years of age, and one daughter still living. With small means, the young doctor began life in Troy, Ohio. The first year of his marriage, he built the house in which he lived and died. He was successful in his profession and accumulated some means. His habits of life were simple and unostentatious. Ever generous and hospitable, his house was always open to entertain either his friends or those in need of a home, to whom he gave unsparingly and cheerfully of all his home afforded. He practiced medicine more as a matter of duty than from love of it, and gradually resigned it as he grew older. As a family physician, as county treasurer, as county clerk of court, for three successive terms, seven years each, as director and president of the Dayton and Michigan Railway Company, as president of the Miami county Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, he was for the larger portion of his life among the men most prominent in the public business of the district of the State in which he lived. His reliability of character and his unsullied integrity were his tower of strength. He scorned all bribes to dishonesty and temptations to falsehood as beneath the notice of a gentleman. His character commanded universal esteem and universal confidence. He was firm and decided for the right, yet forbearing and conciliatory in spirit. For nearly fifty years he was an active and efficient member of the Presbyterian church. His great desire in life was to be useful and do good. The Bible was his daily study. He said he took it just as it was and he needed no other guide to direct him in his course of life. He was a consistent, earnest christian man, with a kindness of heart rarely met, loving and forgiving and ever ready to help the needy or oppressed. His deep interest in young men was unusually strong. There are not a few who owe to Dr. Telford their success in life. Often did he deny himself, that he might assist young men in educating themselves. He was always a student, taking

great pleasure in acquiring knowledge, and a close and constant reader, trying to keep pace with the times in which he lived, in science, politics, and religion. He was a particularly modest man, making no display of his learning or attainments, ever willing to impart the former or assist in any way. His life was a constant and untiring effort for higher attainments as a christian, that being with him the great aim of life. One rule of his life was never to say an unkind word of a fellow-being. Dr. Telford was quiet but cheerful in manner, always preferring the "lowest seat," and never anxious for the praise of his fellow-man.

PRATT, JOHN, D. D., educator and founder of Dennison University, the Baptist college of Ohio at Granville; was born in Windham county, Connecticut, October 12th, 1800. He was the oldest son of eight children of Otis Pratt and Lydia Mason, of the same county. He was reared amid the disadvantages of pinching poverty, placed at work when a mere infant and kept at it until nearly of age. When but three years old he rode the horse for his father to plow corn, and when a few years older was entrusted with the care of a team of oxen and horses. Up to the age of eleven he enjoyed less than the ordinary advantages of the common schools of his day. From eleven to thirteen he was not permitted to attend school a single day, but was steadily employed as a spinner in a cotton-mill. During a good portion of those three years, however, in addition to working hard all day in the mill, he would study at night, and sometimes quite late, by the light of the embers in the fire-place, the family being too poor to indulge in the burning of a tallow candle. It was in this way that young Pratt, without assistance from any one, ciphered to the "double rule of three" in Daboll's arithmetic. By such persistent efforts, supplemented by a few months' subsequent schooling, he qualified himself to teach a common country school, which he did for a few months with remarkable success, working out, as a hired hand at farm labor during the spring, summer and autumn seasons of the year. His earnings, both in the school and on the farm, were always turned over to his father. At the age of twenty and one-half years he gave his father his promissory note for \$50 for the remaining six months of his minority, and, going to Amherst Academy, Massachusetts, he there prepared for college, spent nearly four years in Columbia College, Washington City, and graduated from Brown University in the fall of 1827. After a theological course in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, and a short professorship of languages in Transylvania University, Kentucky, he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in New Haven, Connecticut. In 1831 he accepted a call from the trustees of "Granville Literary and Theological Institute," now Dennison University, to take charge of the same, and came to Ohio for that purpose, in the following autumn. This was then a new undertaking, and during the first quarter Mr. Pratt was the only teacher. He began in December, 1831, in a new brick church edifice, which was simply inclosed, and the large cracks around the window frames were filled with rags; the walls were unplastered, and slabs were used for benches. In about two years the school was incorporated as a college, and Professor Pratt was elected president. In 1837 he resigned the presidency and became professor of the Greek and Latin languages, which position he occupied during his subsequent connection with the institution. In its early history he performed for this college a large amount of labor

for which he was but scantily paid, including considerable agency work. He was the pioneer teacher, and, in this sense, the father of the college; and upon him were turned the eyes of its friends in its days of darkness, which were many. Through long years of financial embarrassment he carried, as it were, the institution upon his shoulders, and its interests in his heart. In 1852 he resigned the chair of languages, but was very soon reelected to the same. His final retirement from the university in 1859, which was very much regretted, was made the occasion of the presentation to him from the alumni of a gold-headed cane. This was then a comparatively new thing, very few instances of the kind having yet occurred in the history of colleges. His connection with this institution as its father, president, and professor comprised a period of about twenty-eight years. Through his pioneer labors a noble plant sprang into being; under his nursing care it survived the critical period of infancy and strengthened with the strength of years; and now that the suns of nearly half a century have run their course, its roots have taken firm hold upon the solid earth, and it promises to become a tree of centuries. His superior abilities as an educator were thoroughly demonstrated during his long connection with the university. He possesses in a marvelous degree the power to wake up the dormant energies in the mind of a pupil, and to develop his ability for independent thought. Few teachers could so completely disarm a pupil of all his fancied knowledge, and so thoroughly stamp upon his mind the maxim of the Greek philosopher, "Ἐρ ἔδα οὐκ ὀδὲν ὕδα," as he can. One of the early trustees of the college used to say of him, that "he was born a teacher and bred a scholar." Rev. Dr. Turney, late of Washington City, once said: "As a teacher, Professor Pratt has no superior and but few equals." In June, 1876, the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him, by the board of trustees of Dennison University. April 27th, 1830, he married Mary Glover, daughter of Deacon Elijah Corey, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and sister of the wife of Rev. B. Sears, D. D., formerly president of Brown University, and latterly agent for the Peabody fund. Mrs. Pratt died October 4th, 1853, leaving two children. June 17th, 1855, Professor Pratt married Susan C. Wheeler, of Licking county, Ohio. He now resides on his farm in the vicinity of Granville, in his seventy-ninth year. His long life has been characterized by signal devotion to the cause of education and religion, and his benevolence to these objects has been so marked that while he might have been independently wealthy, the evening of life finds him in very moderate circumstances.

GRANDIN, PHILIP, merchant, Cincinnati, was born in Clinton, Huntingdon county, New Jersey, February 11th, 1794 and died at his residence, East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 29th, 1858. Educated at Princeton, New Jersey, he became a merchant in the town of Asbury, in his native State. In 1817, he removed to Ohio, and engaged in banking and mercantile business in Cincinnati, in partnership with John H. Platt, his brother-in-law. This arrangement continued for several years. He subsequently became prominently engaged in developing steamboat interests on the Ohio river, between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and built the first steamboat, known as the "General Pike," of which the late Jacob Strader was captain. Having passed several years connected with the boating business, he purchased of John Lawrence about one hundred and forty acres of land on First

Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and in 1838 withdrew from all business, removed to his farm, and there passed the remainder of his life. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best business men of the community. His investments were cautiously made and in the main proved judicious. He possessed much energy and decision of character, combined with amiability of disposition. Attached to no particular church, he was yet a man of the highest principle, with moral convictions very decided. Formerly a whig in politics, he became a republican, and continued so until his decease. September 17th, 1817, he married Hannah C., daughter of Captain Jacob Piatt, and sister of the late Judge Benjamin Piatt, of Cincinnati, Ohio. This lady still survives at a very advanced age, and in the possession of remarkable vigor of mind. Of ten children, five died young. Her son, William S., lives at Glendale, near Cincinnati; John P., lately deceased, resided in Warren county, Ohio; Mary is the relict of the late Dr. T. J. Orr, of Cincinnati; Hannah is now Mrs. Samuel R. Bates, at present residing in France; Lucy A. is the wife of W. A. Goodman, president of the National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce of Cincinnati; and Susan A. is Mrs. Dr. J. L. Woodward, of Perinsville, Clermont county, Ohio.

BARNETT, JAMES, merchant and soldier, of Cleveland, was born June 21st, 1821, at Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York. His father, Melancthon Barnett, an old settler of Cleveland, having come there with his family, when his son, our subject, was four years old. He was sent to the common schools of that city when he reached the proper age, and on leaving school was placed in a hardware store. In course of years he was admitted to a partnership in the hardware firm of George Worthington & Co., where he long remained. He always took an active interest in public affairs, and especially in everything relating to the military organization of the city and State. When quite a young man, he was a member of an artillery company formed in Cleveland in 1840, and which kept up an active organization for over eighteen years, until, under a change in the Ohio militia law, it developed into the first regiment light artillery, Ohio volunteer militia, and he was chosen colonel. When the attitude of the South became threatening in the winter of 1860-61 and the secessionists in West Virginia were suspected of a design to cross into Ohio, the regiment tendered its services to the governor of Ohio and the offer was accepted, though with little expectation that it would be called upon to take the field. Within five days of the fall of Fort Sumter, the summons came for the regiment to proceed to the river boundary fronting West Virginia. Two days after the order came, it was at Marietta, preparing to go into camp, with its guns pointing to the Virginia shore. Over a month was spent there, when an order came to cross the river into Virginia. A detachment with two guns having crossed to Parkersburg, he took the remainder over to Benwood and proceeded to Grafton, where he awaited the arrival of the detachment, which had passed up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Philippi, taking an active part in the fight there, and being the first artillery fired in the field by the national forces during the war of the Rebellion. The regiment was reunited in time to take part in the attack on the secessionists at Laurel Hill, and its fire was so gallant and effective that the enemy precipitately fled. A detachment from the regiment with two guns pursued the flying foe for two days, most of


the time in a drenching rain storm and over wretched mountain roads, which the fugitives had obstructed with felled trees. The pursuit ended at Carrick's Ford, where the flying rebels made a stand, but were speedily driven from their position with the loss of one gun, which was brought back by the pursuing force and taken to Cleveland as a trophy. At the close of this campaign he was ordered to report to General McClellan, at Beverly, where a consultation was had on the policy of taking the artillery on a campaign up the Kanawha, to attack General Wise. As the regiment had never been recognized by the general government, and was acting under State orders, its service in Virginia could only be prolonged by the consent of the members. They had passed beyond the borders of Ohio only because such action was considered necessary for the defense of the State, but that pretext having ceased to be plausible their position was doubtful. Whilst this matter was under discussion, the battle of Bull Run was fought, General McClellan was summoned to Washington, the artillery regiment was recalled to Ohio and dismissed, after a brief and brilliant campaign that preserved West Virginia to the Union. The reception of the regiment as it entered Cleveland with its colonel at its head, and bringing back all its guns with the addition of the piece captured at Carrick's Ford, was enthusiastic, and at the next meeting of the city council a vote of thanks was unanimously adopted. August, 1861, about a month after his return from West Virginia, he was commissioned by Governor Dennison to raise a twelve-battery regiment of artillery which the governor had prevailed on the general government to authorize. As fast as the batteries were organized and equipped they were sent into the field. Two companies were despatched to General Thomas, arriving in time to do good work in the battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky. The other batteries, as they were made ready, were sent to different commands in West Virginia and Kentucky. This work being accomplished, he reported to General Buell, at Louisville, in the spring of 1862, taking with him a portion of his command. On the arrival of the army at Nashville, in March, he was placed in command of the artillery reserve of the army of the Ohio, and in this capacity participated in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, and other actions, until the occupation of Huntsville by Buell's army. July, 1862, he was ordered to Ohio on recruiting service, in which he was so successful that in September he returned to the field with his full quota of recruits and was assigned to duty upon the staff of General C. C. Gilbert, then in command of the center corps of the army of the Ohio. He was transferred, after the battle of Perryville, to the staff of Major-general McCook, where he filled the position of chief of artillery until November 24th, 1862, when he was appointed by General Rosecrans to the position of chief of artillery of the army of the Cumberland. Here he found abundant work and performed it well. His services in the great conflict of Stone river, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and the numerous other battles in which the army of the Cumberland engaged were so important as to be specially mentioned with strong commendation by General Rosecrans. General Thomas, on whom the command of that department of the Union forces finally developed, held him in great esteem and placed implicit confidence in his military skill, judgment, and bravery. When the operations around Chattanooga closed, he was put in command of the artillery requiring reorganization and remounting. Two divisions of six batteries each were formed

—one composed of batteries in the regular United States service, and the other of volunteer batteries, principally those of the 1st Ohio artillery regiment. These were camped near Nashville, thoroughly drilled, reorganized and equipped, and held in readiness for the field. On the 20th October, 1864, the need of his services having ceased, he was mustered out. After he had left the service, but before he had quitted Nashville, the battle at that place was fought, and he rendered valuable aid in the engagement, though acting merely in an independent capacity. He was subsequently made a brevet brigadier-general in consideration of his distinguished services. On his return home, he resumed business in the firm of which he had continued a member throughout the war. In 1874 he was appointed by Governor Allen one of the three trustees for the management of Northern Ohio Hospital for the Insane. In political affairs he always acted with the republican party since its organization, but was held in high respect by citizens of all political opinions for his unquestioned honor and probity in all matters, social, business, and political; for his public spirit and patriotism; and for his distinguished services in defense of his country; whilst his genial disposition and courteous manners make him a general favorite.

WATMOUGH, PENDLETON GAINES, lieutenant-commander United States navy, was born May 3d, 1828, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and living, April, 1879, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was the son of Hon. John G. Watmough, an officer of the war of 1812, and member of Congress. In his fourteenth year he was appointed midshipman, joining the line of battle ship "Delaware," under Commodore Morris and Commander David G. Farragut, in 1841, in which he cruised off the coast of Brazil, in the Mediterranean, and in 1844, being transferred to the "Portsmouth" and subsequently to the "Savannah," on both in the Pacific. In the latter vessel he took part in movements which, in conjunction with Fremont's army operations, resulted in the annexation of California. In 1847 he was ordered to Annapolis for the completion of his studies, passed in 1848, and in the following year served on the steam frigate "Mississippi" in the Mediterranean. From that frigate he was transferred to the "Fredonia," stationed at Valparaiso, remaining on her until the fall of 1853, when he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and returned home. In February, 1856, he was ordered to the United States steamship "Portsmouth" for a cruise to China, which lasted two years. When the "Portsmouth" sailed there were grave apprehensions of a war with England growing out of the diplomatic differences concerning the enlisting of men for Russia in the Crimean war. Those apprehensions were ill-founded, but the United States ships found work to do in Chinese waters during the war between England and China, in 1856. The Chinese fired upon Captain Foote, who commanded the United States expedition, and in retaliation for this outrage the "Portsmouth" and "Levant" stormed, carried and occupied the barrier forts and destroyed the guns, war material and forts. The Chinese government apologized and admitted the justice of these retaliatory acts, which gave the United States a strong position in China which it had not previously held. His conduct in these engagements was highly complimented in a letter addressed by Captain Foote to the father of Lieutenant Watmough, under date of December, 1856. In the same cruise he visited Siam, where friendly relations between that country and the United States

were established. In 1858, having returned, he was ordered to the steamer "Michigan" on the lakes, but resigned in the spring of 1859. At the breaking out of the war of Secession he promptly tendered his services to the Navy Department and took charge of a battery at Havre-de-Grace. In May, 1861, he was with the "Union" off Charleston. In command of the "Curlew" he took part in the captures of Fort Royal, Fernandina, Fort Pulaski, and Brunswick, and in the engagements before Savannah, where he commanded the "Potomaska." In the fall of 1862 he commanded the captured blockade-runner "Memphis," with which he aided in the blockade of Charleston. His vessel being sent home for repairs he was detailed to command the "Kansas," and, whilst she was being fitted out, took a battery with volunteer sailors to protect Harrisburg from Lee's invasion. With the "Kansas" he blockaded Wilmington, North Carolina, under Admiral Lee, captured and destroyed several blockade-runners. He subsequently participated in Butler's unsuccessful attack on Fort Fisher, and in the successful attack under Terry, took command of the post at Smithville, at the mouth of the Wilmington river, participated in Grant's attack on Petersburg, and went to Richmond at the fall of that place. After endeavoring to cut off the escape of Confederate troops when Richmond was taken, and to aid in the capture of Wilkes Booth, he returned to Philadelphia and resigned from the service in August 1865. On leaving the service he came to Cleveland and was appointed collector of customs by President Grant in 1869, and reappointed in 1873. In addition to that position he was interested in the *Leader* daily newspaper, and in several business enterprises; a director in the Northern Ohio Fair Association, a stockholder in the Steel Screw Company, Rocky River Railroad Company, and West Side Loan and Saving Institution. In the navy he achieved a fine reputation for personal bravery and patriotic services, while in civil life he was esteemed as a public-spirited citizen. He was always an active republican in politics. He married in Cleveland, in 1862, Miss Mary M. Merwin, grand-daughter of Governor Reuben Wood. One son and three daughters were the issue of this union.

NEWTON, SHELDON, pioneer farmer, of Madison, Ohio, was born in Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 24th, 1804. His father Isaac Newton, a substantial farmer, descended from Roger Newton, one of the early English emigrants who settled in New Haven, and was the first Presbyterian minister ordained in this country, removed to Ohio in 1811 and settled in Boardman, the son being then seven years old. Here he attended the district school and worked on the farm, being reared to a farmer's life. He remained on the parental farm until 1846, when he purchased one for himself, and became known in time as one of the most thriving and substantial farmers of the county. He took a strong interest in all matters connected with the welfare of the county, and wielded no little influence among his neighbors in public affairs. Originally a whig, on the rise of the republican party he joined that organization. In 1866 he yielded to the desire of his fellow-citizens and was elected county commissioner. The question of removing the county seat from Canfield to Youngstown being strongly agitated in 1872, he was elected the representative of the county in the legislature, with the purpose of procuring the removal. He was active in promoting that object, and his efforts contributed largely to the successful result. In 1840 he was elected justice



Rev. J. Watmough

of the peace, and for more than thirty-three consecutive years held that position. He was one of the stockholders in the First National Bank of Youngstown and was chosen a director. In public affairs and in public and private benevolent work he was always liberal, giving freely according to his means. During the war of the Rebellion his sympathies were strongly with the Union cause, and he spared neither effort nor money in its behalf. He was a sound and substantial farmer pioneer, whose influence in the county was great, and whose sound common sense made that influence of value. He ranks among those early settlers whose personal qualities and acts have shaped the character of the place, and whose influence has been always moral and good. He married, in 1836, Miss Rachael Hooker, of the same county, and had five children. The eldest son, Warner, a bright and estimable young man, enlisted as a private at the first alarm of war in 1861, saw active service in the principal engagements, was promoted, for bravery, to the rank of captain, and was killed in the battle of Five Forks.

STOCKLY, JOHN GALT, whose name is prominently connected with the early lake and harbor improvements of the city of Cleveland, was born in Philadelphia, May 24th, 1799, and died at Cleveland, May 21st, 1863. His father, Ayres Stockly, a native of the eastern shore of Virginia, and captain in the East India merchant service, from the port of Philadelphia, was a genuine Virginia gentleman of the old school. He died when John G. was only two years old, leaving his widow and four children with very limited means. Mrs. Mary Galt Stockly was descended from Thomas Galt, of Coleraine, Ireland, and Sarah Shute, of an old Philadelphia family of prominence. John Stockly attended school until about fourteen, when he resolved no longer to be a tax upon his mother. His natural inclination led him to the wharf, where he helped to unload a cargo of brick for Stephen Girard, who paid him four shining silver dollars, with which he hurried to his mother, assuring her she would never want for money again. Having served an apprenticeship with a ship-carpenter for two years, he took two voyages, one to Liverpool and one to Cuba, but found that, owing to short-sightedness and the necessity of wearing glasses, he would be prevented from following the sea. He then went into a ship-yard in Philadelphia, and soon had a yard of his own, carrying on a thriving business for several years. About the year 1830, having concluded to seek his fortunes in the growing West, he accepted an appointment as custom-house officer between Buffalo and Chippewa. There he served for nearly two years, making many friends and attracting the attention of the members of a corporation who were building extensive mills at Allenburgh, Canada, on the Welland Canal. He accepted the position of superintendent, but soon became a partner, and was greatly instrumental in building up a thriving town, where he resided until the breaking out of the Canadian rebellion, on account of which, being an American and unwilling to swear allegiance to the British crown, he at once removed, in 1838, to Cleveland, Ohio, then but a frontier village, with the improvement and growth of which his future life was destined to be closely identified. After trying mercantile pursuits at this place for several years with only partial success, he followed again his natural love for the water and shipping, and threw all his energies into building up a coal trade in the city, and having sold the first load of coal in Cleveland, he became a pioneer in what has

since become an immense business, that of shipping coal by lake to western points. About 1845 he conceived the idea of increasing the harbor facilities of the city, and at once set to work, with but limited means and little encouragement, to build a pier of spiles, extending some distance into the lake east of the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, and which was known for years as "Stockly's Pier." This demonstrated the practicability of building docks and foundations for depôts in this manner, and for twenty-five years the different railroads running into Cleveland utilized Mr. Stockly's idea, with great saving of expense. He also originated the idea of a Cleveland breakwater, and was the first to bring this project before the minds of the public. It was Mr. Stockly, also, who first suggested the idea of buying the lake front of the city and converting it into a park many years before this was actually done. Mr. Stockly was a man of commanding personal appearance, of great force of character, of superior executive ability, and was liberal and generous to a fault. He took a special interest in everything pertaining to the public improvements of the city. He was noted, also, for his fearless courage, having on several occasions been instrumental, at the peril of his own life, in rescuing sailors from vessels driven ashore by storms, and at the time of the burning of the lake steamer "G. P. Griffith," near Painesville, in 1850, his self-sacrifice and untiring efforts in behalf of the living and the dead, won the respect and admiration of the entire community. A Presbyterian in religious belief and profession, and a pronounced old-line whig in his political views, Mr. Stockly afterward became an ardent republican. The spirit of patriotism, inherited from his parents, never forsook him, and when the war for the Union commenced, although too old for service, he gave his whole heart to the cause of his country, and was restless until he had gone to the front, where he accepted a position in the hospital fleet of the Mississippi, under Commodore Porter. Here he contracted the illness which caused his death, three months after he had returned to his home in Cleveland, in his sixty-fourth year. He was buried with military honors, the casket being enshrouded with the starry banner he had so dearly loved and patriotically defended. Mr. Stockly twice married—first Miss Ann Green, of New Jersey, in 1824, by whom he had one son, Ayres Stockly. His second marriage took place in 1832, while at Chippewa, when he married Miss Catherine Duchatelle, who, with six children, two sons and four daughters, survived him. His eldest daughter, Mary, married, in 1852, John E. Cary, Esq., of the firm of Willey & Cary, for thirty-five years an eminent member of the Cleveland bar. The other daughters are Mrs. Albert Watrous, of Bay City, Michigan; Mrs. Orls B. Boise, of New York city, and Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss, of Philadelphia. His sons, George W. and Charles E. Stockly, are enterprising and promising young business men of Cleveland, the former being vice-president and manager of the Telegraph Supply Company, a large manufacturing corporation, and the latter superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company.

RINEHART, JAMES WORKMAN, of Springfield, Ohio, was born December 16th, 1821, at Waynesburg, Green county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1876, at Springfield, Clarke county, Ohio. He was one of a family of nine children. His father, Jesse Rinehart, was of good old German stock, of which he was very proud. James received his education at Waynesburg college, and at the early age of nineteen com-

menced business for himself as a dry goods merchant in his native town. In the fall of 1852, he removed to Springfield Ohio, and engaged in the hardware business, in which he continued for the next nine years. In the year 1861, he transferred his business to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he remained until 1866, when he returned to Springfield, Ohio, and commenced the manufacture of furniture. Being dissatisfied with the results, he purchased from John Pitts, of the firm of Pitts & McClure, manufacturers of agricultural machines, in Springfield, his interest in that firm. This was an established business, but our subject added great strength to it by his executive and financial ability. He was a scrupulously just man, accurate and exact in all his dealings. The details of the business were all kept under his own personal supervision, and the firm afterward became noted for the excellence of its manufactures. He realized a handsome competency, and was proud of having been the architect of his own fortune. He was twice married, first, to Caroline M. Pennock, of Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, who died, leaving two children—James Workman and Lucy. The former died December 24th, 1876, at the age of 17; and the latter is the wife of Joseph D. Little, of Springfield, Ohio. His second wife who survives him, is Elizabeth, daughter of F. E. D. McGinley, a well-known journalist of Lafayette, Indiana. By her he left three daughters under ten years of age—Emmeline, Jesse Earl, and Florence. He was an excellent citizen and a good husband and father, doing everything to make his home happy.

HUNT, LESTER TROWBRIDGE, lawyer, was born in Windham county, Connecticut, September 10th, 1832. On the paternal side the family are of English extraction, three brothers having originally emigrated to America, and separating, one settled in New York, another in New Jersey, and the third in Connecticut. From the Connecticut settler, the subject of this sketch is descended. His father, Elisha Hunt, a farmer, died when our subject was five months old, and he grew up under the care of a widowed mother. The latter, whose maiden name was Almira Bill (a relative of Earl Bill, of Cleveland), was also a native of Connecticut. Mr. Hunt had the usual experience of New England boyhood. He attended the common schools, and laid the foundation of a good physical constitution by labor upon the farm. This occupation, with intervals of teaching, he continued until twenty-one years of age. About this time he determined to seek a broader field for the exercise of his talents than New England at that time afforded. After spending a short time in New York, he, in the year 1855, came to Hardin county, Ohio. Here he determined to enter upon the study of the law, and after due preparation, attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in the spring of 1857. Returning to Kenton, Hardin county, he entered upon the practice of the law, which he continued until 1864. In that year he purchased the *Kenton Republican* of General James S. Robinson, and commenced with characteristic zeal, the work of editorship. In this business he remained for a period of six years, conducting the paper with ability and success. While performing the duties of a journalist he also dealt largely in real estate. After disposing of his newspaper he returned to the practice of the law, and continued the real estate business. Mr. Hunt has taken considerable interest in local politics, although not an office-seeker. Editing and publishing for some years a republican county paper, he has necessarily been pronounced

in political opinion. He has done some campaign work, mostly local, and was elected prosecuting attorney of his county for two terms—first in 1861, and again in 1865. Mr. Hunt bears the highest reputation among his fellow-townsmen, for integrity and honor. At one time, in connection with General James S. Robinson, he transacted a large business in real estate, but in common with every other business, it has been somewhat contracted with the change of times. Our subject married, June 2d, 1859, Ellen F. Burnham, of Windham county, Connecticut, who died February 2d, 1869. June 14th, 1877, he married Maggie Young, of Kenton.

THROCKMORTON, JOHN ISAAC, lawyer, was born near Hallsville, Ross county, Ohio, February 20th, 1832. His ancestors were English. Three brothers of the family, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, emigrated to America, and settled near Trenton, New Jersey. Their descendants gradually moved with the tide of population westward. One of them in the year 1801, with his wife and six children, of whom Samuel, the father of John Isaac, was the youngest, removed to Ohio, and settled in Coleraine township, Ross county. About the same time Jacob and Anna Maria Pontious removed from Buffalo valley, Pennsylvania, and also settled in Coleraine township, within a short distance of the Throckmorton family, and there reared a large family. In the course of time their third child, Elizabeth, was married to Samuel Throckmorton, and of their family of six sons, the subject of this sketch was the third. He received his education in the district common school, which he regularly attended for thirteen winters, obtaining all the scholarship his instructors could impart. During some of those years Samuel Yable, and his son Alfred, (the latter of whom is now a judge of the superior court of Cincinnati,) were the teachers. Eventually Alfred Yable was admitted to the bar, and our subject, his pupil, succeeded him as a school-teacher. Two years later he married Miss Holman of Kinnikinnick, Ross county, and removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and there, jointly with his brother William, purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Here, in the autumn of 1859, he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Thompson. In the following year his young wife died of typhoid pneumonia, after a short illness. This sudden event unsettled his life for a time; he suspended his legal studies, disposed of his interest in the Illinois property, returned to Ohio, and in the winter of 1860-61 taught his last school. In the following autumn, having assisted to recruit a company in his native township, he received from Governor Tod, a commission as second-lieutenant of company A, 73d Ohio volunteer infantry. He served under Generals Rosecrans and Fremont, and in 1862 was promoted to the first-lieutenancy of his company. His health soon after failing, he was compelled to resign his commission. Again in the summer of 1863, the Ross county militia being called upon to repel the invasion of Morgan from Kentucky, our subject received the appointment of major of the 2nd regiment, and served through the campaign. In 1865 he resumed the study of the law, in the office of Samuel L. Wallace, at Chillicothe, Ohio, was admitted to the bar, and in 1867 commenced the practice of his profession with Thaddeus A. Minshall, now judge of common pleas of the fifth judicial district of Ohio. Since 1873 he has practiced law in partnership with Judge John M. Vanmeter, as Vanmeter & Throckmorton. April 3rd, 1877, he was admitted to practice in the sixth circuit.

Mr. Throckmorton has attained considerable celebrity as a lawyer, more especially as an advocate. His politics have varied with his ideas of public justice. In 1856 he was a staunch republican, and was identified with that party until 1869, having in the previous year been a delegate from Ross county to the republican State convention. In the following year, mainly on account of the passage of the public credit bill, he severed his connection with the party, but refused to join the democracy. In 1876, however, he consented to be a delegate to the democratic State convention at Cincinnati. At that period the subject of the currency and finance had assumed great prominence. The advocates of paper money, among whom was Mr. Throckmorton, passed a platform in accordance with their views; but the democratic convention, subsequently held in St. Louis, adopted a hard-money platform, and in consequence of this Mr. Throckmorton, on conscientious grounds, withdrew himself from the party, and cast his vote and influence in favor of the Peter Cooper movement. September 13th, 1877, it was determined at a mass convention, in Columbus, to organize a distinct party movement in the interest of labor and currency reform, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions, Mr. Throckmorton was the first to designate the new organization, the "National party." Believing in the efficacy of paper currency, he has to the best of his ability and judgment, and as a matter of high principle, labored to promote the success of the national party. He has never been a candidate for office, though frequently solicited to allow his name to be used in convention.

TOMLINSON, SAMUEL BIDDLE, physician, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was born in the city of Philadelphia, January 11th, 1830. His father, Samuel Tomlinson, and his mother, Rebecca Biddle, were of English descent, and while he was yet a child they emigrated to Hamilton county, Ohio, and settled near the little village of Cheviot, now a suburb of Cincinnati, where he grew to manhood and received his preliminary education. In his sixteenth year he entered Farmer's College, at College Hill, and there entered upon a thoroughly scientific and literary course for five years, when he graduated with honors. He then engaged in the study of medicine at the Ohio Medical College four years, and graduated with distinction in the class of 1856. Entering the house he has ever since occupied as his office, and for some years his residence, also in Cincinnati, he began the practice of medicine, and has become well and favorably known as a citizen and physician of high character. Having practiced through two separate visitations of cholera, also small-pox and scarletina, that scourge of children, he has great success in his treatment of these diseases. In 1869, he married Miss Athelia M., daughter of E. M. Spencer, formerly a partner in the *Daily Times* Company. She is a graduate of the Cincinnati High School, and has borne her husband four children, two of whom are living: Fannie May and Samuel S. Immediately after their marriage, Dr. and Mrs. Tomlinson went to Europe and made the tour of the Continent and Great Britain, Italy and France. They visited the principal cities, and at Paris spent several months, in which Dr. Tomlinson studied, attending the clinical lectures of the celebrated *Hôpital des Enfants Malades*, an institution, the property of, and founded by, the learned and eminent Dr. Archambault. Here Dr. Tomlinson studied especially the diseases of women and children, in the treatment of which he is very proficient

and successful. In 1873 he established the Alpha Hill hotel and hospital, in which the sick, unfortunate and invalid strangers have advantages of a hotel and hospital combined, where women are received for surgical and medical treatment and confinement, and where little children of all ages are supplied with a home, and cared for by Christian women. The hotel is well lighted and airily located on one of the hills overlooking the city. A member of the Presbyterian church himself, his family are attendants of the Christian Disciples church. He is a prudent business man, as well as an excellent physician, and is highly esteemed by his friends and patients.

BLENNERHASSETT, HARMON, was born in 1797, of an Irish family of wealth and distinction, while his parents were on a temporary visit in Hampshire, England. The residence of the family was Castle Conway, County Kerry, Ireland. Harmon received his education at Westminster School, a collegiate institution of the highest class in England. On quitting school, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, from which, in due time he graduated, with apparently a brilliant career before him. His personal appearance was unusually attractive, and his manners prepossessing. He was admitted to the Irish bar in 1790, and then, as was customary with the scions of families of distinction, made the tour of Europe. Being heir to a large fortune, he was not solicitous of engaging in his profession. In 1796, his father died, and Harmon, then twenty-nine years of age, came into full possession of his fortune. Becoming involved in some political troubles in Ireland, he disposed of his property there, and removed to England, where he was at once received in the highest social circle. Here he married Miss Margaret Agnew, daughter of Lieutenant-governor Agnew, of the Isle of Man. The Earl of Kinsale, an Irish noble, married a sister of Mr. Blennerhassett. The family of Blennerhassetts were staunch monarchists, while Harmon himself had imbibed republican principles. This fact rendered his position, among the higher circle in which he moved, very uncomfortable, and he finally decided on removing to the United States, where society and politics would be more congenial to his tastes. Before leaving England, he provided himself, abundantly, with everything which could contribute to the luxurious enjoyment of a home in the new world, including an extensive library. He arrived with his wife and some attendants, in New York, in the year 1797, bringing with him letters of introduction to some of the first families in that city. He remained in New York several months, and his society was much courted. He made inquiries respecting the most eligible and attractive portion of the country in which to settle. In the fall of 1797, he crossed the mountains to Pittsburgh, and after spending a few weeks in the examination of the surrounding country, purchased a large flat-bottomed boat, which he richly furnished, and floated down the Ohio river to Marietta. Here he landed and passed the winter, exploring the country around for an eligible spot on which to erect a residence. A few miles below the mouth of the Muskingum river there is an island, nearly opposite the settlement of Belpré, Ohio. This island presented to him many attractions. It contained two hundred and ninety-seven acres of excellent land, and in 1798, Mr. Blennerhassett purchased of its proprietor, Elijah Backus, the upper part of this island, comprising one hundred and seventy acres, for \$4,500. A large block-house, which had been erected as a place of refuge

during the Indian wars, still stood on his newly acquired land, and of this, Mr. Blennerhassett, his wife, and one child took possession. He then commenced to erect that which, for the time and place, was a magnificent mansion for his residence, surrounded by ornamental grounds, in which a great amount of labor and money was expended. Boat-houses were erected on both sides of the island, and boats of costly construction procured. Negro servants were trained in the various occupations of boatmen, grooms, gardeners, etc. The outlay upon the buildings and grounds amounted to \$40,000 in gold, an immense sum of money in those days. Mr. Blennerhassett was mild and courteous in his intercourse with others, and was considered a great public benefactor; his large expenditure giving an impulse to improvements in roads, buildings, and agriculture, for many miles around. In this home surrounded by every luxury that wealth could command, Mr. Blennerhassett and his family lived for eight years, and during this period two more children were born to him. From accounts handed down to us, the place must have been a little paradise, and its proprietor found his happiness in making all around him happy. In 1805, Aaron Burr, a political enthusiast, who had been vice-president of the United States from 1800 to 1804, visited the island and first met the owner. Blennerhassett became ultimately involved in the "Burr conspiracy," his beautiful home was invaded by armed men, his family subjected to insult, and his property ruined. The owner after many adventures, was arrested and tried for complicity with Burr in the crime of treason. He was acquitted, but this proved only the beginning of a long succession of troubles; misfortune followed upon misfortune, and he died in poverty, in the island of Guernsey, England, in 1831. His accomplished wife survived him eleven years, and died in New York, in 1842. Not a vestige remains of their once beautiful home on the island of the Ohio.

ROCKEFELLER, JOHN D., president of the Standard Oil Company, at Cleveland, Ohio, was born July 8th, 1839, in Central New York. His father, Dr. William A. Rockefeller, was a physician in that State. In 1853 he removed to Cleveland, and remained at school until the summer of 1855. After serving a business apprenticeship until the spring of 1858, he formed a partnership with M. B. Clark in the produce commission business, the firm of Clark & Rockefeller having a very successful trade until its termination in 1865. In 1862 the firm became associated with other parties in the refining of petroleum, then a new branch of industry, Clark & Rockefeller contributing a capital of \$4,000 at the start, and agreeing to make further contributions if necessary. The business increased with such unexpected rapidity that within a year the advances to the refinery reached one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. In 1865 the oil refining interest had grown to such proportions that he sold out his share in the commission business, and devoted himself wholly to refining. The interests of his associates in the refining works were purchased and he established the firm of Rockefeller & Andrews, the latter having charge of the practical details. In the course of a few years he established a second refining business in company with his brother, under the name of William Rockefeller & Co., Rockefeller & Andrews furnishing half the capital. The two establishments were conducted separately at Cleveland for a year or two, when a combination was formed, and a third house established, with a place of business in New York, for the sale of oil, the style

of the house being Rockefeller & Co. Still later Henry M. Flagler, was taken into partnership, and the three concerns consolidated under the general partnership of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler, with establishments at New York and Cleveland. In 1870 the concern organized the Standard Oil Company, with a capital of one million dollars, and transferred all their business to it. Of this company he was made president. In 1872 another consolidation was effected, by which nearly the entire oil refining interest of Cleveland and other interests in New York and the oil regions were combined in this company, the capital stock of which was raised two and a-half millions, and its business reached in one year over twenty-five million dollars—the largest company of the kind in the world. The New York establishment was enlarged in its refining departments; large tracts of land were purchased, and fine warehouses erected for the storage of petroleum; a considerable number of iron cars were procured and the business of transporting oil entered upon; interests were purchased in oil pipes in the producing regions, so that the company and its associates controlled about two hundred miles of oil pipes, and several hundred thousand barrels of iron tankage. Works were erected for the manufacture of barrels, paints and glue, and everything used in the manufacture or shipment of oil. The works had a capacity of distilling twenty-nine thousand barrels of crude oil per day, and from thirty-five hundred to four thousand men were employed in the various departments. The cooperage factory, the largest in the world, turned out nine thousand barrels a day, which consumed over two hundred thousand staves and headings, the product of from fifteen to twenty acres of selected oak. When it is remembered that it was formerly the full labor of one man to manufacture three or four barrels daily, the magnitude of this accessory to the business can be realized. Only about forty per cent. of the company's business was done in Cleveland, the remainder being widely diffused over the country, stimulating industry and traffic wherever it was established; but the business originating in Cleveland, the managers felt a pride in keeping a large proportion of it in that city. With the exception perhaps of the combined iron industries of the city, the oil refining interests almost entirely owned by the Standard Oil Company, made larger additions to the wealth and growth of Cleveland, than did any other one branch of trade or manufacture. The greater part of the product was shipped to Europe, and the market for it was found in all parts of that continent and the British Islands—in fact all over the world. Every part of the United States was supplied from the main distilling point, Cleveland, and the company virtually controlled the oil market of this continent, and in fact of the world. Besides the president, the principal active members of the company were, William Rockefeller, vice-president, H. M. Flagler, secretary; Colonel O. H. Payne, treasurer, and S. Andrews, superintendent, who had charge of the manufacturing. The success of the company was largely due to the energy, foresight, and unremitting labors of its founder and president. In spite of the great fluctuations of the oil trade it was always profitable to its stockholders, and whilst the trade was seriously depressed and unprofitable to others, the Standard Oil Company regularly paid handsome dividends. In 1870, a National Refiners' Association was organized with J. D. Rockefeller president. The absorbing duties of his position at the head of so gigantic a business prevented him from taking a leading part in public affairs, but he always contribu-



John D. Rockefeller

ted freely to patriotic, benevolent, and religious purposes, and was largely interested in the improvement of real estate in the city. He is a member of the Second Baptist church, with which he has been connected for about twenty years—two years a scholar, twelve or thirteen years a teacher, and the remainder as superintendent of its sabbath and mission schools—and has made liberal donations to its fund, as he also did to the Baptist College at Granville. He is essentially a man of progress, and the rare success which attended him through life is attributable to his enterprising, ambitious spirit, the confidence his integrity and ability inspired in others, a power of concentrating his mind and energies in a special, well-chosen channel, and a systematic, judiciously economical method of engineering and managing great projects. Foremost among those who gave him timely aid and assistance in his early struggles, he ever cherished the memory of T. P. Handy, Esq. That he never retrograded the almost unparalleled history of the Standard Oil Company furnishes abundant testimony. In 1864 he married Miss Laura C. Spelman, of Cleveland.

GOODRICH, WILLIAM H., D. D., Presbyterian minister, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and died July 11th, 1874, at Lausanne, Switzerland. He came of ancestors distinguished for literary abilities and piety, his father being the late Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich, D. D., of Yale College, his grandfather, Hon. Elizer Goodrich, formerly representative in Congress, and for twenty years mayor of New Haven, and his great-grandfather Rev. Elizer Goodrich D. D., an eminent clergyman and astronomer. His mother was daughter of Noah Webster, LL. D., the lexicographer. He was carefully trained at home by his mother, and then studied at Yale, where his father was a professor, graduating finally from the theological department. He became a tutor, and whilst in that position his personal courage was put to a severe test during a college disturbance, in which he received a dangerous wound in the head that affected all his after-life. He was obliged to relinquish mental work and spend some years in rest and travel, part of the time in Europe, before entering upon the duties of the ministry, to which he had devoted himself. In 1850 he was settled as pastor of the Congregational church of Bristol, Connecticut, where he remained for four years, and was then called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Binghamton, New York, remaining there until 1858, when he was called to Cleveland as assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian church, the duties being from the first substantially those of pastor. His training for the work had been admirable; without being a genius his intellect was a good one; with a capacity for labor and a correct judgment in its application. He was surrounded from childhood with the sweetest and purest influences, as the family was in such easy circumstances that he was not restricted in literary pursuits, and for which he had an exquisite fondness, by want of means. Though an extensive reader, he was not pedantic, nor did he neglect the study of men. He had a power of organization which would have made a successful man of business, but which, under a calm exterior, a casual acquaintance would not have suspected. In applying this faculty to sacred affairs, he believed that God would help those most who adopted the most judicious means. Educated at Yale under high Calvinistic influences, these naturally colored his theological views, although his temperament was liberal and clearly in the opposite di-

rection. During fourteen years service in the Cleveland pulpit he did not deliver a sermon which was not carefully prepared; as literary productions they were logical and symmetrical, sometimes garnished by sentences of original poetry. In the desk he was never commonplace, never prolix, and yet never excited. Without eloquence his diction was always interesting, and his manner attractive, because he was deeply in earnest. His voice was clear and pleasant. He did not fail in the philosophy of religion, but the argumentative portions seemed to coalesce with the fervor of his exhortations. He did not fall into mannerisms, nor relapse into those monotonies and alliterations so common in the pulpit. Though he was moderate and easy of delivery, he was not lacking in impressiveness. As an extemporaneous speaker he was even more happy than in written addresses. At lectures, funerals, and on public occasions his faculty of holding an audience with clear, flowing, well-chosen sentences, apparently without effort or preparation, was rarely equaled. When the war of the rebellion broke out he took the cause of his country to his heart. He has been heard to say that he longed to be on the field in some useful capacity, and had a strong inclination to range himself in the line of battle. The necessity of war was acknowledged by him. Looking through history, he saw the finger of God in the controversies of nations, especially in religious wars. He had fears of a contest of this sort in this country at some future time. During a short time he was with the army of the Potomac in the Christian commission, he came near his death from a disease of the camp. The results showed themselves in a subsequent sickness, through which he barely lived. It was evident his career could not be a long one, but hoping for better results, he went to Europe in 1868, remained eight months, and returned much better. But soon his health again gave way, the serious consequences of the injury to his head in his college days manifesting themselves. He again sailed for Europe in 1872, with his wife, and at first received considerable benefit from the journey. But, when making preparations for returning to the United States, he suffered a relapse, and after much patient suffering he died peacefully. The news of his death was received with great sorrow in Cleveland and wherever he was known. The tributes to his memory were spontaneous, touching, and general, it being felt that not only his church, but the city at large, and the whole country, had suffered a loss.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM GARLAND, proprietor of Cincinnati Business College, was born in Liberty, Union county, Indiana, September 19th, 1834. He is the youngest son, in a family of nine, of Garland Johnson and Elizabeth (Hensley) Johnson, he and his brother James (who resides in Union county, Indiana,) being the only survivors. His parents were Virginians. His father was an extensive planter, and in November, 1828, removed to Union county, Indiana, where he became the owner of about four hundred acres of land. Our subject received his education in Beach Grove Seminary, in his native county, in Cleveland, and in Indianapolis, and graduated in the high school of the last-named place. He then repaired to Covington, Kentucky, where he took a commercial course under the supervision of A. Hollinworth, and in the summer of 1865, commenced his professional career as a teacher, in a commercial school established by his preceptor in Lexington, Kentucky, where he remained about three years. From 1868 to 1875, he was principal of the

Hollinsworth Commercial College, in Louisville. In the fall of the latter year, he opened a commercial school in Covington, Kentucky, but in the following autumn disposed of his interest, and, removing to Cincinnati, purchased the commercial college of Bryant, Stratton & DeHann, since which period, in connection with his partner, Mr. C. W. McGee, he has conducted the Cincinnati Business College, which is one of the best institutions of the kind in the West, and enjoys very extensive patronage. May 7th, 1871, he married Fannie Ferree, daughter of a prominent wheat and flour merchant of Indianapolis, which union has resulted in the birth of two children. Mr. Johnson possesses excellent scholastic and business qualities, with energy and industry, and is otherwise a genial and refined gentleman.

SMYTH, ANSON, Presbyterian clergyman, of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Pennsylvania. His parents were of New England birth. His father was a farmer of moderate means, yet highly respected for the uprightness and integrity of his character; and when Anson, his youngest son, and the tenth of twelve children, resolved to acquire a liberal education, he was unable to assist him. By teaching, he managed to meet those expenses that require ready cash. And yet, with the strictest economy, he left the theological seminary several hundred dollars in debt. On leaving the seminary he preached for three years in New England, and while thus engaged, he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of a small church in Michigan. In 1847 he came to Ohio, spending a few months in Cleveland, and while here he received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Toledo. The membership of the church nearly doubled and the congregation largely increased during his ministry of only three years. While still the pastor of the church in Toledo, he felt the necessity of a good system of schools for that rising town, and became deeply interested in the subject. A few of the citizens took up the matter with energy. The Akron School law was adopted and a board of education elected, and on his resignation of the pastorate of the church, he was placed, unexpectedly to himself, at the head of the movement. He entered upon the work promptly, not doubting that he was serving his Master in this just as truly as in preaching the gospel. He had had no experience in organizing schools on the graded plan, but he took hold of the work with his accustomed energy, and soon developed a system for the city that merited and gained the approbation of the people and the encomiums of some of the wisest and best educators in America. He was intrusted by the board of education with the entire management of the schools. He was especially fortunate in his selection of teachers, gathering around him a corps equal to any in the State. When he resigned much regret was expressed, and one of the public journals declared it a public calamity. In December, 1855, he was unanimously elected president of the State Teachers' Association, and also editor of the *Journal of Education*. Removing to Cincinnati the next February, he entered upon his editorial duties, and conducted that journal with marked ability and success. In May, 1856, the republican State convention nominated him for the office of State commissioner of schools. His nomination was highly satisfactory to the people, as shown by the large majority by which he was elected. He entered upon the discharge of the duties of his new and responsible position in February, 1857. He held this office six years, having been

re-elected in 1859. He found many embarrassments in his enlarged field of labor, enough to have discouraged a less experienced man. The new school law had been in operation three years, and was exceedingly unpopular with a large majority of the people, who were determined on its repeal or extensive modification, and its friends began to doubt their ability to sustain it against such strong opposition. But six years of wisely directed and unremitting labors changed public sentiment, and when, in 1863, he turned over the office to his successor, the law was popular with a great majority of the people, and was everywhere working out its beneficent results. On retiring from the office, he received many expressions of approval of the manner in which he had performed the duties of his office. Governor Tod wrote of him to a friend, "The most faithful manner in which Mr. Smyth has discharged the arduous duties of school commissioner of our State, for the last six years, involving as it did the expenditure of millions of money, without the loss of a dollar, has won for him my fullest confidence and profoundest respect. He is an excellent business man, and a Christian gentleman." He now purposed to retire wholly from the educational field, and had refused many pressing invitations to accept the charge of important institutions of learning. But on being unexpectedly elected superintendent of instruction for Cleveland, he was induced, through the urgency of friends and a strong desire to reside there, to accept the position. Accordingly, he removed to that city in July, 1863, being warmly welcomed by its hospitable people, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. He was re-elected five successive years, but declined to accept the last, to engage in more lucrative business, which his pecuniary interests demanded. During all these eighteen years, devoted to educational interests, he preached on an average one sermon every Sabbath day. His enlarged Christian charity brought him in close sympathy with all Christian workers, and hence all evangelical churches sought and obtained his occasional services. He delivered many addresses before literary and educational associations, and at college commencements, always with great acceptance.

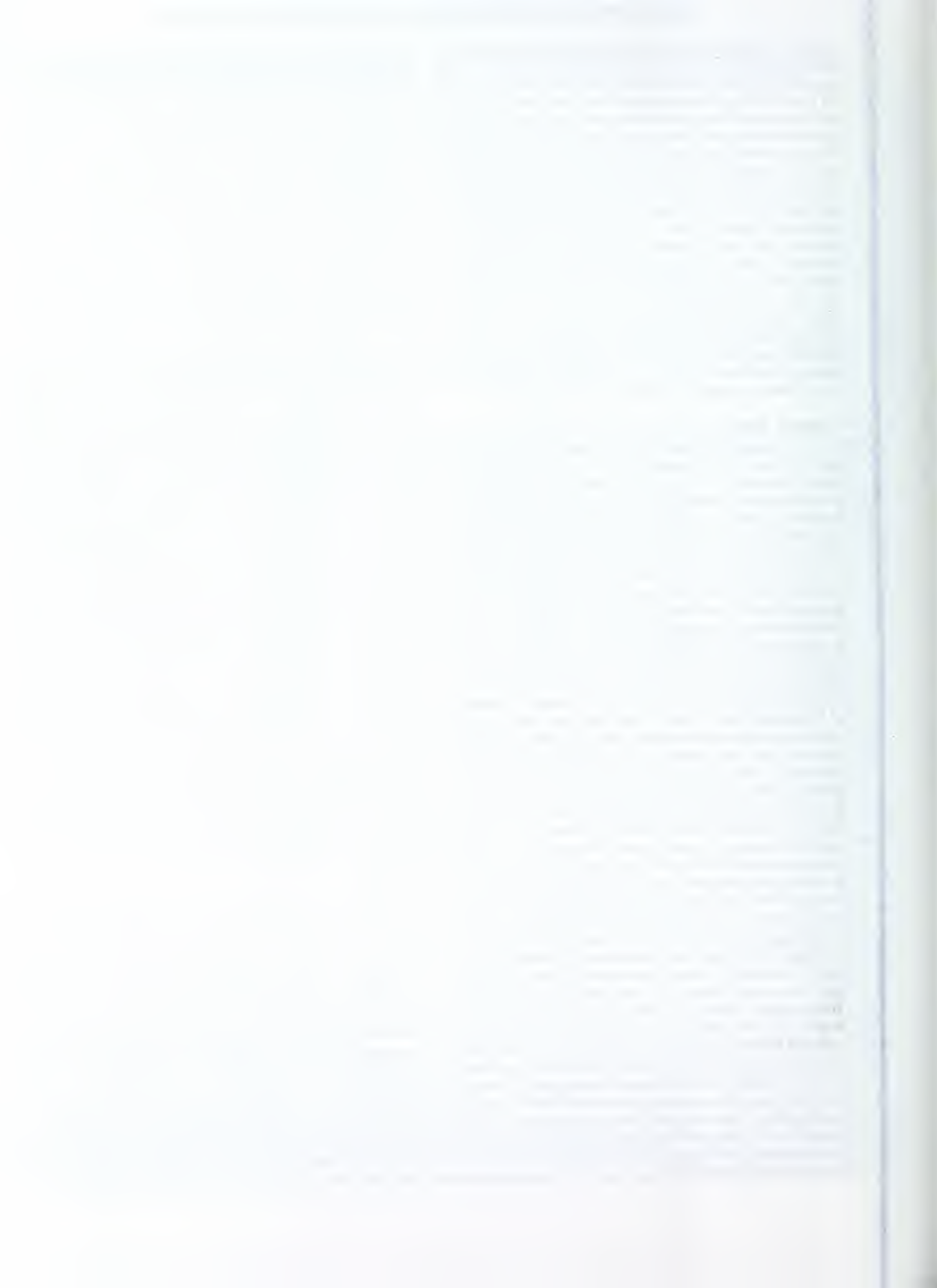
TOD, HENRY, manufacturer and coal merchant, of Youngstown, Ohio, was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, June 14th, 1838, was the son of Governor David Tod, noticed elsewhere in this work. He received a good education in the academies at Poland, Youngstown, and Farmington, and on coming of age went into business as a manufacturer of pig iron, his father having established the Brier Hill Iron Company for that purpose. Taking an active interest in the business, he retained his connection with that company for a number of years, having general charge of its affairs. In addition to this he was largely interested in important coal mines connected with the company, and also in mining enterprises, in which his brothers were associated with him. These investments were profitable, the skill, judgment and prudent enterprise displayed in their management resulting in success. He was not content to confine his efforts to enterprises that were merely money-getting, without any other purpose. The Tod House, at Youngstown, built by himself and Mr. Stambaugh, owed its existence in good part to his suggestions and liberal aid. The new opera house, which is the ornament and pride of the town, also owed much to his enterprise and liberality. Nothing tending to improve the place or conduce to the happiness and well-

being of the residents but received his countenance and material assistance, freely and generously rendered. The churches and charitable institutions all received his aid, and his private charities were known to be most liberal. During the war of the Rebellion he was an active and earnest supporter of the national government, and proved his sympathy with the efforts to suppress rebellion in every practicable way, his contributions of money and other help being unstinted. In politics he was classed as a liberal, but took little active part in political affairs beyond recording his vote, having no taste for party intrigue and strife, and finding in his business and other pursuits sufficient to closely engage his attention. He is an honorable, straightforward man, possessing largely of the admirable traits which distinguished his father. In social life he is much esteemed, being foremost in the promotion of all moral and praiseworthy projects for amusement and recreation, which promise to give a healthful tone and exert a salutary influence among the community in which he lives. May, 1869, he married Miss Delia Pollock, daughter of William Pollock, Esq.

ROSA. STORM, physician, of Painesville, Ohio, was born at Cossackie, Greene county, New York, in 1791, and died at Painesville, Lake county, Ohio, May 3d, 1864. He was of German parentage, and received a good education in his native place. Having an inclination for the medical profession he studied medicine under some of the most eminent physicians in the State of New York, and on the 9th of March, 1816, he was received among the licensed members of the Medical Society of Seneca county, New York. On receiving his diploma he started for the West, and took up his residence in Centreville, Geauga county, Ohio. As soon as he had fairly established himself in an office he gravely notified the deacons and sextons that he was in town, a young physician, and that "they must enlarge their graveyard." This sally of humor lit the fancy of the people and at once established him in favor. In 1818 he changed his residence to Painesville, Lake county. Here he continued to practice with much success, the number of his patients constantly increasing, and his reputation as a skillful physician rapidly extending. Educated in the old school of medicine, he practiced according to that school until, in 1841, he was induced by Dr. Pulte, of Cincinnati, and Dr. Barlow, of New York, to investigate the merits of the homœopathic school of medicine, founded by the German, Hahnemann. The result of the study of the next two years was his adoption of the homœopathic principle, and the change of his practice. In 1850 and 1851 he lectured on the "Theory and Practice of Homœopathy" in the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, having, on his appointment to a professorship in that college, taken with him all the homœopathic students in northern Ohio, some thirty in number. In 1851 he accepted the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, in the newly organized Western Homœopathic College at Cleveland. Here he lectured for a number of years with great success, attracting numbers of students by his profound knowledge and clear elucidations. Upon his retirement from this position he was tendered the chair of practice in the St. Louis Homœopathic College, but declined, preferring to remain in Painesville and attend to his practice there. He was one of the earliest pioneers of homœopathy in Ohio, and presided over the first public meeting of homœopathic physicians, which was held at Burton, Ohio, and was composed of nine members. His interest in homœ-

opathy did not decline with his advancing years, and although he wrote but little for publication, his feelings were always for the advancement of the cause he had espoused in middle life, after patient study and searching investigation. He was a thorough student, taking nothing on trust, but investigating for himself. His medical lectures were prepared with great care, and presented the facts he desired to impress on the students with the most perfect perspicacity, and in simple and direct language. It was impossible for a student of even average intelligence and application to fail in comprehension of the points presented in his addresses. In his personal conduct he was kind, gentle, and modest to a fault. As a physician, industrious and of sound judgment. In social life he was highly esteemed, his genial temperament, steady flow of good spirits, and keen sense of humor, making him a delightful companion. He was never daunted by danger or difficulty in the practice of his profession, and was ready to lighten the gloomiest experience by a sally of wit or a humorous jest, whilst his kindness of heart never permitted him to indulge in witticisms or jestings that would be likely to wound or annoy. For a time he was an associate judge of the court of common pleas, filling that position with ability and conscientious fairness, but gaining from his experience a rooted disrelish of legal affairs. It is narrated of him that when two medical friends had fallen into litigation over a partnership he was called in as umpire, and on hearing the case, at once advised a friendly settlement, telling them any other course would leave them with empty pockets. They rejected his advice, went to law, and at the end of a year were both heavily out of pocket, after receiving a decision satisfactory to neither. He was a keen lover of nature, and was frequently found standing in reverential attitude, gazing upon a beautiful landscape, engaged, as he explained, in worship. His views on religious matters were tinged, during the greater part of his life, with scepticism, but before his death he sent for a minister of the Episcopal church, who administered the sacraments to him, and he died after a short illness, in communion with that church. He was a man of striking presence, tall, over six feet, of heavy frame, and light complexion. He married, in 1818, Miss Kimball, of Centreville, Geauga county, and had a son and a daughter. The son, Lemuel Kimball Rosa, a rising young physician, graduated at Cincinnati Eclectic College. He was an earnest student and an able practitioner, but death by consumption took him away as he was beginning a fine career. He died January 22d, 1850.

KITCHEN, HENRY, retired business man, Piqua, Ohio, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, October 16th, 1797. His parents were Richard and Margaret (Voorhis) Kitchen. His father was an early English immigrant to New Jersey, where he married, and finally settled in Adams county, Pennsylvania, passing there the remainder of his life. The early education of our subject was obtained in a pioneer log school-house. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and having learned it, started for Ohio on horseback, arriving in Butler county in January, 1818. In the spring of 1819 he settled in Piqua. In 1822 he erected a house; in October, 1823, married and moved into it, and it has ever since been his residence. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Matthew Caldwell, who settled in Piqua about 1805. By this marriage there were three children, two of whom are now living. The son, J. M.



Kitchen, is a practicing physician in Indianapolis. The daughter is Mrs. Harvey Clark, of Piqua, Ohio. Mrs. Kitchen died in August, 1831. October 27th, 1835, he married Eliza Snevely, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, born April 13th, 1815. Her father, Jacob Snevely, came to Piqua, Ohio, in 1820, where he died in August, 1842, aged sixty-two. For many years he was a leading member of the Presbyterian church. This second marriage resulted in the birth of four children, three of whom are living. William Kitchen resides on a farm near Piqua. Anna is Mrs. Captain Henry Leggett, of the United States army. Fannie married Henry Starr, of Elvira, Ohio, and Cornelia, deceased, married Angus Campbell, of Piqua. Mrs. Kitchen, possessing the attributes of a Christian wife and mother, has been a member of the Methodist church since 1833. Mr. Kitchen followed his trade for a number of years, and then turned his attention to farming. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' National Bank of Piqua, and has since been a director. Formerly an old-line whig, he has been, since the birth of the republican party, a staunch advocate of its principles. He has been a faithful member of the Methodist church since 1832, and has held the office of steward for forty-seven years. His long life has been characterized by the strictest integrity.

WESLEY, GEORGE W., hotel proprietor, of Cleveland, was born in Benenden, county of Kent, England, in the year 1823. He was the son of James Wesley, who was the manager of the Lord Harding estate in England. Like so many of the solid men of the mother country who came that way before him and prospered, he arrived in the United States from his native land in 1841, his capital consisting of courage, industry and perseverance, but no money. Shunning the great city of New York, he traveled to Cazenovia, in New York State, and engaged as call-boy in the Oneida Conference Seminary, and subsequently became employed in a hotel in a similar capacity. He early adopted the motto, "He who works most achieves most." Commencing at the lowest rung of the ladder as a call-boy, he mounted step by step and worked his way through the various grades of promotion until he became employer and proprietor. In 1857 he started a small restaurant upon a capital of \$300 saved from his earnings. Two years after he removed to New York city to assume the management of Hunt's hotel. His first venture in the hotel business was at Chittenango, New York, where he bought a property and started the hotel known as the "Wesley house." He enjoyed moderately good success for seven years in this place, and then removed in 1863, to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he bought the Everett house and built up a good business. But the house was too small for his increasing custom, and he leased the Saginaw hotel, the largest in the town. It was in this place, probably, that he found the road which was to lead him to wealth and influence. His investments in real estate were judicious and profitable. He built one of the finest business blocks, besides many private residences. He became popular and influential, taking active, prominent part in all the local enterprises calculated to benefit the community and in the institutions of benevolence and charity. He removed to Indianapolis in the spring of 1870, at which step his old friends in Saginaw and the neighboring country openly expressed great regret. The Bates house now came under his proprietorship and rapidly regained the reputation it had re-

cently lost as a first-class house. So successful was he in accomplishing this improvement, that four years after he acquired possession, he sold out for \$50,000. He evinced the same interest in the institutions of Indianapolis as in those of East Saginaw. A splendid business block, known as the Wesley block, stands as a monument to his enterprise and industry, and his public spirit and benevolence has left its impress on that city also. He dealt largely in real estate, and became interested in the Menden National Bank, of which he was a director and the second largest stockholder. Intending to retire to private life, he built a handsome residence at the cost of \$22,000, but in the prime of his years his energetic, restless disposition impelled him to the purchase of another hotel, and this determination was strengthened by the desire to establish his only son, Charles F. Wesley, in a substantial business. With this end in view he came to Cleveland and bought out the Weddell house, the oldest and now the best hotel in the city, if not in the State. He renovated the interior of the building at a cost of nearly \$30,000, introduced improvements of every kind, reorganized its force, and entirely changed its whole aspect and character for the better. Mr. Wesley never sought political preferment although frequently importuned to accept offices involving responsibility. He is a sound republican citizen of his adopted country, and acknowledges with a grateful heart the success and favors which he has received under the benign influence of this great government. He was a staunch and outspoken supporter of the Union cause, gave liberally of his time and means to raise and equip troops, and to care for the sick and wounded. His only relation in the United States, Thomas J. Wesley, his brother, lost his life in the war. He is a good specimen of a self-made man, who was not spoiled in the making. In all his dealings he has been strictly conscientious, and this has secured for him the esteem of all men, including the leading characters of the country, with whom he has an extended and valuable acquaintance. His word is inviolable and his integrity unsullied. These have been the principles by which he acquired a handsome fortune. He married, in 1846, Miss Jane Ann Gee, of Sullivan, Madison county, New York. His only son, Charles F. Wesley, who is now his partner in the Weddell house, is well fitted to succeed him, being a gentleman of fine address and business ability, besides possessing the estimable qualities which have been the secret of his father's success.

MARX, GUIDO, merchant, of Toledo, Ohio, was born June 28th, 1827, at Carlsruhe, Germany, the son of D. K. Marx, a publisher. He received a superior collegiate education at the Lyceum, Carlsruhe, and at the gymnasium at Baden-Baden. He came to the United States in 1849, with Carl Schurz and other noted Germans. After farming for a brief period, in 1860 he embarked in the business of importing wines and spirits, in Toledo, associated with Robert Brand, and established the first house in the city which imported its own wines direct from France and Spain. He also first introduced the finer brands of domestic wines into the Toledo market, and gave them a permanent popularity. His enterprise also first opened up the Lake Superior trade to the Toledo markets, which greatly benefited her merchants. In 1852, in connection with his brothers, Emil and Joseph, he founded the *Staats Zeitung*, the first free-soil German paper published in the north-western country. Through it the Germans of the region were educated in the principles of the



George W. Wesley

republican party and led into its ranks. An educated and able man, he became a leader in politics, and proved to be one of the strongest German acquisitions to the republican party. He served in the legislature from 1872 to 1875, where he was the chief opponent to the famous Potter bill, said to have been framed for the purpose of giving Toledo into the control of the democracy, by abolishing the common council, and was accorded the credit of having defeated the bill. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Toledo, and his administration of the office was so distinguished for progressive reforms, that it was said Guido Marx made the best mayor Toledo ever had. In 1876 he published a review of Toledo during the forty years of its growth. This was an able and exhaustive exhibit of all the departments of government, and was the result of a persistent and devoted attention to the duties of his office, which attention was as unusual in degree as it was in the intelligence and conscientiousness with which it was directed. Mr. Marx was Ohio commissioner to the Vienna exposition, one of the board of school examiners for many years, an active and liberal member of his ward committee during the rebellion, and besides being at various times member of councils, was prominently identified with many private enterprises and institutions. He married in 1853, Elizabeth Prehen, of Germany, who bore him eleven children.

HART, ALPHONSO, lawyer, Cleveland, born July 4th, 1830, at Vienna, Trumbull county, Ohio, his parents having removed to this State from Hartford county, Connecticut. He received an elementary education in the public schools of his native place, until the age of fourteen years, when his father died, and the family was dispersed. Alphonso engaged himself to a farmer, but receiving indifferent treatment and being allowed no opportunities of improving his mind, he determined to better his condition, and dissolved his connection with the farmer. To obtain an education was his first thought, and he would accomplish this without applying to his relatives or friends for aid. He maintained himself by working and teaching at the Grand River Institute, in Ashtabula county, and acquired a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek, mathematics, and kindred sciences. At the age of nineteen, he commenced preparation for the bar, pursuing his studies during intervals of labor, and was admitted August 12th, 1851. Early in 1852 he began practice in the office of Judge John Clark, of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, and remained with the judge two years. In 1854, he was elected assistant clerk of the lower branch of the legislature. Shortly after, he purchased the *Portage Sentinel*, a weekly newspaper published at Ravenna, Portage county, and conducted it in the interest of the democratic party till 1857, when he associated himself with Samuel Strawder, of Ravenna, in the practice of law. This arrangement continued until 1860, and in the following year Mr. Hart was elected prosecuting attorney for Portage county. He was reelected to the same office in 1863, but resigned in 1864, to accept a seat in the State senate, vacated by the elevation of Hon. L. Day to the supreme bench. At the expiration of his term he resumed and continued his practice until in 1871, when he was elected to represent his district in the senate. In 1873, he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State. Since the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he has been a republican, but his legislative course has been marked by that independence of judgment which distinguishes the statesman from the mere politician. When a member of the senate, he was chairman of the

standing committee on judiciary, and also of the committee on privileges and election. As chairman of the latter, he made the majority report upon the senatorial contest from the third district, which resulted in establishing the right of the inmates of the National Military Asylum for Disabled Soldiers at Dayton, to vote. The senate adopted the report, and the right of soldiers to vote in the State where their asylums are located, is now judicially settled. As presiding officer of the senate, Mr. Hart gained the good will of both parties by his courteous and impartial conduct. In 1872, he was Presidential elector at large for Ohio, on the republican ticket, and cast his vote for the reelection of General Grant. During the summer of 1864, he removed to Cleveland, and formed a partnership with Messrs. Marvin & Squire, in the practice of law. November 26th, 1856, he married Phebe Peck, of Warren, Trumbull county, who died in September, 1868, leaving a son and daughter.

DILLAWAY, LEVI FARWELL, merchant, Troy, Ohio, was born in Granville, Washington county, New York, March 24th, 1824. He is the only surviving one in a family of four children of Rev. S. C. Dillaway and Elizabeth H. Allen, both natives of Massachusetts. His father graduated from the literary and theological departments of Waterville College, Maine, entered the ministry of the Baptist denomination, and labored therein for about thirty-five years, being pastor of churches in Vermont, Massachusetts and New York. In 1820 he moved from Massachusetts to Granville, Washington county, New York, where he had a pastorate of some twenty years, and there died in the fall of 1850, aged about fifty-six. His whole life was characterized by a striking distinterested devotion and self-sacrifice to the cause of religion and education. At the age of thirteen our subject became a clerk in a dry goods store, where he remained three years. He then received an academic education in Granville, New York, after which he came to Ohio in the fall of 1845, and located in Higginsport, Brown county, and, after being employed for three years as a dry goods clerk, embarked in the business for himself, beginning with \$300 the little capital which he had saved from his earnings as clerk. In the spring of 1859 he removed to Troy, Ohio, where, with a brief interval of three years, in which he was engaged in farming, he has since been in the dry goods trade. He has ever exhibited a laudable public spirit in the advancement of the local enterprises of his adopted city; was one of the organizers of the Troy Gas Company, and has been a director since its organization. He was also one of the first movers in the creation of the Troy Hydraulic and water works for the town. He has been for several years connected with the Troy board of education, a part of the time as president. In politics, he is an uncompromising republican, though he has never aspired to political office, but has made a specialty of the dry goods trade and its branches, and has long been favorably known as one of the most energetic, industrious and attentive business men of the community. During a business experience of more than thirty years he has never made a failure, or availed himself of any legal technicalities to avoid the payment of a just debt. He passed safely through the late shrinkage of values in dry goods with a steadily increasing margin. His sterling integrity and courteous and obliging manners command for him a high place in the regard and esteem of all who know him. He is a member of the Presbyterian church of Troy, and has been a ruling elder for

several years, and clerk of the session since his connection with it, being retained as such upon the union of the old and new school churches. In bringing about this union he took a very active and prominent part, being himself connected with the new school element. On November 26th, 1849, he married Elizabeth H., daughter of Nehemiah Holden, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, originally from Boston, Massachusetts. The issue of this union has been three children, two living. The oldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of Rev. C. C. Herriott, a Presbyterian clergyman of Indianapolis, and the youngest, Annie M., lives at home. The third, Hattie L., died in May, 1876.

BACKUS, FRANKLIN T., lawyer, was born May 6th, 1813, in Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and died May 14th, 1870, at Cleveland, Ohio. When he was very young, his father, Thomas Backus, removed to Lansing, New York, and there died, leaving a widow and large family with but limited means of support. From this cause, he was obliged to spend his early youth upon a farm, and to the hardy exercise thus daily taken was due the strong constitution which in after life enabled him to endure confinement and the severe mental toil of an extensive legal practice. From his earliest years, he had inextinguishable thirst for knowledge, and whilst working on the farm he was planning an education for himself. By hard study he prepared himself for college in an unusually short time, and, on examination, was admitted to the junior class at Yale College in 1834. He passed rapidly through the collegiate courses, graduating in 1836, with high honors, and holding the position of one of the best mathematicians of his class. As a proof of the estimation in which he was held by the faculty, he was tendered the position of assistant professor or instructor in the college, although he had but just graduated. Immediately on leaving college, he removed to Cleveland, and commenced life there by opening a classical school, in which he was very successful. He then entered on the study of law in the office of Messrs. Bolton & Kelly, who were among the leading members of the Cuyahoga county bar. He was admitted to practice in August, 1839, at the term of the supreme court then in session, and in a very short time took a high position in the profession. Being interested in political matters, he took an active part on the whig side, and in 1841 was nominated by that party to the office of prosecuting attorney Cuyahoga county, winning the nomination against the rivalry of several older lawyers of high standing in the profession. He was elected, and filled the office with so much ability that he was reelected for the second term of two years. In 1846 he was elected to the State house of representatives, and became one of the most prominent members of his party in the State. He was subsequently nominated by the whig party for supreme judge of Ohio, and afterward by the republican party to the same position. The ticket upon which he was placed failed of success in each of those years, but he stood high upon it. In the winter of 1860-61, he was appointed by Governor Dennison one of the peace commissioners of Ohio, charged with the duty of endeavoring to compromise the differences between the North and the South. He labored zealously to this end, but without success. After war had commenced, he gave every assistance in his power to the work of maintaining the existence of the government and suppressing the rebellion, though not always approving the measures taken to that end. His thoroughly legal mind shrank from

any measure that he believed not to be in conformity with the plain requirements of the constitution, his opinion being that the Union should be maintained and the government supported at all hazards, but that it was unnecessary to violate or strain the constitution for that purpose. In 1840, he associated himself in the practice of the law with J. P. Bishop, Esq., the partnership continuing fifteen years. Mr. Bishop became one of the judges of the court of common pleas, and the partnership terminated. He then became the partner of Judge R. F. Ranney, and afterward of E. J. Estep, Esq. After his retirement from the State senate, he devoted himself, with scarcely an exception, exclusively to his profession. At an early period in the history of Cleveland railroads, he became interested in them, and was retained as attorney and counsel for the principal companies, holding that position until his death. His knowledge of the law pertaining to corporations was remarkable, and probably unsurpassed. He was frequently consulted in behalf of the city, and his opinions were always to be final authority. He was most indefatigable in the practice of his profession. No client ever lost by his inattention to the merits of the cause, or by his inability to present all its good points to a jury, or his neglect to hunt out for the judge all the authorities that sustained the case. His integrity no man questioned. He discouraged litigation when a reasonably fair settlement could be made, but no man was more pertinacious in prosecuting what he considered to be the right. In the spring of 1870, he broke down suddenly from overwork, and died. In January, 1842, he married Miss Lucy Mygatt, daughter of George Mygatt, Esq., then of Painesville, and afterward of Cleveland.

BLACK, GEORGE ALEXANDER, merchant, Dayton, Ohio, was born in Frederick county, Maryland, November 19th, 1823. He is the youngest in a family of six children of Frederic Black and Catherine Manse. He was left fatherless when an infant, and grew to manhood amid the obstacles and discouragements incident to poverty. When he was about ten years of age, his mother removed with her family to Ohio, and located on a farm in Montgomery county, where he was reared to his majority with but very meagre facilities for education. He then became a dry goods clerk in Alexandersville, near Dayton, and two years later embarked in the business for himself, conducting it first at Carrolltown Station, and then at Alexandersville. Several years later he removed to Miamisburg, where he continued the same business. In October, 1862, he married Mary C., daughter of William Hoff, of that place, and has had a family of five children, four living. In the fall of 1863 he removed to Dayton, and after one year in a wholesale clothing house, under the firm name of G. A. Black & Co., engaged in the queensware trade in the fall of 1864, and has since continued in the same. In February, 1867, Mr. Black took in as partner Mr. John D. Fox, since which time the firm has been known as Black & Fox. It is the oldest house of the kind in Dayton, and enjoys an extensive trade and first-class credit. Mr. Black began the world a poor boy, but by industry, frugality, and correct habits of life, has reached a high social and financial standing. Although his life has not been eventful, as he has never sought or held public office, yet his uniform, prompt and straight-forward course as a business man and citizen, has given him a prominent rank among the representative business men of his adopted city. In addition to his regular business, he has been financially interested in

various public enterprises in the community. Formerly a whig in politics, since the organization of the republican party he has been committed to its policy, and during the late civil war was a zealous supporter of the administration in its efforts to crush out the Rebellion, and furnished two recruits for the service. For many years he has been a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. In religious views he is a Presbyterian, and holds a connection with the First church of Dayton. His personal characteristics are those of an unobtrusive, dignified, affable gentleman.

WEITZEL GODFREY, soldier, born November 1st, 1835, at Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, son of Lewis and Susan Weitzel, who had emigrated from Rhenish-Bavaria, and settled in Cincinnati. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, and was a member of the first class started in the Central High School. In 1850, he was offered and accepted the appointment of cadet at West Point, from which he graduated in 1855, standing second in a class of thirty-three, and was made brevet second-lieutenant of engineers July 1st, 1855. To this followed in August, 1856, his promotion to second-lieutenant; July 1st, 1860, to first-lieutenant, and March 3d, 1863, to captain. November 1st, 1855, he reported to Captain and Brevet-Major Beauregard, as assistant engineer in the construction and repairs of the fortifications in Louisiana, and in August, 1859, was ordered back to West Point to act as assistant professor of civil and military engineering. In January, 1861, he was ordered to report to the commanding officer, company A, engineers, and with them proceeded to Washington city for duty as the body-guard of Abraham Lincoln, during the inauguration ceremonies. In April, 1861, Lieutenant Weitzel accompanied his command to Fort Pickens, Florida, and while here, twice penetrated the enemy's lines to reconnoiter, under confidential orders from Colonel Brown. October 1st, 1861, he returned to West Point, and soon after reported to General Mitchell, commanding the district of Ohio, as chief engineer and recruiting officer for company D, Engineers. December 10th, 1861, he was transferred to the engineer battalion of the army of the Potomac, and was placed in command of a company. Lieutenant Weitzel's reputation as an engineer had been rising in the army, and he was now selected as engineer to General Butler's expedition to New Orleans, and ordered to report for duty on the staff of that general. During the four years he had served under Beauregard in the repair and construction of fortifications in Louisiana, he had necessarily become well acquainted with the country around New Orleans, and the knowledge he had thus acquired now became of signal service to the government. Arriving at Ship Island, between the mouths of the Mississippi and Mobile, Lieutenant Weitzel was at once taken into the consultation between Captain (since Admiral) Farragut and General Butler, and gave these commanders an accurate idea of the country around New Orleans. Acting upon his advice, they were enabled to reduce the defences, and he then guided General Butler and his troops into the city. For this eminent service, he was appointed assistant military commander, and acting-mayor of New Orleans. He was also placed in charge of the organization of troops in Louisiana. After the battle of Baton Rouge, he was ordered to report there for temporary duty, and while at that post laid out the intrenchments which have since served as the basis for the fortifications at that point. In September,

1862, he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and given the command of a brigade, consisting for the most part of raw troops. Ordered to proceed against the enemy, he entered the La Fourche district, and completely routed the rebels, changing the condition of affairs there to one of order and safety. April, 1863, his brigade, with other troops, moved across the country to Port Hudson, and did effective service. After the surrender, he was placed in command of the 1st division, 19th corps. December, 1863, he was ordered to Ohio on recruiting service. Shortly afterward he applied to be transferred to Butler's command in Virginia. This was effected April, 1864, and he was made chief engineer, and assigned to the command of the 2d division, 18th corps, as chief engineer; he constructed the lines of defence, works, and bridges on the James and Appomattox rivers, including the approaches for the famous pontoon bridge, by which the army of the Potomac crossed the James. September, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the 18th corps. December following, he was placed in command of the 25th corps (colored), which he held until mustered out of the volunteers. He was the first to enter Richmond, April 3d, 1865, taking up his quarters in the house deserted by Jeff. Davis only the evening before. Here he received President Lincoln on his visit to the rebel capital. On April 12th, he prepared for his transfer to Texas, where he served under General Sheridan, until February, 1866, when he was mustered out as major-general in the volunteer service, and returned to his own corps, the engineers. During his service in Texas he was a warm sympathizer with the Mexican republicans, in their effort to throw off the yoke of the imperialists, under Maximilian. After quitting the volunteer service, he engaged in engineering, and among other works, made the plans and estimates for improving the canal around the falls of the Ohio, and superintended those improvements until their completion. Toward the end of the war, General Weitzel married the daughter of Mr. George Bogen, prominent in the wine trade of Cincinnati.

FOSDICK, SAMUEL, of Cincinnati, manufacturer, born in 1801, at New London, Connecticut, son of Richard and Phoebe Fosdick, both of English descent. Samuel was ten years of age when his parents, after a long and painful journey, arrived in Cincinnati, whither they had come to improve their fortunes. At this period, 1811, the commerce of Cincinnati was mostly confined to supplying the wants of its two thousand inhabitants. The father, Richard Fosdick, opened a store for the sale of dry goods, groceries, and hardware, and here our subject made his first essay in business. Educational facilities were very limited. He had received some elementary instruction previous to his removal West, and after sojourning in the West five years, at the age of fifteen, he accompanied his father to Long Island, where he attended school for about four months. In the year 1816, he made a trip, with his father, to the Kanawha salt region, probably the first venture of the kind from Cincinnati, and which was attended with considerable success. In 1834, he was elected sheriff of Hamilton county, and in 1836 was reelected to the same office. At the expiration of this second term, he engaged in a general commission business on Sycamore street, in which he continued with great success, for about fifteen years. In 1844, Mr. Fosdick, associated with Anthony Harkness and Jacob Strader, erected the first cotton factory in Cincinnati, an enterprise which has been of great advantage

to the city. The business was conducted with excellent results for nearly twenty years, when on the decease of his partner, Mr. Fosdick purchased the entire concern, and in 1865, leased it. The lessees, however, were unsuccessful and the business reverted to our subject, who continued to operate it with advantage. Brown sheetings exclusively, are made at this establishment, employing about two hundred and fifty to three hundred hands. Mr. Fosdick was an original incorporator of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, of which he is still a director. He has dealt very largely in real estate. In 1836, he married Miss Sarah A., daughter of John Wood, of Cincinnati, by whom eight children have been born to him. Of these, only two now survive, viz: Wood Fosdick, and his sister, Francis D., wife of Frank J. Jones. The life of Mr. Fosdick has been useful as it has been active. He has always been sincerely attached to the Protestant Episcopal church, and was one of its first members in Cincinnati.

SEIBERLING, JOHN F., inventor and manufacturer, born in Norton township, Summit county, Ohio, March 10th, 1834, was the son of Nathan Seiberling, from Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, farmer. The family came originally from Germany in the last century. His great-grandfather, Peter Seiberling, was a soldier of the Revolution, and his grandfather, formerly living in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, was said to be (in 1875) the oldest living postmaster in the United States, having received the office from President Monroe, and held it for fifty-five consecutive years! The subject of this sketch was educated at Western Star Seminary, Summit county, Ohio, and in 1857 engaged in the drug business at Akron, in that county. Herein he continued for two years, when, returning to Western Star, he resumed the occupation of farming. At this time, he and his brother were one day working a Manny reaper on the farm, when John noticed the extremely hard work attending its use, and at once set his ingenuity to work to devise some mode of remedying this evil. After sundry attempts during the next two weeks, he invented what is known as the "Dropper," which accomplished the object he sought to attain, by reducing very considerably the labor attendant on the use of the Manny reaper. This invention he at once patented, and it soon became in universal request, a royalty being paid the inventor on the sale of each machine. The following year, Mr. Seiberling invented another agricultural machine—the one now so widely known as "The Excelsior" mower and reaper. It proved a great success, and under the firm name of Kline, Seiberling & Hower, he engaged in its manufacture at Doylestown, Wayne county, Ohio. The firm commenced with the manufacture of twenty-five machines in the first year of its operations, and in four years, such was found to be its immense utility, that the number manufactured increased to eight hundred in the year. Another factory was at once started at Massillon, Stark county, under the firm name of Brown, Seiberling & Co., for the manufacture of this useful machine, and was attended with great success. In 1865, Mr. Seiberling disposed of his interest in this firm, and removed to Akron, where he erected the mass of buildings known as "The Excelsior Works;" and under the firm name of J. F. Seiberling & Co., carried on his business of manufacturing. As many as forty-five hundred machines have been turned out in one year by this enterprising firm, which number represented an amount of business done of \$700,000—this immense product having

had its source in Mr. Seiberling's invention of the "Dropper" and the "Excelsior" machine. There are at present some five factories employed in the manufacture of this machine, in various parts of the country. The "Excelsior" works were carried on under a stock company, of which our subject was the superintendent. In 1869 he withdrew, and the "Excelsior" works are now no longer in operation. A lighter machine than the "Excelsior" being demanded by agriculturists generally, he exerted himself to meet the demand, and after patient effort and numerous experiments, invented and perfected the machine known as the "Empire," embodying new and important features of great practical utility to the farmer. He forthwith erected "The Empire Works," contiguous to the old "Excelsior" buildings, and commenced the manufacture of the new machine, which has been received with great favor by the agricultural community. In addition to his large manufacturing operations, Mr. Seiberling is also a director of, and large stockholder in, the Bank of Akron, president of the Straw Board Company, and a director of, and leading stockholder in, the Akron Iron Company. He is also a director of the Valley Railroad, and of various minor enterprises. In politics he is a liberal republican. He has held office in the board of education, and has filled various other offices of a minor and local character. He has never sought prominence in politics, but has contributed largely in services and money to several benevolent associations. In 1858 he married Miss Catherine L. Miller, of Norton, his own native township, who bore him nine children, eight of whom are now living. He is endowed with the inventive genius in no small degree, and, possessing also great energy of character, has become an influential man in his community, being withal a modest and affable gentleman, and in every way a most worthy citizen.

HUNTINGTON, HENRY DWIGHT, of Cincinnati, retired merchant, was born in Norwich, Connecticut. He is descended from an old Puritan family whose history dates back several centuries, and has family connections in every branch of American social and public life. He is the son of Erastus Huntington, who was a graduate of Yale College, a prominent manufacturer of Norwich, and a man of education, refinement, and sterling principle. The mother of our subject was a daughter of General Joseph Williams, an eminent public man in Connecticut at the close of the last century. The subject of this sketch having completed his education with such facilities as the time afforded, in the year 1836, commenced his business career in the queensware store of his elder brother at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1838, his brother retiring, he assumed charge of the business, in association with Charles V. Wallach, who afterward became mayor of Washington City. Mr. Wallach retired from the business in the following year, and was succeeded by Mr. Oliver A. Brooks, and the firm thus became Huntington & Brooks. This firm still flourishes, and is one of the oldest in Ohio in which the original members are yet its managers. It has never failed to meet its obligations or encountered any reverse since its origin. In 1843, they extended their business by establishing a branch in Cincinnati, of which Mr. Huntington became manager. In 1845, the firm commenced the hazardous experiment of importing glassware from Europe, which however, has been attended with eminent success. In 1854 Mr. Huntington was elected president of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, having previously served as

director, corresponding secretary, and vice-president, with credit to himself and benefit to the institution. In 1868 he was elected director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, and with several schemes for advancing the interests of the city of his adoption, he has been more or less prominently and usefully connected. Mr. Huntington has found opportunity of visiting the older civilizations of Europe on several occasions. His social and business reputations are in the highest degree praiseworthy, and he is a sincere member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has been twice married, first in 1846, to the daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Johnston, first rector of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, by whom he had four children, two of whom survive, viz: Edward Hallam and Frank; and, July 22d, 1873, he married Mrs. Augusta M. Shumway, of Chicago, daughter of William S. Johnston, of Cincinnati, a cousin of his first wife, and a lady of great social worth. Mr. Huntington is active, energetic, possessed of extraordinary intelligence, and is an example of a successful Western merchant.

SULLIVANT, WILLIAM STARLING, A. M. and LL.D., of Columbus, Ohio, was born January 15th, 1803, at the little village of Franklinton, Ohio, in the midst of the wilderness on which the city of Columbus, the capital of the State, now stands. He was the eldest son of Lucas and Sarah (Starling) Sullivan, the leading pioneer of the locality which afterward became Franklin county. When old enough, William was sent to a private school in Jessamine county, Kentucky, and, on the opening of the Ohio University, became a student under Lindley and Dana. He afterward proceeded to Yale College, from which he graduated in 1823. His father had destined him for a profession, but his death recalled the son home, and family affairs engrossed all his attention. While a boy he had accompanied his father on some of his surveying expeditions, receiving at the time lessons, and gathering experience, which made him an expert surveyor, when called upon after his college career, to attend to the large landed estate of the family. It also developed in him remarkable muscular strength and activity. On returning home from Yale, after his father's death, desiring active occupation, he engaged in the surveys of the Ohio canal, not in a professional capacity, but as an amateur desiring employment. Subsequently, he took charge of the mills on the estate and remodeled them after plans of his own. Thenceforward he led an active, busy life. He became a member of the Ohio Stage Company for facilitating travel; was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Clinton bank, and for some time its president. He occupied, improved, and adorned the present site of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum. Here he enjoyed facilities for the study of natural history; principally ornithology and botany. For several years this study occupied his leisure hours, and the first result was an elaborate catalogue of the flora of Franklin county. He established a wide reputation as the result of years of quiet, but earnest labor. His published works reflect the highest credit on his industry. Besides many papers in the scientific journals, he published "A Catalogue of the Plants in Franklin County;" "*Musci Alleghanienses*;" "Contributions to the Bryology and Hepaticology of North America;" "Mosses and Hepaticæ of the United States, east of the Mississippi River;" "Mosses and Hepaticæ collected during Whipple's United States Government Survey;" "Mosses brought home by Wilkes' United States Exploring

Expedition," "Mosses and Hepaticæ collected in the United States Union Pacific Exploring Expedition;" and "*Icones Muscorum*." All of these works were illustrated—many of the drawings by himself. He was one of the trustees under the will of the founder of Starling Medical College, and always held the presidency. He was a member of the American National Academy, and also of several European scientific societies, his botanical and other writings being greatly esteemed by the most competent judges. Mr. Sullivan died in 1877.

GOFORTH, WILLIAM, of Cincinnati, physician, was born 1766 in the city of New York. After receiving a fair preparatory education, he commenced to study medicine under various eminent teachers. On one occasion, while attending a course of lectures on anatomy, the class was violently dispersed by a mob raised against the promotion of anatomical investigations. This occurred in the winter of 1787-88. He at once resolved to leave New York, and proceed west, and on the 10th June, 1788, landed at Maysville (then called Limestone), Kentucky. He soon after settled at Washington, four miles from the river, and was not long in acquiring a large practice. He remained here eleven years, and then determined on removing to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in the spring of 1800 arrived at his destination, having in the meantime spent several months at his father's residence in Columbia. His father was Judge Goforth, one of the earliest settlers of the State. Dr. Goforth occupied the Peach Grove House, formerly the residence of Dr. Allison, to whose practice he succeeded. He again obtained an extensive professional practice owing to his high reputation and good family connections. In 1801 he introduced vaccination among his patients in Cincinnati, the small-pox infection having in the previous year been brought from Europe to Eastern cities. In 1803, at great expense, he dug up a mass of huge fossil bones at Bigbone Lick, Kentucky, but lost this valuable acquisition through an Englishman named Ashe, with a French alias. This man, pretending to be a Frenchman, gained his confidence, and was entrusted with the bones to convey to Europe. There he disposed of them, and was never more heard of. This was not the only instance in which his good nature was imposed upon by adventurers. He was very partial to French people and sympathized warmly with refugees from that country. His admiration of the French, and his love of change, led him to form the plan of taking up his residence in Louisiana, which in 1803 had been sold to the United States by France. Accordingly in 1807, he left Cincinnati on a flat-boat for the lower Mississippi. Soon after his arrival he was elected a parish judge, and the Creoles of Attacapas elected him a member of the convention to form a constitution for the new State. During the invasion of Louisiana by the British in 1812, he was an assistant surgeon in the American army. In May, 1816, being dissatisfied with his prospects in the South, he returned to Cincinnati, after a voyage of eight months by river. During this journey he contracted a disease from which he never recovered. In Cincinnati he met with a flattering welcome, and at once resumed his popularity. In the spring of 1817 he died, sincerely regretted by the entire community. He was the second physician who had died in Cincinnati, Dr. Allison having been the first. In manner he was original and eccentric. He was devoted to the Masonic fraternity, and invariably adorned his signature with some Masonic emblem. His dis-

tinguished pupil, Dr. Daniel Drake, says of him, that "he had the most winning manners of any physician he ever knew." His memory is preserved in Cincinnati, not only by those who actually knew him, but by the whole medical profession of the city. In all the relations of life he proved himself a man of great ability, a general benefactor, and a warm and disinterested friend.

PIKE, SAMUEL N., of Cincinnati, was born in 1822 in New York City, and educated at Stamford, Connecticut. At the age of seventeen he left his native city for Florida and engaged in business. With a view to a final settlement, he visited, successively, Richmond, Virginia, Baltimore, and St. Louis, and in each of these cities engaged in mercantile pursuits. Finally, being dissatisfied, he resolved to return to New York, but on his way East, passing through Cincinnati, he was struck with the appearance and capabilities of the place, and concluded to remain. This was on July 4th, 1844. He opened a dry goods store in the Hopper building on Third street, and afterward removed to Pearl street. Finding the dry goods business less profitable than he had expected, he relinquished it, and purchased a grocery and rectifying establishment at the foot of Main street. In 1853 he commenced the erection of an elegant stone-faced block of houses on Fourth street, west of Smith; and in 1857, began building the opera house on Fourth street between Vine and Walnut. This elegant building, one of the largest of the kind in the United States, was finished and opened to the public February 22d, 1859, and was destroyed by fire in 1866. In 1871, Mr. Pike rebuilt it. In 1867 he was nominated for mayor of Cincinnati, but declined being a candidate. He was noted for his charities, and his kind, courteous, and genial nature endeared him to all who knew him. In 1846 he married the youngest daughter of Judge Miller.

CONOVER, ALEXANDER G., of Piqua, Ohio, civil engineer, was born in October, 1819, at Dayton, Ohio. In early life he studied engineering under the late Samuel Farrer, of Piqua. His first undertaking was in 1840, on the Miami and Erie canal, on which he continued until the work was completed. He was then engaged with an engineer corps on the Wabash and Erie canal. Subsequently he turned his attention to railroad building, and superintended the construction of the Columbus and Piqua line, and the road from the latter place to Union City. For several years after it was finished he retained the supervision of it. He was also engaged in the construction of the Dayton and Michigan, and the Greenville and Richmond lines, and afterward, to the time of his death, was actively employed on similar works in various parts of the State of Ohio. He also served one term as member of the board of public works. He was engineer in the construction of the Piqua Hydraulic, was a director in the Piqua National Bank, and of the Western Ohio Fair Association. He had an interest in the Piqua Gas Works, owned a considerable amount of real estate, and was also interested in several coal mines. He erected the Piqua opera-house, which bears his name. He was a thoroughly self-made man, having begun life as a poor boy, and by dint of hard work and the exercise of frugality, acquired a handsome property. He was a member of St. James Protestant Episcopal church of Piqua, and for many years a vestryman thereof. As a civil engineer he had few superiors in the West. In all his financial transactions he was scrupul-

ously exact, and his integrity was unimpeachable. An unusual gloom was cast over the city by his sudden and tragic death, which occurred February 24th, 1876. In the morning he went into the country to attend to some surveying, and had started on his return to the city. Shortly after noon, his dead body was discovered in the road, and near it his horse and wagon. It is believed he died suddenly of heart disease, and fell from the wagon. His remains were conveyed to the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. John O'Ferrall, and from thence were carried to the Forest Hill Cemetery. He left a widow and one son. Mrs. Conover is a daughter of the late Dr. John O'Ferrall, of Piqua.

FOSTER, CHARLES W., of Fostoria, Ohio, merchant and banker, was born in Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, November 21st, 1800, son of William Foster, also a native of Massachusetts. His grandfather served as a colonel in the army of the Revolution. The father, William Foster, was a farmer and dealer in stock, and in 1818, removed with his family to Genesee county, New York. He died in 1829. Charles received his education in the common schools, and was subsequently engaged for some years in boating on the Erie canal. June 7th, 1827, he married Miss Louisa Crocker, daughter of John Crocker, of Cambridge, New York. In the same year he moved with Mr. Crocker, his wife's father, to Seneca county, Ohio, and was among the first settlers in that region. In 1832 they became possessed of about two thousand acres of land, and laid out the town of Rome. In 1832 this town was consolidated with the adjoining town of Risdon, and received the name of Fostoria. Here in 1834, they erected a saw-mill, and in 1836 a grist-mill, and drew a large trade from the surrounding settlements. In 1845, his eldest son, Charles, was received into partnership. In 1864 they started a banking business in connection with the store of Foster & Co., dealers in grain, pork, etc. The bank is still successfully operated. The town of Fostoria is indebted to Charles W. Foster, and his son, Hon. Charles Foster, for its present position, and promise of future growth. Mr. Foster has had six children, of whom one only survives, Hon. Charles Foster, born April 12th, 1828. He received his education at the public schools, and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged with his father in mercantile and banking business, he never held any public office until elected on the republican ticket to the Forty-second Congress. He was subsequently elected to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses; and at the republican convention of 1879, assembled at Cincinnati, received the nomination for governor of the State.

STARLING, LYNE, of Columbus, Ohio, merchant and capitalist, was born December 27th, 1784, in the vicinity of Boydton, Mecklenburg county, Virginia. When very young he removed with his father and family to Kentucky; and in the year 1806, to the village of Franklinton, Ohio, opposite Columbus, and long since absorbed in that city. While at Frankfort, Kentucky, and yet a youth, he was appointed deputy clerk of court, and was trained to business and industrious habits by a strict and methodical chief. Not long after his removal to this State, he received the appointment of clerk of the circuit and district courts of Franklin county, and held this position for some years. Mr. Sullivan, to whom he was related, then furnished him means and entered into partnership with him in the mercantile business, in which

he became very successful. He was the first to make the experiment of shipping cargoes of produce down the Scioto river to New Orleans in decked flatboats. He contracted largely for supplies to the Northwestern army, under General Harrison. His health failing, he traveled extensively over this country and abroad. He was greatly improved by his travels, in mind as well as body. He finally on returning, made Columbus his place of residence, and took charge of the large and valuable estate of Mr. Lucas Sullivan. The central part of the city of Columbus was laid out on land in part owned by Mr. Starling, and he was thus one of its original proprietors. Shortly before his death he endowed a medical college in Columbus, which bears his name, and has become a most valuable institution. He died November 21st, 1848. He possessed a quick, clear, perception, and retentive memory, a sound unerring judgment, and was extensively known and appreciated by some of the first men of the country. Before reaching the meridian of life he had amassed one of the largest fortunes ever then known to have been acquired in the West.

BATES, JOHN, of Cincinnati, was born at Holbeach, England, in 1798. He received a fair education, and when eighteen years of age, resolved on emigrating to America. Receiving a substantial outfit from his father he embarked at Liverpool for Baltimore, which port he reached after a tempestuous voyage of ten weeks. During the voyage he was robbed of all the money he possessed, except one five franc piece. He endeavored to obtain work in Baltimore, but failed, and when exhausted by fatigue, and overcome by the heat of the sun, he fainted in the street. On recovering consciousness he found himself in a strange bed, surrounded by the appliances of wealth. He was kindly cared for, and when enabled to work, the benevolent man who had befriended him, found him a situation in a brick-yard as a moulder. This was a new business to him, but he succeeded better than he had expected. Twenty years after this episode, when, himself in a position to befriend others, he visited this old friend in need, to thank him for his timely benevolence. He remained in Baltimore about a year, meeting with varied success, and then, with a companion started to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, crossing the mountains on foot. Thence he went in a skiff down the Ohio river to Maysville, Kentucky, and soon afterward, found his way to Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio. Here he formed a partnership with a builder. Mr. Bates to oversee the making of bricks, and his partner the building of houses. The partner proved dishonest, and robbed him of his time and money. He then commenced as a brick manufacturer on his own account, and by perseverance became fairly successful. In 1819, shortly after his marriage to a worthy helpmate, he removed to Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, thence to the Western Reserve, and thence to Rochester, New York, where he remained until 1828. Finally he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there settled. For several years he conducted a restaurant on the southwest corner of Third and Main streets. About the year 1833 he started a wholesale grocery on the northwest corner of Columbia and Main streets. Here he did a flourishing business, and realized sufficient to invest in real estate. He purchased about thirty acres between Ernst's station and the Brighton House, building a levee to protect it from the overflow of the river. He also owned twenty-six acres fronting on Freeman street, which he sold in 1842 for \$14,000, the

property now being worth more than \$500,000. In 1823, Mr. Bates sent to England for his mother and brother, the former being sixty-four years of age. In 1836 he engaged in the banking business, and continued in it about five years. In 1837 he commenced the building of the National Theatre on Sycamore street, which, when finished, was considered one of the most ornamental buildings in the city. He afterward erected a theatre in St. Louis and one in Louisville; and continued to manage the three very successfully. He subsequently sold two of them, retaining the one in Cincinnati. Mr. Bates married Miss Hannah Luck, an English lady, September 10th, 1818. She died in 1854, sincerely mourned by her husband, to whom she had been not only an excellent wife, but an able adviser and assistant in his various undertakings. Two sons and six daughters were born to them, of whom three daughters survive, viz: Sarah E., wife of Mr. Adolphus H. Smith; Amelia Augusta, wife of Mr. J. J. Tranchant; and Julia, wife of Mr. Thomas Gaussen, all of Cincinnati. In 1850, Mr. Bates revisited his native land, and took with him his surviving children, one of them being accompanied by her husband. In 1864 he retired from business, and died in July, 1870, aged seventy-two years. He was a man of the strictest probity, and of large private benevolence. He had been a citizen of Cincinnati about forty-two years.

SCOTT, WILLIAM JOHNSON, physician and surgeon, of Cleveland, was born January 25th, 1822, in Culpepper county, Virginia. His grandfather came to America from Scotland and was a soldier in the war for independence. His father removed his family to Ohio in 1834, settling in Knox county, where he spent the rest of his life. He was a farmer in good circumstances and much respected by his fellow-citizens. He interested himself in public affairs, and was esteemed a man of superior judgment. William J., the subject of this sketch, assisted his father in working the farm till twenty-one, enjoying only such advantages for education as the common district schools afforded, when he entered the preparatory department of Kenyon college at Gambier, Knox county, Ohio. He remained as a student at this institution five years, graduating in 1848. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed tutor, and filled this position two years, with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of the faculty. Having the medical profession in view he took up, at this time, certain branches of that science, giving especial attention to chemistry under Professor Homer L. Thrall, then connected with the college. In the winter of 1847-50 he attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, and in the spring of the last-named year was elected professor of chemistry in Jefferson College, at Washington, Mississippi, which position he occupied for two years, when he returned to Ohio and attended a course of lectures at the Starling Medical College at Columbus, graduating in 1853 with the honorary degree of M. D. He had previously received from his *alma mater* the degree of A. M., in addition to the usual A. B. at his graduation. The next eight years of his life were spent in Shaderville, Franklin county, Ohio, opening an office there soon after his graduation. During these years he became widely known as a most skillful physician and surgeon, and his services were sought far and near. In 1864 he went to Cleveland, having been appointed Professor of Materia Medica in what was then known as Charity Hospital Medical College, but now as the Wooster University. He filled this position for two years, or till the



reorganization, when he was elected professor of the principles and practice of medicine, and has continued to discharge the duties of that chair up to this time (1878) with distinguished ability. He removed his family to Cleveland in 1860. The clinical department of the charity hospital was continued by the university, and he lectured there twice a week. His unassuming modesty has not hidden the sterling qualities of his character. He has an extensive practice among all classes of citizens, and is justly ranked among the foremost in his profession. He is an attendant of St. Paul's Episcopal church, though not a communicant. He married, in 1854, Miss Mary M. Stone, of Vermont.

McMAKIN, JOHN, of Cincinnati was born in Nottinghamshire, England, April 27th, 1804. His father was born in the north of Ireland of Scottish parentage, and after the Rebellion of 1798, left that country for England, where he married Margaret Henshaw, by whom he had nine children. Soon after the birth of John, the subject of this sketch, the family emigrated to America, and on their arrival, located themselves temporarily at Alexandria, Virginia. They remained there but a short time, and removed to Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia; and thence to Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia. Here the family remained until the spring of 1809, when they started for Pittsburgh. On reaching this point, the children were attacked with the small-pox, which detained them in that city until the winter. In the spring of 1810, they embarked on a flatboat, and floated down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, where they arrived April 10th, 1810. They secured a habitation on Water street, near the present suspension bridge, and the father of our subject soon obtained employment at Martin Baum's cotton factory. Here he remained until the close of the war of 1812, having in the meantime become a partner in the firm. At this period in consequence of the fall in the price of cotton Mr. McMakin, senior, became much reduced in circumstances, and was compelled to seek some other source of income. He rented a farm near the present site of Mohawk bridge, over the canal, on a portion of which the oil and coal works of Mason & Harwood now stand. And this not answering his expectations, he shortly afterward purchased a small farm west of Cumminsville. After a hard struggle with poverty, he was obliged to dispose of this, and rented a place near the present site of Spring Grove Cemetery, where he opened a tavern, or house of accommodation for farmers and travelers. He sold out again, and rented a farm upon the school section, which has since been laid out into lots. Here his house was burned down, and its contents wholly destroyed, which reduced him to great privation, with a large family on his hands. Undis-

trayed, however, he recommenced farming on a small scale, on some land which now forms a portion of Spring Grove Cemetery. Here, his wife, the mother of our subject, after a lingering illness, died. The father then gave up the farm (which had changed proprietors), and again rented a tavern, now known as the Camp Washington House. In this undertaking, John was taken into partnership, and together they accumulated a considerable amount of money. In conjunction with the tavern, they farmed several acres of land attached to the premises. In 1832, the subject of this sketch, being now twenty-eight years of age, married Rebecca, daughter of Robert Bentfield, of Sharpsburg, now Norwood, near Cincinnati, and rented the Brighton House, which he conducted for some years. He then sold out and removed to Cumminsville, opened a dry goods store, and was elected a justice of the peace. He invested his savings in low-priced property, and held it till its value increased, reinvesting the proceeds of its sale in other land, and thus gradually laying the foundation of a fortune. Being a man of some consequence now, he was elected brigadier-general of the 1st division of the Ohio militia, and held the position for twenty years. During the Mexican war he took an active part in raising and organizing troops for the service. In 1846-7-8, he was elected to the Ohio legislature, and was, later, a county commissioner, serving with John H. Gerard, John N. Ridgway, and Michael Goepper. This was the last public office held by the general when he retired to private life. He was the father of ten children, seven of whom—two sons and two daughters—survive; and he devoted the remainder of his life to the education and settlement of these children, at the same time looking after the interests of his property. In 1849, General McMakin was made a Master Mason in Marion lodge, No. 120, the name of which was subsequently changed to "McMakin" lodge in his honor, he having served it as warden and master for several years. Advanced and exalted to the Royal Arch and Council degrees, he had the degrees of the Commandery of Knight Templar also conferred on him, and in 1853, when the Ancient and Accepted Rite, commonly but improperly called Scottish Rite Masonry, was organized in its different bodies in Cincinnati, he was among the first to take the various degrees of it to the 32d inclusive. June 12th, 1879, General McMakin died at his residence on Coleraine avenue. He was an honorable, energetic, industrious, and public spirited man, and during the greater part of his life enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. After impressive ceremonies, conducted by the principal officer of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for the State of Ohio, at the residence of the deceased, he was buried by the Masonic Fraternity in Spring Grove Cemetery.

THE END.

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